ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, *Wednesday, January 22, 1930*

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BONOME.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Cumnor, Sydenham, to Phyllis, the wife of Edward A. Bonome, the gift of a son (Clive).

BUTTERFIELD.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Tregarthen, Rose-walk, Purley, to Elaine (*née* Insoll), wife of Leslie J. Butterfield—a son.

CAMPBELL-JONES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Little Shaw, Tyrrells Wood, Leatherhead, Surrey, to Elaine (*née* Churchill), wife of Owen Campbell-Jones, the gift of a son.

DEERHURST.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, the Viscountess Deerhurst, of a son (stillborn).

FRANÇOIS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Durban, to Mary Grace (*née* Andrews), wife of Charles A. François—a son.

FRENCH.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Parktown, Johannesburg, Winifred, wife of Arthur French, of a son (stillborn).

GLAISYER.—On Jan. 20, 1930, to Edith (*née* Campbell Thomson), wife of the Rev. Hugh Glaisyer, The Vicarage, Bickley, Kent—a son.

HALLIWELL.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Dorothea, wife of Arthur C. Halliwell, F.R.C.S.—a son.

LORRIMER.—On Jan. 19, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lorrimer, of Leicester—the gift of a son.

NORMAN.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 64, Cheyne-court, Chelsea, to Elsie, wife of Colin G. Norman—a son.

PERRY.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Lahore, to Constance Mary, wife of Capt. E. G. Perry, M.B.E., 12th Frontier Force Regiment—a daughter.

PIERCY.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 150, Jersey-road, Osterley Park, to Anna, the wife of Eric F. Piercy—a daughter.

ROGERS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at a nursing home Highgate, to Desirée (*née* Bennett), the wife of Captain A. B. Rogers, 1, Park-square-mews, N.W.1—a son.

SCROPE.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 21, Cadogan-square, to Everilda, wife of Adrian Scrope—a daughter.

SHERIDAN-PATTERSON.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, Southsea, to Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Sheridan-Patterson—a daughter.

SIMMERS.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 52, Grange-road, Ramsgate, to Sara (*née* Jewell), wife of Leslie H. Simmers—a daughter.

TOWNSHEND.—To Elena, wife of Maurice Townshend, Shamva, Southern Rhodesia—the gift of a son.

VAN WATERSCHOODT.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 52, Fellows-road, Hampstead, to Gladys (*née* Wallace-Price), wife of Paul van Waterschoodt—a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Eastbourne, to Joan (*née* Gedge), wife of Cecil G. Willoughby—a son.

MARRIAGES

ALEXANDER : SPENCER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at the Private Chapel, Gask House, Perthshire, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., of St. Columba's, Pont-street, London, assisted by the Rev. John Dods, of Gask Parish, Brigadier-General Sir William Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., to Ruby, widow of Commander Patrick Spencer, R.N., and eldest daughter of the late John Ritchie and of Mrs. Ritchie, Elingham, Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.

BARKER : HASTINGS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at the English Church, Kitale, Kenya Colony, Albert Barker, of Kitale, to Elfrida (Peggy), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hastings, Holford, Somerset.

BEADLE : CHANCELLOR.—On Jan. 17, 1930, in London, John Clayton Beadle, of Mainey Wood, Smarden, Kent, to Beatrice Marie Chancellor, of The Cottage, South Darenth, Kent.

BESLY : TRUDGEON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, Edward Maurice Besly to Marguerite Trudgeon (Marceline D'Alroy).

BOUBELIK : SHERRIFF.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at St. John's Church, Hove, by the Rev. A. C. Macnutt, assisted by the Rev. R. M. Raper, Rudolph F. W., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Boubelik, of Vienna, to Kathleen Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sherriff, of 17, Brunswick-square, Hove.

CLARK : FERGUSSON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Melbourne, Australia, Lindsay Clark to Audrey Olga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Fergusson, Londwater House, Rickmansworth.

DONALDSON : ASTE.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, William A. Donaldson, of Watagoda, Ceylon, to Enid M. Aste, elder daughter of Frederic W. Aste, of Manor-road, Beckenham.

PASMORE : HICKS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at All Souls, Langham-place, Archibald Besley, only son of Leonard N. S. Pasmore, of Hillbury-road, S.W., to Katharine Marian, younger daughter of the late Edward Francis Hicks and of Mrs. Hicks, of 9, Criffel-avenue, Streatham-hill.

TREW : GROSS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, in London, Ronald A. Trew to Mrs. Helen Gross, of New York, U.S.A.

WRIGHT : MADUDA.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Budapest, Hugh Trevor George, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wright, of 1, Hatherley-road, Kew Gardens, to Barbara Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Maduda, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

DEATHS

BAGOT.—On Jan. 19, 1930, in a nursing home at Brighton, of congestion of the lungs, Edward Arthur Bagot, in his 77th year.

BEDSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 1, Buckingham House, Higher-terrace, Torquay, Joseph Phillips, eldest son of the late George Bedson, Bradford House, Manchester, and beloved husband of Lilian Bedson, in his 80th year. Inquiries Kendal, Milne and Co., Manchester.

BIRTS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, Amelia Mary, widow of William Thomas Birts, in her 69th year. Interment at Kensal Green Cemetery, Friday, Jan. 24, at 11 a.m. Flowers to 22, Melbury-road, W.14. (Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.)

BOWERS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 13, Burlington-road, Birkdale, Anna Maria, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Bowers, of Didsbury, in her 87th year.

BULL.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Copse Side, Boars-hill, Oxford, Herbert Bull, aged 63. No flowers.

CLINTON.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Heathermount, Crowthorne, Dowager Lady Clinton. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 2.15, at Heanton Satchville, N. Devon. No flowers, by request.

COOMBS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Longside, Beckenham, Kent, after a short illness (pleuro-pneumonia), Edward Alfred Coombs, M.B.E., late Borough Treasurer of the Royal Borough of Kensington, aged 64. Funeral service at Christ Church, Beckenham, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. Interment at 2.45, at Chislehurst Cemetery.

CORBETT.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 44, Selborne-road, Hove, Fanny Gertrude, widow of Lieut.-Col. Corbett, Indian Army. No flowers, by request.

DAY.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at his residence, "Hayeswood," Streatham Park, S.W., John T. Day, founder and editor of the "Shoe and Leather Record" and founder of the International Shoe and Leather Fair, aged 71 years. Service, Friday, at 10 a.m. Requiem Mass at the Church of the English Martyrs, Streatham. Interment Putney Vale Cemetery, 11 a.m.

de BARSY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Paris, Arthur, the very dear husband of Catherine de Barsy, late of 20, Fortismere-avenue, Muswell Hill, and 69, Old Broad-street, London. Laid to rest at Linas, near Paris.

de COURCELLES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 24, Arundel-gardens, Kensington, London, the Reverend James Hector de Courcelles, M.A. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Friday, Jan. 24, at 11.30 a.m.

DRUMMOND.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Shanghai, Christian Mitchell Forbes Drummond, widow of William Venn Drummond, Barrister-at-Law, in her 87th year.

DUMAYNE.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Drumaline, The Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Sir Frederick George Dumayne. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 1 p.m. No flowers, by request.

ELLIS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Springfields, Rhyl, John Hughes Ellis, of Rhyl, and of Redstone Hall, Redhill, Surrey, the dearly beloved uncle of Maud Brookes. Interment, Friday next. Service at St. Thomas's Church, Rhyl, at 2 p.m.

ELY.—On Jan. 18, 1930, suddenly, at Fasano, Italy, Thomas Ely, of Armadale, Torquay.

FINLAY.—On Jan. 18, 1930, in London, Mary Marcella Finlay, wife of the late Major John Finlay, 78th Highlanders, of Castle Toward, Argyllshire, and Woodhay, Windlesham. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

GIBBONS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, Edith, wife of T. J. J. Gibbons, Penn Hall, Staffordshire. Funeral 11 o'clock to-day (Wednesday), St. Mary's and St. John's, Wolverhampton. R.I.P.

GREENWOOD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The Firs, Knutsford, Cheshire, Philip Greenwood, aged 51 years. Interment Lower Peover Church, near Knutsford, to-morrow (Thursday), 12 o'clock.

HEGAN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 6, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, Commander George Vincent Hegan, R.N., in his 77th year.

HILL.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at a nursing home at Hove, Rowland Hill, of the Brewery Cottage, Isleworth, aged 63. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, Jan. 24, at 2 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request.

HOBLYN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Newlyn, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, after a long illness, Charles Dennis Hoblyn, only surviving son of the late Rev. Richard Dennis Hoblyn, of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged 82. Funeral at St. Barnabas' Church, Beckenham, 11 a.m. Friday, Jan. 24.

HOULDING.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Kerfield, Peebles, William Houlding, B.Sc., Barrister-at-Law, of Liverpool, and Arcachon, France, beloved husband of Nettie Tinsley, in his 67th year. Funeral to Peebles Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock.

KING.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 19, Highfield-road, Edgbaston, Wilson King, formerly Consul of the U.S.A. at Dublin, Bremen, and Birmingham, aged 83. Funeral at the Birmingham Crematorium, Perry Barr, 2.30, Friday. No flowers.

LAYNG.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Arcroft, Kenilworth, Caroline Mary, wife of Canon Layng, aged 82 years. Funeral, Kenilworth, to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30.

DEATHS (continued)

LOUSADA-LLOYD.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 14, Sloane-court, S.W., Colonel F. P. Lousada-Lloyd, C.B., late York and Lancaster Regiment, in his 77th year. Funeral Friday, in North Wales. No flowers.

MACNAUGHTON-JONES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at a London nursing home, Isabel Jessie, beloved wife of Dr. H. M. Macnaughton-Jones, of 63, Eton-avenue, Hampstead. Cremation, Golders Green, on Friday, Jan. 24, at 11.30 a.m. Interment at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

MARTIN.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at "Cartref," Newroad, Abbey Wood, George Henry Martin, aged 66 years. Cremation, Norwood Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. Memorial Service at St. John's Church, Erith, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

MARTIN.—On Jan. 19, 1930, very suddenly, at The Watch Oak, Battle, Kate Martin, widow of Charles Martin, in her 90th year. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Battle, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

MASON.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Santa Barbara, California, Stanley Cordell Mason, youngest son of the late Henry Mason, of The Mardens, Caterham.

NISBET.—On Jan. 20, 1930, Matthew Holmes Nisbet, second son of the late Alexander Nisbet, of Paisley, aged 68. Funeral Kensal Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), 11.30. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.) (New Zealand and Australian papers, please copy.)

PARKER.—On Jan. 16, 1930, Everilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Parker, M.A., of Waddington, Yorks. Funeral 11 a.m., St. Alban's, Fulham, to-day (Wednesday).

POHLMAN.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 7A, Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, suddenly, after long illness most patiently borne, Margaret W. Pohlman. Funeral at Crystal Palace District Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

SHARPE.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Hawksfold, Fernhurst, Sussex, Harry Sharpe, beloved husband of Anna Sharpe and deeply regretted friend of Mrs. Dickinson and family.

SIMMONS.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 10A, Brunswick-terrace, Hove, Bertie Simmons, the dearly loved husband of Christine Beatrice Simmons and eldest surviving son of the late Henry John Simmons. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 2, not 12 as previously announced.

THOMPSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, suddenly, the Rev. R. Percy Thompson, son of the late Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B., P.C.

THORBURN.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, 1930, at Bath, Helen Graham Campbell Thorburn, Associate of the Order of Divine Compassion, daughter of the late William James Duncan, J.P., D.L., late Managing Director of the National Bank of Scotland, and widow of William David Thorburn (Advocate). Memorial service Trinity Church, Bath, to-day (Wednesday), at 10.30. Interment at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, at 2.30, to-morrow (Thursday). Friends, please accept this as only intimation.

TOMPSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, 1930, at Carim, 27, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, Eliza Harvey (Elsie) Tompson, widow of Frederick James Tompson, aged 89. Funeral service to-day (Wednesday), at Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, at 12.30.

WALKER.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at the residence of her parents, following an operation, Frances, beloved wife of Nigel Ouchterlony Walker, of Medland Manor, Cheriton Bishop, Devon, and younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Vowler, of 10, Montagu-place, London, W.1. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, to-day (Wednesday), at 11, and afterwards at Brompton Cemetery. No flowers, please.

WATT.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Plymouth, Charles Watt, late of Thorn Park, aged 85 years.

WELSH.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 9, Clarendon-place, Stirling, Cecile Campbell, wife of the late Patrick Welsh, County Clerk of Stirlingshire.

WILKIE.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Dominas Cottage, Barley Mow-hill, Headley, Bordon, Hants, after a year's illness, Dorette Wilkie, Founder and for 31 years Head Mistress of the Chelsea College of Physical Education, aged 62 years. Funeral private, Headley Parish Church, Hants. No flowers, no mourning. Memorial service at Chelsea Old Church, Cheyne-walk, Saturday, Jan. 25, at 2.30 p.m.

WILSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 13, Onslow-gardens, S.W., Mary Lucia, daughter of the late R. B. Wilson, of Cliffe, Yorkshire, aged 86. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m. Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

WIMBLE.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at La Chasse House, Jersey, Florence Gertrude Wimble, second daughter of the late John Wimble, aged 73.

IN MEMORIAM

CHRISTIAN.—In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Victor Christian, who passed away on Jan. 22, 1927.

FARQUHARSON.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Major W. Farquharson, R.I.R. and R.A.O.C., who died at Rothesay, Highcliffe, Jan. 22, 1925.

FOX.—In affectionate memory of my dear husband, Yowoe W. Fox, Jan. 22, 1927.

FYFFE.—To the abiding memory of my brother, Lawrence Bruce Fyffe, I.C.S., who passed into the Unseen World at Delhi in the year 1903.

Friend, lover, and playmate.
"I may not praise thee here—I will not bless!
Yet all thy goodness doth my memory bear,
Cherished by more than Friendship's tenderness—
And in the silence of my evening prayer
Thou shalt not be forgot—thy dear name shall be there."
E. B. Browning.

JAMES.—In affectionate remembrance of William Morris James, Dulwich and Hampstead. Died Jan. 22, 1899.—I. J.

LEWIS.—In revered and precious memory of Charles Claude Lewis, who died at Torquay, Jan. 22, 1928.

"For love, there is no death nor change."

PLOWDEN.—In cherished memory of our beloved boy (son, brother and friend), Francis Herbert Benedict, who passed on into God's keeping on Jan. 22, 1928, at Dawnedge, Aspley Guise, Beds.

God be with you. O with God.
Praise be to thee, O God, for all thy creatures.

RUDKIN.—George Drury Rudkin, my most precious and beloved husband, in everlasting love on this his birthday.

SLACKE.—In most loving memory of Major George Cave Slacke, who passed over Jan. 22, 1920.

TULLOCH.—To the very dear memory of my beloved son, Tannachie Tulloch. R.I.P.

"I shall remember while the light lives yet, and in the night time I shall not forget."—Mater.

FUNERAL

REID.—The funeral of the late James Bennie Reid, of Elderslie, New Zealand, will take place to-day (Wednesday) at Putney Vale Cemetery at 3.30. (Amended notice.)

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SOUMBATOFF.—A memorial service for Princess Lydia Soumbatoff, of 28, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10, will be held at the Russian Church, 188, Buckingham Palace-road, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday). Amended notice.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL MASONRY. 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop. 1276. Tele.: Necropolo London. (Est. 1851.)

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PERSONAL

H.E.—When can you obtain authorization? I can be ready at any time; both are splendid.—C. M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

M. and Mme. JULES PHILIPPSON (*née* Mocatta) wish to express their heartfelt THANKS to all those friends who have written and condoled with them in the loss of their son Georges, and hope that they will accept this as a grateful acknowledgment of their sympathy.

£5 REWARD.—LOST early in January in Holland Park or Kensington districts, EARRING, consisting of Diamond Pear-Shaped Drop with Diamond cover.—Apply, Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, Jan. 14th, BROOCH; wings surmounted crown small diamonds. Valued family associations.—Morse, 15, Gower-street, W.C.

FOR SALE.—Disabled ex-Servicemen of the British Legion Village have a small number of ARTICLES made from the OAK of WESTMINSTER HALL, built in the reign of Richard II.; silver-mounted walking sticks, 21s.; electric table lamps, 42s.; and leather-covered stools, 45s. each, post free, including certificate of antiquity.—Apply Manager, Preston Hall Industries, British Legion Village, Aylesford, Kent.

GIVE HEALTH to a little East Ender. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1, is in desperate straits. Send a donation, please.

M.T.S.—Mothercraft is the knowledge of rearing healthy babies; result, happy homes, better citizens.—Write or visit Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Highgate, any Wed., 2.30-4 p.m. Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

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UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

CARPET.—Exceptionally handsome, 45-guinea real Sultan Carpet, size 17ft. by 11½ft.; thick heavy pile, beautiful Oriental design (Royal Shiraz); perfectly new condition; accept £17 17s.; splendid bargain; approval with pleasure.—Write Box Y.782, The Times, E.C.4.

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500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing £2 2s. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London.

ARTICLES INVITED on subjects of interest for Women's Page.—Address, with stamped envelope for return in case of rejection, to Woman Editor, BIRMINGHAM POST, New-street, Birmingham.

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FREE SERVICES OFFERED (evenings) to someone really "big" by powerful brain needing opportunity (London).—Write Box G.107, The Times, E.C.4.

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THE POETRY REVIEW.—All communications should be addressed to 44, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

EVERY Day children find solace under protecting wing of N.S.P.C.C., whose work extends throughout England, Wales, and Ireland.—Please send a gift to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

PRIVATE COLLECTION of OLD SAILING SHIP MODELS, Paintings, Figure-heads, &c., for SALE; seen by appointment.—Write X., 1, Eyot-gardens, W.6.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN, Fellow Institute of Secretaries, accountant, initiator, organizer, controller large staff, 12 years' administrative experience London and Provinces, seeks private, company, or public EMPLOYMENT at moderate salary; unexceptionable credentials.—L. H., 95, Canfield-gardens. 'Phone: Hampstead 3144.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £300 from the L.N.E. Railway Workmen's Hospital Fund, Stratford, and of £200 Legacy of the late Miss A. M. Atkin, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances. Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

TENNIS, Golf, Badminton, Squash. Trial lesson 5s. Club 2½gns., or courts from 2s. hour.—Kens. 7963.

£135 PER ANNUM.—NON-BASEMENT. Unique LITTLE PROPERTY, Kensington Gardens; wonderful bargain; six bed rooms, three reception, and maids'; excellent offices; all on two floors; in perfect order; every modern comfort; constant hot water, heated box rooms and linen cupboards. Premium £2,000 for fittings, &c., and Lease to October, 1935. Large garden; absolute quiet; telephone all sitting rooms and bed room.—Write Box Q.1458, The Times, E.C.4.

TO MOTOR-CAR OWNERS.—Private owner wishes to BUY four-seater Drop Head Coupé or Saloon; makes suitable, Stutz, 21 h.p. Delage, 20 h.p. Sunbeam, 4½ Invicta, 4½ Bentley; must be 1928 or 1929.—Write Box Q.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished, in SUSSEX or borders of Hampshire, an isolated old FARM-HOUSE; five or six bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, and modern drainage, and, if possible, garage and stabling.—Write Box Q.1460, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Attractive FURNISHED FLAT in West End area; about 5gns.; three months; two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; careful tenants; own plate and linen.—Write Box 8203, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY (young), going holiday Southern Europe February, wants JOIN PARTY or another lady (own expenses).—M., 25, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

A CONNOISSEUR is desirous of PURCHASING a PAINTING by F. GUARDI.—Write Box V.1709, The Times, E.C.4.

EMBLAZONRY, ILLUMINATION, Paintings of Arms and Crests on vellum, book plates designed.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

RUSSIAN young Lady (diploma) gives Lessons in Russian.—Write Box F.838, The Times, E.C.4.

N.W. RHODESIA, 140 miles N. of Livingstone, on the main trunk road, near proposed site for new Government seat.—An improved RANCHING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 6,900 Acres; rivers on two sides; cattle dip; dam and irrigation furrow; 300 acres fallow; small house, four rooms; outbuilding; ready for occupation or investment; exceptional circumstances dictate low price £3,000; part may remain.—Apply J. Freeman, 122, Minories, E.C.3.

TAUNTON (Near).—To be LET, Unfurnished, March, attractive SMALL HOUSE; three reception, three double, two single bed rooms (fitted basins hot and cold); electric light; garage; good orchard and garden.—Write Box 5783, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

IT IS NOT AN EASY JOB to run a large house, but a capable Gentlewoman is prepared to do so for anyone who wants her, and for good wages.—Write Box V.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

1930 BENTLEY (brand new unregistered) 6½-litre Silent Speed Six; exceptionally beautiful four-door Sports Saloon; for disposal by private owner.—120, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Monument 2924. Seen West End London any time.

WANTED to RENT, UNFURNISHED HOUSE in country or country town, near main line station, 30-80 minutes Waterloo or Victoria; seven bed rooms; modern conveniences essential.—Particulars and photographs to Mrs. W. Gavin, Hatfield-Peverel, Essex.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Matric., Public Schools.—19, Chilworth-street, Hyde Park. Padd. 5978.

LADY, educated, 13 years' clerical experience, desires change; domesticated; fond of travelling; charge of children from 1 month.—Write Box G.104, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG FRENCH Gentleman desires English family to take him "au pair" to learn English; would give French lessons.—Write Box 08476, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AT KENSINGTON COURT-PLACE.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET about four-six months; five bed rooms, drawing and dining room, hall, &c.—Apply Eyre, Regent Motors, Ltd., 12, New Burlington-street, W.1.

REIGATE.—High-class modern FLATS, self contained; large rooms; garages; near station, bus; continuous hot water.—Write Box Y.784, The Times, E.C.4.

MAGNIFICENT SABLE COAT; expert's valuation, £1,500.—Write Box Y.792, The Times, E.C.4.

STECK BABY GRAND; as new; excellent tone; £95.—'Phone Willesden 5805, after 5.

PIANO WANTED; good maker; Player may suit.—L. G., 10, Paradise-street, W.1.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Gentleman's small COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED; rent and rates £80 per annum inclusive; eight bed rooms and servants' quarters; stabling and garage; hunting, trout and salmon fishing in district.—Particulars write Box Y.789, The Times, E.C.4.

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BLOW this pen! Where are my studs? A Bon Voyage box contains everything you want while travelling. 25s. 6d., carriage paid, from the Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

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JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

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ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received.—Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3-5, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd 4320.

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SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

DAMP BUILDINGS CURED by the KNAPEN ATMOSPHERIC SIPHON, the permanent cure for capillary damp. Over 200 installations made since 1928.—British Knapen, Ltd., Drayton House, 30, Gordon-street, W.C.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"JESUS said . . . Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out."—Jn. vi. 35, 37.

FEARY.—Will Mr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER THOMAS NIX FEARY COMMUNICATE with Mewburn, Ellis and Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 70, Chancery-lane, London?

FRAZIER.—Will HENRY FRAZIER or anyone knowing his whereabouts please COMMUNICATE with his brother, Alexander Frazier, 683, East Morrison-street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.?

GORDON WILLIAM CLUNES REID, son of Clunes Gordon Reid, late of Abercrombie-street, Redfern, and Elizabeth Simpson Reid, late of Woollahra, previously of Petersham, near Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Australia, or anybody knowing of his whereabouts or claiming any interest in his estate, to kindly COMMUNICATE with Bradley, Son, Maughan, Hyman and Kirkpatrick, Solicitors, 27, Hunter-street, Sydney, in connexion with his interest under the Wills of his said father and mother. Notice is given that failing receipt of any communication on or before the 10th April, 1930, an application will be made to the Court for Letters of Administration of the Estate of Gordon William Clunes Reid.

TO SOLICITORS.—Legal notices requiring world-wide publicity and announcements concerning missing heirs, relatives, &c., for circulation in all countries will find "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION" an effective medium. The rate is 2s. per line of about seven words.—Address, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90gns.—Write Box F.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

THE little bulb bravely pushes its head through the brown mould, whether it is in the garden of a palace or a cottage; so the steady work of the ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY, goes on irrespective of the creed of its beneficiaries. Disease, accident or deformity resulting in incurability; such are the grounds upon which £50,000 a year are needed. At the present time 900 Incurables are being relieved.—City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

LYNCOMBE HALL, BATH.—SCHOOL for Children requiring special care and individual education.—For prospectus apply Miss Stanley, Principal.

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CAN any Parent RECOMMEND TUTOR-COMPANION, not over 45, for delicate boy of 16? Travelled, good sailor essential; fond country life; usual subjects.—Write Box G.66, The Times, E.C.4.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 45 h.p., All-Weather seven-seater Saloon; superb 1925 chassis; all in perfect condition; always chauffeur driven. Would sacrifice £500 for quick sale. Car now in London.—Write Box Y.764, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—A few vacancies for exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

PIANO REQUIRED, by reputed maker.—Write Box 2869, The Times, 42 Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARK-LANE (off).—Delightful FURNISHED SUITE.—10, Great Cumberland-place. 'Phone, Padd. 1851.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given by Mr. Chas. Seymour in extempore speaking, voice, breathing, elocution.—Booklet free, 401, Strand, W.C.2.

PARK-LANE.—Well FURNISHED, SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT; rent 3gns. day; two large reception, three bed rooms, two bath rooms; excellent cooking, valeting, central heating.—11, Hertford-street. (Gros. 1938.)

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GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to Become Scratch," Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

FLAT WANTED for four weeks (W. or S.W.) from about Feb. 10. Accommodation five bed, two sitting; lift essential, night porter, constant hot water.—Box 613, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

COOKING EASILY LEARNT by the Huron Method in FIVE DAYS.—Write Box Y.290, The Times, E.C.4.

WIDOW HAS FOR DISPOSAL Masonic Regalia, Brinsmead Piano, Old Silver, China, and Lace.—Write Box 0910, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY wishes to SELL fine BROAD-TAIL COAT; Silver Fox Collar. Christmas present. Cost £350. Will take £200 or near offer.—Mrs. E. Baird, 9, Cleveland-avenue, Chiswick, W.

NORMANDIE.—36 guineas yearly inclusive, FURNISHED, from April 1; sitting, three bed rooms, kitchen, scullery; electric light. Paris 16s. 6d. return; Caen 6s. 8d. Interview London.—Write Box G.102, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, TOP-FLOOR FLAT; views over Hyde Park Corner; beautifully decorated; large, sunny rooms; lift; constant hot water, central heating; balcony with glass roof; shower bath; in perfect order. No premium. Rent £750 year inclusive.—Porter, 22, Park-lane.

WANTED, Secondhand domestic ELECTROLUX REFRIGERATOR.—Write Box Q.1437, The Times, E.C.4.

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SECRETARY-CHAUFFEUSE, perfect driver, well read, French, German, literary ability, and knowledge of medical terms, wants post.—Write Box Y.731, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOSE to HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.—Unique TOP-FLOOR FLAT, with roof, St. John's House, Smith-square, S.W.1; two reception, two bed rooms, three bath rooms, kitchen, and pantry; central heating throughout; to be LET Furnished 12gns. per week or Unfurnished £450 per annum.—Visit mornings or 'phone Victoria 8881.

DIAMOND RINGS, good quality, WANTED for cash.—Write, stating particulars, Box 0917, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NOMINAL WAGE.—Well-educated Man, 37, fluent French, Italian, some German, can type, SEEKS any kind of WORK, except heavy manual labour, preferably with literary or medical person.—Write Box G.112, The Times, E.C.4.

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PANOTROPE, magnificent instrument for dance, cinema or home use; suitable any voltage, A.C.; mahogany cabinet; condition new. Cost £135, take £58. Can be seen and heard by appointment.—Write Box V.1717, The Times, E.C.4.

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ROUGH SHOOT WANTED, about 400 acres, near London preferably.—Write Box 0921, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT in Mansion overlooking garden; five bed rooms, two receptions, two baths; constant hot water; central heating. Rent £650 exclusive or near for quick let.—Write Box 2890, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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A UNIQUE PROPERTY for SALE on the South-East Coast, suitable for a fine up-to-date cinema or an ice rink; the property is in the main thoroughfare, with a fine frontage, two minutes from station, three minutes from sea; this property is being sold on account of death; only principals dealt with; a moderate sum will be taken for a quick sale.—Write first instance to Box G.106, The Times, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE (Margate) for health and comfort. Ladies' National Clubs. See page four.

SECRETARY-CHAUFFEUR (lawyer's son) desires position. Experienced in Continental travel.—Write Box F.930, The Times, E.C.4.

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LEARN to WRITE ARTICLES and STORIES; make spare hours profitable; booklet free.—Regent Institute (Dept. 77), 9, Palace-gate, W.8.

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THE STAGE offers little to the untrained, but affords a genuine career to the genuinely trained dancer.—Consult LILIAN LEOFFELER, School of Stage Dancing, 91, Great Portland-street, W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

ROSEMARY.—Should you ever require a friend, turn to me.—M.

SOUTHERN SPAIN.—Private party leaves London Feb. 11; first class.—A. G. L., 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

DANCING.—Four lessons £1 1s.—Miss Carew, 91, Victoria-street, next A. and N. Stores. Franklin 6312.

A CHARMING FLAT (vacant); four good rooms, £100 per annum.—Write Box Y.773, The Times, E.C.4.

LUXURIOUS LITTLE HOUSE of unusual character, secluded, fashionable part ST. JOHN'S WOOD; non-basement, one storey, facing south; three reception, six bed rooms, three bath, model kitchen, &c.; garage; perfectly appointed. REDUCED PRICE £4,950. Lease 45 years. Rent £145.—Bona fide inquiries only to Box V.1761, The Times, E.C.4.

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CASANI'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox-Trot, Waltz, &c., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MURIEL SIMMONS', 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2733. Learn to Tango.

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A LONDON FIRM selling patented articles with enormous scope offer good salary, interest, and share of profit to Sales Director INVESTING £2,000.—Write Box V.1755, The Times, E.C.4.

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DIRECTORSHIP with salaried post in private company established 20 years; steady business; certified accounts; every investigation offered; capital £2,000 to £3,000 part secured.—Write Frank Bishop, Strand Chambers, Torquay.

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FIRST DEBENTURE SECURITY is offered for £10,000 three years' investment in established business of national scope, which requires additional capital to develop its existing chain of multiple shops. Investor will also be elected a director.—Principals only write Box F.883, The Times, E.C.4.

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Clothes Valeting	1	4	12	0	3	0
C.O.D. Shopping	1	4	12	0	3	0
Educational	4	3	6	0	2	0
Hospital Nurses	1	4	10	0	2	6
Legal Notices	4	4	8	0	2	0
Nursing Homes	4	3	3	0	1	0
Public Notices	4	4	16	0	4	0
Riding and Shooting	1	3	15	0	5	0
PERSONAL						
Births	1	3	21	0	5	0
Deaths	1	3	21	0	5	0
In Memoriam	1	3	12	6	3	6
Marriages	1	3	21	0	5	0
Personal (Front Page)	1	2	10	0	5	0
Personal (Trade) (Front Page)	1	2	25	0	12	6
Personal (Court Page)	17	5	63	0	12	6
Service Notices	1	3	9	0	3	0
TRAVEL						
Hotels and Resorts	2	3	6	0	2	0
Private Hotels	2	3	4	6	1	6
Road Transport	1	3	9	0	3	0
Shipping	2	4	8	0	2	0
Tours	2	4	8	0	2	0

Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1 ("The Times" Book Club); to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship	Tons	Commander	London	M'seilles
*†Vic'r'y of India	19,700	Ohlson	—	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡§Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
§Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡§Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡§Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

†Nagoya	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, § Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sndell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship	Tons	Antwerp	Mid'sbro	LONDON
*†HATIMURA	6,866	—	—	Jan. 25
§DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
§DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan. § Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship	Tons	Antwerp	Mid'sbro	LONDON
MULBERA	9,100	—	—	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,324	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship	Tons	Antwerp	Md'sbro	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	Jan. 25
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship	Tons	Mid'sbro	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O. 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O or B.I. Offices 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gonnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

	Tons	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	‡ From Vancouver.	† From San Francisco.
MAKURA		Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	
TAHITI		Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons	Liverpool	London	Plym'th
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons	London	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons	London	Toulon	Naples
ORFORD	20,000	—	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.
Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the season.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons	London	Marseilles	Naples
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel	Tons	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Gloucestershire	12,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire	13,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

OCEAN PASSAGES BOOK AT COOK'S.

Experienced Travel Service. Lowest Fares. No Booking Fees. Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
*AURANIA - - - - JAN. 24
AQUITANIA .. Jan. 29 MAURETANIA Feb. 5
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
‡ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25
*SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 †LANCASTRIA .. Feb. 8
† Calls Galway. ‡ Via Belfast, not Cobh. * Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*AURANIA - - - - JAN. 24
ASCANIA .. Feb. 7 *ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25
†SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 †ANDANIA .. Feb. 15
† Calls Glasgow.
WINTER CRUISES
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton—To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29th, 16 days, from 50 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Olympic .. Wed., Jan. 22 | Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5
Majestic .. Wed., Feb. 12 | Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2) *† Doric Sat., Jan. 25 | (2) *† Albertic Sat., Feb. 8
Cedric .. Sat., Feb. 1 | Baltic .. Sat., Feb. 15
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Doric .. Sat., Jan. 25 | Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. Tues., Mar. 4
(Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Mar. 15
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Jan. 25 | Feb. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 22	Jan. 30
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Jan. 29	Feb. 4
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class), MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA The quickest and best route to is overland via Marseilles. LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS. FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, GALVESTON, HOUSTON. From Southampton: RIO PANUCO .. Jan. 30th; RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 6th. Wainwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES: s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) Feb. 1; s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Mar. 1; s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) Mar. 22.
Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs Réunis. U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
VEENDAM (First class fare from £36 10s.) .. Jan. 25
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next Sailing .. April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*EDAM .. Jan. 25 | †MAASDAM .. Feb. 15
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES to NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service. RETURN FARES from £38. Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*ELYSIA .. Feb. 4 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
§‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 | *CASTALIA .. Mar. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan. § Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, MARSEILLES, Feb. 17. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CAMERONIA .. Jan. 24 | CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7
SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 | ANTONIA .. Feb. 15
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX .. Jan. 24 and Feb. 7 .. ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
V. DE STRASBOURG Jan. 31 and Feb. 14 .. A. R. GARROS
PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Jan. 28 and Feb. 11 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA Jan. 28 and Feb. 4 .. LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply:— LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. Mar. 8
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COTTICA" .. Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. Mar. 8
For passage rates and full particulars apply to:— Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 ('Phone: Regent 4529). Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 6021.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
Unpacked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates. D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Dept. A., Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567) or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

WINTER IN S. AFRICA.

Frequent Sailings to all parts. Reduced Ocean Fares, Dec.-Jan. Overland Inclusive Tours arranged.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel	Gross Tons	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths. Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms. Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.
SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, NORWAY, &c.
LONDON: America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street. PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg).
METAGAMA .. Feb. 20
MELITA .. Mar. 8
MONTROSE .. Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. Mar. 22
LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
MINNEDOSA (G.) .. Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York) Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.) .. Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.) .. Feb. 7
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
MINNEDOSA .. Jan. 25 | MONTCALM .. Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York) .. Jan. 30
JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) Feb. 15 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)
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BUICK 1929 Empire 4-door Saloon, finished maroon, furniture hide upholstery; new condition throughout; cost £475; any examination; part exchanges and deferred terms arranged; £295.—PARK MOTOR Co., Ltd., Wells-street, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly-circus. Gerrard 1927.

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(Continued on Page Three)

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

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MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE.—Leading family Hotel. Central and sunny, in fine garden; 200 rooms, 100 bath rooms; suites. Noted cooking. Tariff free.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First class. Beautiful situation. Full South and facing the sea.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 45frs.

NICE. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Promenade des Anglais. Full board from Frs. 100.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL de CIMIEZ and PAVILLON VICTORIA. The biggest park on the Riviera. Modern comfort. Moderate prices.

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NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant.

NICE. AGID'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park; Tennis; Orchestra.

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TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Var).—GRAND HOTEL. All comforts. All year. 100 rooms. 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

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ALASSIO,
THE BEST SPOT ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.
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THE ONLY SANDY BEACH FROM GENOA TO VENTIMILLE.
Wonderful Walks on the Hills.
Ten Tennis Courts.
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For full particulars apply to Italian Travel Bureau, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, London, S.W.1, or to any of the principal Tourist Offices.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL CONTINENTAL. First-class; 100 beds. Full South. Every modern comfort. Golf. Tennis. Garden. Inclusive terms from 40 lire.

ITALIAN RIVIERA, PALACE HOTEL, SPOTORNO; 150 rooms; running water; large garden; billiards; library; tennis; private bathing beach; beautiful walks; special reduced winter terms, 2½gns. weekly, including taxes and tips.

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FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

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WINTER IN GLORIOUS SUNSHINE in
MALAGA, THE CANARY AND BALEARIC ISLANDS.
For fares, hotel accommodation, and general travel information apply to the
SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,
173, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

SEE MALLORCA.
BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN. Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright Sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information about Hotels and Excursions, "Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca," and Tourist Offices.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS for MENTALLY and PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
Salary.—£300 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £500 a year, together with temporary additions varying according to the cost of living. At the present time the total commencing salary amounts to £423.
Duties.—To take part in the inspection of schools for mentally and physically defective children and to carry out such other duties as may be necessary.
Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope essential), for form of application, which must be returned not later than Monday, 27th January, 1930.
In the case of women candidates marriage terminates contract of service.
Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR in the Department of Agriculture. Salary in dollars equivalent to £560 per annum, rising by annual increments of £35 to £1,120 per annum, with temporary allowance of 10 per cent. of salary to unmarried officer or 20 per cent. to married officer. Free passages. Post pensionable, subject to probationary period of three years, and salary then subject to 4 per cent. deduction for widows' and orphans' pensions scheme. Candidates should preferably be single in first instance and not over 30 years of age, but applications will be considered from somewhat older candidates if with tropical experience. Qualifications: Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Agricultural Science, with at least two years' post-graduate experience of teaching agricultural subjects. Duties primarily organization and conduct of teaching at projected Malayan School of Agriculture. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application, in writing, to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications must reach the Private Secretary by the 1st of March.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, WOOLWICH. DIRECTORATE of BALLISTICS RESEARCH. REQUIRED, JUNIOR ASSISTANT (Male).
Candidates must have an Honours Degree in Physics, be well qualified in Mathematics, and preferably have some research experience in experimental Physics.
Salary—£160 per annum to £220 per annum, plus Civil Service Cost of Living Bonus, making present total commencing emoluments £246 2s.
Annual Leave—24 days.
Preference given to ex-Service men suitably qualified.
Applications to be made by letter accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, and reference to any published work, to the Chief Superintendent, Research Department, Woolwich, S.E.18, from whom Conditions of Employment may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTANT-TRAINED Clerk required, of good education and personality, in the office of a university college in London; age about 25. Salary £250 per annum. —Applications, giving full particulars of education and experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to be addressed to "V. B.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS are invited from gentlemen of good appearance and personality to act as Representatives for an old-established Life Assurance Company in London; salary and commission, with increasing salary dependent upon results.—Write full particulars of past experience, age, &c., to Box F.933, The Times, E.C.4.

A Progressive British Company of world-wide repute requires a few capable Salesmen for an extension of its sales organization. A salary of £6 a week and a car allowance will be paid during training, but the subsequent remuneration will be much higher. Only applicants between 25 and 40 giving details of a very good sales record will be interviewed, as outstanding ability is required. The prospects are exceptionally good.—Write, in strict confidence, Box Q.1456, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED or Incorporated Accountant required by provincial company, with actual practical experience in company liquidation and Income-tax; temporary; salary £260 per annum.—Write Box G.58, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant wanted, with full knowledge of company procedure, to act as Secretary and Accountant to large financial undertaking; must have impeccable references; good salary paid to right man.—Write Box 05002, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ELECTRO-PLATE.—Established firm with showrooms require Travellers resident London; good connexion essential; salary and commission.—Write Box 565, Smith's, 169, Finchley-road, N.W.3.

ENGINEERING Supplies.—Required for Calcutta, capable Representative for British concern; Public School education and organized selling experience on engineering lines essential; age not over 28; single.—Write, with full particulars, to Box 14, care of Foster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

EXPERT in modern bookkeeping and banking organization, knowledge of modern languages, sought for research work in Milan (Italy).—Apply sub. M.S. 668, to Rudolf Mosse, Milano, Italy, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 30.

MANAGER, with sound manufacturing and commercial experience, is required to undertake the entire control and development of our pneumatic tool business.—Applications, giving full details of previous experience, should be addressed to the Managing Director, Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Scotswood Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and marked confidential.

PUBLISHING House of the highest standing requires the services of a university graduate, age about 25-45, for a post calling for a man of wide reading and scholarly disposition with good address, accustomed to meet people, and prepared to travel in Great Britain and Ireland. There is no selling or canvassing involved, and the highest credentials are required. Good salary and all expenses paid.—Write Box G.101, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by firm of Birmingham manufacturers to represent them in London; a really first-class man of good education and appearance; knowledge of non-ferrous metals desirable but not essential; salary and commission; give age, education, and experience.—Write Box G.57, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required, preferably with connexion in London, for large modern engineering firm in London manufacturing all kinds of steel-plate work, petroleum refining plants, storage tanks, pressure vessels, chemical plants, &c.—Write, stating age, experience, terms, &c., in strict confidence, to Box 696, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SALESMEN.—Six well educated men of good personality wanted immediately to sell a very sound proposition whereby with hard and systematic work a four figure income may be obtained; no travelling; payment by results; age not to exceed 40; only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box F.911, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTTISH Chartered Accountant, aged about 24, required for service in Malaya with British merchant firm. Applicants must be single, well educated, and of good social standing. Commencing salary £700 per annum; four years' agreement, first class passage, allowance towards outfit; good prospects and permanency for right man.—Write, giving age, experience, and where educated, to Box V.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT required; must have full knowledge of secretarial work, trial balances; state age, education, and experience; for provincial firm.—Write Box Q.2000, The Times, E.C.4.

WIRELESS Representatives to sell amongst friends well-known make of Wireless Receiving Sets. Exceptionally liberal commission. Applicants must have good knowledge of Wireless All Electrical and Battery Sets.—Apply Box 406, Caustons, 13A, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Motor Salesman for first-class firm handling well-known cars in North of England. Applicants of proved ability will only be considered.—Write in first instance, giving full particulars, to Box Y.775, The Times, E.C.4.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE You seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CHARTERED Secretaries Examinations.—Office men and women aspiring to executive posts should qualify as Chartered Secretaries; articles not necessary; postal tuition by experts (chartered secretaries, chartered accountants, barristers, &c.), at reasonable fees.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies' Coaching Classes, 19, London Wall, E.C.2.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths enrolling in January for the Haining System of Wireless Training can be confident of qualifying as wireless officers in September; positions assured.—Write to Brighton Wireless College, 20, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ASSISTANT Instructor (either sex) required by well-known School of Journalism.—Write fully (in confidence), stating age and giving particulars of experience, to Box V.1702, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST wanted for publicity work; must have a keen news sense and a good knowledge of sport, especially greyhound racing. Good salary.—Write Box V.1764, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A City Firm of Chartered Accountants with a good general practice have a vacancy for an Articled Clerk; premium £200.—Write Box 08490, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ANALYST and Research Chemist with large London practice requires well-educated youth as Pupil; premium.—Z.R.593, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. —Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants (City), old-established, busy office, have vacancy for two Articled Clerks; favourable opportunity for first-class training for the right type of fellow prepared to take his work seriously; progressive salary paid during articles; very moderate premium.—Write Box N.920, care of Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

DISTINGUISHED Editor offers premium pupil thorough practical training as personal assistant.—"K. G.," 44, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

ESTATE Agent managing extensive estates in Scotland has vacancy for Pupil; premium £100 per annum.—Box No. 278, Keith and Co., Edinburgh.

PUBLIC Analyst has a vacancy for a pupil; premium £200.—Write Box Q.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Shorthand-Typist required by a large firm in S.W.11 district, with a fluent knowledge of German; applicants must have had some commercial experience, and not be over 30 years of age.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box Q.1436, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY wanted, Lady; young, maximum common sense, initiative, typing, shorthand, travel, good appearance essential.—Write fullest particulars, age, experience, salary.—Box Y.779, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, experienced Anglo-French Typist.—Etablissements Sturm, 31 Rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris, 4e.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ANY Job, anywhere, any hours, wanted by Public School ex-Officer, aged 34.—Write Box Q.1958, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent, adaptable young Public School man (Lancing) desires progressive opportunity to prove his worth, London or Provinces; 6½ years' excellent business experience.—Write Box F.928, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager desires change offering greater scope for his abilities; accustomed to visiting territories to stimulate sales; wide experience in training salesmen; successful organizer; free to discuss immediate engagement.—Write Box G.93, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER, trustee of important interests, wide administrative and financial experience, desires responsible appointment; whole or part time; tactful negotiator, knowing French, Spanish, and Italian; world-travelled; five years' active War service (two Staff appointments); unexceptionable references.—Write Box Y.793, The Times, E.C.4.

BOOT Manufacturing.—Late managing director seeks position as Works Manager; age 38; 15 years' experience in all grades, including latest cheap staple welted method; able to teach and control labour, supervise accounts and office.—Write Box Q.1447, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST, M.P.S. (25), energetic, capable, trustworthy, requires position; excellent references.—Box 3770, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-st., W.1.

CHARTERED Accountant, 33, good German, French, some Dutch, experience London, Continent, secretary, desires position home or abroad.—Write Box Q.1442, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (Scottish), 30 (now managing clerk to well-known City chartered accountants), with wide professional experience and insight to industrial administration and finance, desires progressive commercial appointment.—Write Box Y.780, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, Maintenance; experience home and abroad, installation and upkeep steam and electric power plants, factory machinery, buildings, &c.; highest references.—Write Box Y.798, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agent requires appointment on landed estate; highest references.—Estate Office, Naworth Castle, Cumberland.

EX-SERVICE Man, first offender, wants chance make good; previous good record company secretary accountant; accept any position.—Write H., care of Col. Stitt, 34, All Souls'-place, W.1.

FARMER'S Son, 21, Public School, requires post abroad, preferably the Argentine, Malay, Ceylon; previous experience Kenya; good references; willing worker.—Write Box G.74, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN of education and wide commercial experience desires position of responsibility with greater scope for his activities; good linguist, including fluent French and German; first-hand acquaintance with most foreign countries; prepared to travel.—Write Box 08459, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HIGH-GRADE successful Salesman, and with extensive business experience Canada, desires change.—Write Box 08485, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MALE (aged 42), 17 years with well-known chartered accountants, desires change; take control of copying department, expert in presentation of reports, accounts, and statistics on standard and Elite type machines, graphs, and litho transfer; excellent penman; first-class reference.—Write Box Q.1440, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD Graduate's son, 28, long experience motor trade buying, selling, demonstrating, all makes, wants position where above capabilities can be used.—Write Box F.927, The Times, E.C.4.

P.A.S.I. Seeks position with firm of Auctioneers and Estate Agents where there is opportunity for advancement; five years' experience with architect and surveyor, six years with leading firm of West End estate agents.—Write Box 08480, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRACTICAL Engineer, present time fleet owner, haulage and passenger, desires post abroad; fluent Spanish, good knowledge French; 16 years Argentina; very practical with camp water supply; several years employed in Estancia Chapadmalal; consider private chauffeur or management of fleet; drive anything, petrol or steam; full knowledge of repairs; liberty May or June; married, two children; age 36 years; test or interview any time; excellent references.—Turnell, Walcott, Lincoln. Tele., 5 Billinghay.

PENSIONER, 47, active, seeks position Doorman, Timekeeper, Messenger, &c.—Write Box Y.781, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR, aged 27, admitted April, 1927, desires Preliminary Clerkship; wide experience with first-class firms in conveyancing, common law, and general work, advocacy.—Box S.50, Blackford's Advertisement Offices, Bristol.

WIDOW (Scottish, 50), energetic, knowledge of business organizing, interviewing, welfare, wants any post of trust; part or whole day.—Write Box 04834, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man (29), now earning £750, business side London newspaper, offers executive abilities and experience; economics degree; late Parliamentary candidate.—Write Box F.849, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (21), extensively travelled in Europe and U.S.A., seeks situation; good French, slight German and Italian; would travel.—Apply W. L. Thomas "Sarnia," Hertford.

YOUNG Gentleman, 23, athletic, and keen, seeks Employment (not abroad); will try any work.—Write Box Q.1991, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (24), University Diploma in Agriculture, extensive farming experience, excellent references, seeks position with agricultural firm.—Write Box Q.1453, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and name of this paper.

PRACTICAL Electrical and Constructional Engineer and Telegraph Operator, with wide experience colonial import and export produce trades (East Africa), and fluent knowledge Spanish, French, German, as well as four Eastern languages, desires position with keen Empire business firm. 1484.

EX PUBLIC School man, age 35, married, seeks responsible position with sound concern; willing and adaptable; tact, energy, and practical business experience, inside and out; moderate salary, provided prospects. 11437.

SHIPPING Manager, 33, Public School; 10 years' post-War business experience in shipping and export trade; sole charge shipping and forwarding department; full knowledge Bs/L rebates, Customs, invoicing, and accounts; used to following up contracts, both by personal interview and correspondence; excellent references. 11113.

CLYDE trained Draughtsman and Sales Engineer with good practical experience home and abroad, offers services; Scotsman, 37, married. 11465.

EX-OFFICER, married, age 40 years, seeks employment for position of trust. Dis. 313.

EMPLOYMENT required at home or abroad by Civil Engineer; experienced survey, bridges, and railways; 11 years officer Royal Engineers; good administrator and organizer; tactful, and used to supervise large staffs; fluent French, Hindustani, Malay, Hausa. 6228.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISER, 24, seeks situation Advertisement Manager or Assistant, eight years' agency experience. Strongly recommended.—Write Box Q.1466, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTIST black and white, seeks work for newspapers, humorous sketches, advertising posters, sketches for children's painting competitions, &c.—J. Bridger, Homefield, Liss, Hants.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Stenographer desires post, preferably secretarial; knowledge bookkeeping, general office routine.—Write Box 08441, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOREIGN Correspondent (English, French, and German shorthand) requires secretarial post; good recommendations.—Write Box 06892, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Clerk (British); English, Russian typist, correspondent, translator, knowledge German, bookkeeping, office routine; many years' experience London, abroad.—Miss L. W., 5, Nassington-road, N.W.3.

LADY Private Secretary, seven years' experience America, commercial, literary, stenographic, executive ability, seeks position.—Write Box 08417, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary (26), thoroughly experienced, efficient, shorthand-typing, fluent French, travelled, seeks post at home or abroad.—Write Box Q.1452, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, B.Sc. (Maths., Physics), full secretarial training, desires post as Secretary to professional man; age 25.—Write Box 0909, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (22), previous experience, seeks part-time post as Private Secretary: French, Italian, shorthand, typing, filing, drive a car.—Write Box Q.1457, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, experienced, educated, literary, desires evening work Tuesdays and Wednesdays; can supply own typewriter if necessary.—Write Box Q.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY seeks responsible post; French and German correspondence and good accountancy; would travel.—Write Box 08484, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PART-TIME work undertaken by unusually efficient young woman Secretary (own typewriter); general and journalistic experience.—Write Box F.929, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG gentlewoman (24) seeks Secretarial post; two years' experience; shorthand, typewriting, accounts.—Wade-Evans, Potterspury Vicarage, Northants.

YOUNG Lady, French correspondent, shorthand-typing requires any position London.—Write Box G.113, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 9058).

EFFICIENT Secretaries, permanent or temporary, supplied by Miss Gladys Woollcombe's Secretarial Bureau, 21A, King's-road, Sloane-square. Telephone, Sloane 3779.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7798.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker, coats, renovations; good-class work; home or visitings; highest testimonials. —Mattie, 2, Stamford Brook-avenue, W.6.

FRENCH Milliner models, remodels, visits ladies.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street. Gerrard 4516.

VISITING Dressmaker, experienced; 7s. 6d. daily.—45, Gordon-court, Ducane-road, W.12.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

GOVERNESS, age about 27, R.C. preferred, specially good at English, literature, music, discipline, health, required for boy and girl age 9 and 10; London till Easter, afterwards Paris; golf an advantage; salary £100. —Write Box 2882, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess, 24-28, for girls, 5 and 6½, at morning school; no teaching; must understand health, be experienced needlewoman, and have not less than two years' reference from similar post; £65.—Mrs. Balfour, 35, Jevington-gardens, Eastbourne.

NURSERY Governess, age 23-35, early Feb., for girl age 5; possibly abroad later.—Mrs. John Matthews, Oversteps, Bexhill.

WANTED immediately, Governess or Nursery-Governess for two girls, 9 and 12; usual subjects but must be fond of games and country life; age preferably between 25 and 30.—Mrs. M., The Cottage, Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey. Telephone, Cobham 277.

WANTED, Nursery Governess for two children, ages 7 and 5, work in with Norland nurse in charge of two younger children on half-day; country, near London; interview London; must have highest references; Protestant; good salary and comfortable home offered.—Write Box 08456, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AU pair; good home for foreign girl wishing to perfect English in return for help with two children.—Ellis, "Ingleside," Blundellsands, Liverpool.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COMPANION-HELP, gentlewoman, fond of children; two girls, youngest 8; no teaching; help in house and needlework required; daily woman employed.—Tilling, Thurlestone, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

LADY Companion wanted, age about 40; London; personal reference.—Sullivan, 3, The Ridgeway, Golders Green.

EX-V.A.D., gentlewoman essential, required immediately for small London hospital of 35 beds.—For particulars write Box 08489, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

KING Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst.—Required, Relief Maid; wages £34, together with board, lodging, laundry, and uniform.—Apply, giving references, and stating age and experience, to the Matron.

LONDON; £80; good experienced Nursery Governess; entire charge four children 2-7; nursery maid and daily help; good post. Others all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

REFINED Useful Help; age about 30; good needlewoman; personal reference.—Apply to-day, 3 to 6, or write, Benjamin, 26, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

USEFUL Help, all duties; one lady; good home, country; £36; personal references.—Write Box Y.791, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Mother's Help with nursing experience to assist mother with first infant and light household work in flat, Westminster district; state age and wage expected.—Write Box 08451, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID or Mother's Help; Protestant; must be capable, fond of children; another maid kept. —Write, stating age, wage, religion, references, Clare, 19, Holly-park, N.3.

NURSE or Mother's Help wanted for baby 3 months under mother's supervision.—Telephone Speedwell 3283 after 5 p.m. or write 15, Rotherwick-road, Golders Green.

CAN any lady personally recommend trustworthy and experienced Nurse? One little girl 18 months, baby later; own nurse leaving through illness; nurserymaid kept; age 32 to 45; no college or training; no R.C.'s.—Mrs. Richard Agnew, Bears House, Camberley.

ENGLISH lady requires thoroughly experienced, capable Nurse at once for boy 22 months; going Vienna; interview London.—Write Box 7487, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nannie wanted for baby girl, 2½; best references essential; wages according to experience.—Write Mrs. Mann, 4, Upper George-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nannie wanted for baby boy 16 months; needlewoman; personal references.—Write 66, Clifton-court, St. John's Wood.

PUBLIC Schoolmaster's wife seeks experienced Children's Nurse.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box Y.777, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Nurse wanted for little girl 3½ years.—For full particulars please apply Mrs. George Dodd Ridgewood Manor, Uckfield, Sussex.

URGENTLY required, experienced young Nurses, Nursery Governesses, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids. —Cavendish Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

USEFUL Maid; should like travelling.—Apply Stephens, 19, High-street, Petersfield.

WANTED, experienced Children's Maid; four children 6 to 14 years.—Write Box Y.774, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

LADY Housekeeper required to take entire charge of a small compact flat in Kensington; must be very good plain cook and thoroughly capable and trustworthy; help for rough work given four hours every morning.—Write, stating age, salary required, and all particulars, to Box Q.1464, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required, near Town, £100. Also ditto for bachelor establishment, Mayfair, £80-£90. Cooks (all descriptions) required for Town and country.—Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1. Free 10s. 6d. lesson given.

COOK (good); three in family; housemaid and parlourmaid kept; separate bed room; wages starting £56.—Write particulars Mrs. Cook, Bell House, Hayes, Middlesex.

COOK, very good, required at once; age not over 45; excellent reference essential.—Write, giving full particulars, Miss Ramsay, Master's Lodge, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid, February; housemaid kept; good plain cooking.—Apply after 8 or write Mrs. Trethowan, 4, Frognal-gardens, Hampstead.

COOK; must be experienced and thoroughly capable; wages £52 per annum; for family of three residing 14 miles north of London; good references essential.—Apply, with full particulars, to Mrs. Barrie, Scotswood, Arkley, Barnet, Herts.

COMPLETE staff for new house, Cook, Parlourmaid, and two Housemaids; young maids; good references. —Write Rigg, Addington House, Redington-road, Hampstead.

GOOD Cook wanted; good home and wages; no luncheons; own bed room; two housemaids kept.—Apply The Mitre, Edgware-road, near Marble Arch (not for this house).

WANTED, Cook and House-Parlourmaid or married couple; housemaid, useful maid, and chauffeur kept; nice garden; good and increasing wages; holidays spent in Kent; cottage later if desired; pleasant fellow-servants and every consideration; state ages, wages, and experience.—Apply by letter, "M.," 14, Melbury-road, W.14.

WANTED, good Single-handed Cook and House-Parlourmaid, new labour-saving flat, Regent's Park; sleep in or out; no registry offices.—Apply by letter Mrs. E. Morgan, 20, Cavendish-square.

COOKS (with help and single-handed) required at once; many good situations now waiting for Town or country; must be under 40.—Apply Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid wanted, mother and daughter, friends, or separate, to run flat in Kensington; seaside (Suffolk), with help, during school holidays; personal reference required.—Mrs. Grinling Harris, 27, Wetherby-mansions, Earls Court-square, S.W.5. Telephone, Kensington 4917.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid required for flat.—Apply by letter or after 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Geoffrey Frank, 2, Glenshaw-mansions, Priory-road, N.W.6.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; two in family; house-parlourmaid kept; close village and bus routes; good wages; good references essential.—Apply Mrs. H. Arnold, Greenways, Godstone, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL, thoroughly experienced; good references essential; small house; wages £52.—Call, after 6, 10, Mountfield, Childs Hill, Finchley-road. Speedwell 5726.

CAPABLE Cook-General required; references essential. —Sharne, 112, Walm-lane, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS (9, Queen's-road).—Two capable Maids (or one good Cook-General with help) wanted; small house on two floors; two in family.

WANTED, Two Refined Girls as Cook-General and Nurse-Housemaid for modern house near London; good outings and wages; suit sisters, friends, or mother and daughter.—Mrs. P. Davies, Charnwood, Radlett, Herts.

COOK-GENERAL; small house; £52-£60; two in family; two maids kept; separate bed room; good outings. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. 'Phone, Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

A Good Cook-General required; situation in a flat where another maid kept; two in family.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID (experienced), long references, required for Oatlands, Weybridge; wages about £55.—Write full particulars to Box F.879, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid (and Housemaid also) wanted Feb. 3; doctor's house; quiet, comfortable place; good wages; highest personal reference essential.—Write, or call 6-7, Mrs. Morcom, 6, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

FIRST-CLASS Parlourmaid wanted; must be well trained and of good appearance and address; wages £70; five maids kept; no basement; separate bed room; really comfortable situation near Hampstead Heath.—Write, stating age, height, and full particulars of last two situations held, Box 08477, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, experienced Parlourmaid, end of January; three maids kept; references essential.—Morison, Three Gables, Esher.

PARLOURMAID (under of two, butler also kept); Cheshire (Altrincham); £28; afternoon, uniform, caps and aprons found; 13 servants; present one over two years. No fee to permanent parlourmaids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

UNDER Parlourmaid; flat; two in family; six servants; £45. Also other excellent vacancies. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Housemaid wanted (non-basement vicarage).—1, Coverdale-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. Riverside 4515.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, February 3rd; family two; Kensington, flat; personal reference only.—Write Box Q.1980, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, beginning February; cook-general kept; separate bed rooms; family two; small house.—Apply, after 5.30, 17, Addison-road, Kensington.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, age about 22; two in family; two maids kept; help given; one month's holiday; own bed room, maids' sitting room (wireless). —Reply, stating age, height, and wages, Mrs. Lambert, 46, Clarendon-road, W.11. Park 1481.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid; £40 to £45; for family of three; 14 miles north of London; good references essential.—Apply, with full particulars, Mrs. Barrie, Scotswood, Arkley, Barnet, Herts.

REQUIRED, with good personal references, Country or Farm Girl as House-Parlourmaid or Cook-General; good home; another country girl kept.—Write Box A.5336, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

SUPERIOR, experienced House-Parlourmaid for country in Surrey; two in family; every modern convenience.—Write Box Q.1952, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Young Ladies wanted, as House-Parlourmaid and Housemaid; wages £1 per week; good home and outings; personal references required.—Apply The Mitre, Edgware-road, near Marble Arch (not for this house).

WANTED, thoroughly experienced House-Parlourmaid; two in family and boy at school; two maids kept, charwoman four mornings weekly, gardener, coals and boots; 15 miles London; good wages.—Mrs. Rossiter, Devoncroft, Claygate, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS urgently required for Town and country; many excellent permanent and temporary situations now waiting.—Call or write Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Cook-General: non-basement; two floors only; every labour-saving device; separate bed rooms; wireless; two in family; £52 and £45. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID required; upper of two; experienced; four in family; motor-bus passes; Putney nearest station.—Mrs. A. F., 89, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

HOUSEMAID wanted; second of two; five maids kept; wages £40; very comfortable permanent situation near Hampstead Heath.—Write, stating age, particulars of previous experience and reason for leaving last situation, Box 08477, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOUSEMAID, experienced; small family; non-basement house; four maids kept; wages £45-£50.—Apply Mrs. Matthews, Kent House, 41, Redington-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOUSEMAIDS wanted for residential flats; must be experienced, capable and used to private service; wages £52 per annum, and all uniform provided.—Call, or write, Lady Housekeeper, 3, Whitehall-court, S.W. (Near Charing Cross Station.)

HOUSEMAID (second of two) wanted early February; age about 21; three in family, five maids; wages £38-£40, rising £3 yearly.—Call Saturday after 1, or write fully to "G.," 25, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

HOUSEMAID (experienced with help, age 24-30), also Parlourmaid, wanted Feb. 3; quiet, comfortable place; personal reference essential.—Write, or call 6-7, Mrs. Morcom, 6, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

GOOD Head and Under Housemaid wanted for Sussex, near Haywards Heath; a little maiding required, but no parlour work; good wages.—Please write fully to Box Y.717, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, young single-handed Housemaid, end of January; three maids kept; good references essential.—Morison, Three Gables, Esher.

WANTED in Feb., Second Housemaid (of two) for excellent place, W.1, London; £36, and yearly rise. —Write fully Box 08467, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED Feb. 7, Second Dining-room Maid and House-maid; own bed rooms; wages according to experience.—Apply Housekeeper, S. Margaret's School, Bushey, near Watford, Herts.

WANTED at once for high-class service chambers, two good Housemaid-Waitresses, sisters or friends would suit. Also Kitchenmaid and Pantrymaid.—Apply or write 6, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 0051.

YOUNG Housemaid to work with house-parlourmaid; family three; wages £28-£30.—Call to-day, or write Mrs. C., 17, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

JOB Under-Housemaid; Surrey; 20s.; two family, six staff (two men).—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee. 153 bus passes door.

YOUNG country Housemaid for London, Regent's Park, N.W.; £35; own room; gas fires; three servants, two family.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge.

£36.—Under-Housemaid; titled lady; near Marble Arch; one lady, seven servants; own room.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge.

£45.—Housemaid; Sussex (Hove); all insurance paid and uniform found; own room; two family, four servants.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.

KITCHEN or Between Maid wanted; Protestant; five maids kept; own bed room; good wages, outings.—Prior, Westwood, Bishop's-avenue, Hampstead, N.2.

KITCHENMAID required immediately for boys' school; four in kitchen; age about 25; wages £40.—Mrs. Shirley, Pinewood, Farnborough, Hants.

GOOD single-handed Kitchenmaid wanted for country situation; one in family; six maids kept.—Write Mrs. Pain, Bransgore House, near Christchurch, Hants.

KITCHENMAID; middle February; titled lady; £45; near Portland-place; five servants and boy.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to above.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL Maid wanted; must be good plain cook; daily maid kept; family four adults; good wages to competent person.—Mrs. Oldaker, Broughton, London-road, Guildford.

GENERAL wanted by one lady; wages 23s. a week; personal references; no late dinners; help given; St. John's Wood district.—Apply Clifton Agency, 10A, Clifton-road, Maida Vale. Phone, Padd. 0229.

GENERAL; flat; one lady; help given; good outings; £52. Another, easily run maisonnette; two in family; modern conveniences; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Phone, Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

GARDENERS

WANTED at once for Ireland, experienced Working Head Gardener Steward; should understand petrol engine, have a knowledge sheep and cattle; must be highly recommended; wages £100 a year, cottage, fuel, and vegetables; can keep two cows.—Reply, stating qualifications in full, with copies (only) of testimonials, to Lloyd, Estate Office, Strokestown, Longford.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple (R.C.) wanted immediately as Butler and Cook-Housekeeper; two other maids kept.—Griffin, 6, Norfolk-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MARRIED Couple required as Cook-General and Kennelman; small country house; all conveniences; electric light and cooking; state wages.—Salter, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.

MARRIED Couple required to take charge of two private houses turned into office in Sheffield district; wife to act as Cook-Housekeeper, man as Steward or Gardener; ample help.—Applications, stating salary required and copies of testimonials, to Box U.S., W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Hambleden House, Sheffield.

MARRIED Couple as House-Parlourman and House-Parlourmaid; residential suite house; ages 30-40; wages £150; by January 27th.—B. P., Butters Green House, Haywards Heath. 'Phone 276.

MARRIED Couple wanted, February, woman Cook-General, man Gardener-Handyman, capable poultry; 30 miles London; bungalow; no children.—Write Box F.924, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple wanted by bachelor, Argyllshire; Cook-General and Parlourman-Chauffeur.—Write, giving references, &c., Box Q.1443, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple as Caretakers of small suite house. Must be thoroughly trustworthy and abstainers. Comfortable furnished rooms provided.—Write stating religion and full particulars to Box C.362, Willing's, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED middle March, for London, Chauffeur-Handyman and Cook-General; must be thoroughly efficient, having lived in gentleman's service; personal reference necessary; last couple stayed eight years; two in family; two other maids kept; wages according to experience.—Write Box 0923, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman for bachelor gentleman; sole charge; every comfort; from £100; state ages.—T. Garrold, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple (£120) wanted for entire charge of small country house; family three.—(312) Scotch Registry, 174, Station-road, W. Croydon.

MAN and Wife, House-Parlourman and Cook-General; entire work; Bushey Heath, Herts; £120; three in family, small house; gardener does boots, knives, &c.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to couples.

BUTLER-VALET immediately, London; two in family, four servants; thoroughly experienced; personal references essential.—Write Box 2885, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAN; Feb. 12th; near Norwich; two in family; four kept; good wages, outings; none need apply whose references will not bear strict investigation. —Write particulars Box G.67, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART Butler-Valet, 30-40; thoroughly experienced in waiting and silver cleaning.—Apply by letter, stating record, wages expected, preference to ex-Service batman, personal references essential, Love, 49, Hans-road, S.W.3.

A Young House-Parlourman required for service flats in Knightsbridge.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

AU Pair.—R.C. lady seeks post Governess; fluent French; London.—J., 63, Harvard-court, Hampstead.

AU Pair.—German lady (29), gentlewoman, Protestant, wishes to be received in refined English family, London or near; personal interview preferred; speaks English and French fairly well; thoroughly experienced in every kind of needlework and housekeeping; fond of children; adaptable; excellent references.—Write Box 0913, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DAILY Governess; highly experienced with delicate backward children; prepares for best schools; P.N.E.U. if desired; now in London.—Write Box 8207, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nursery-Governess; 35; English, born in France; pure French accent; can take entire charge; ages 3½-8; first lessons; bright, tactful, conscientious, child lover; excellent references; free now.—Miss Lytton, 5, Gordon-road, Chiswick, London.

GOVERNESS seeks engagement; part morning or afternoon; successful with and fond of children; excellent references.—Box 7, 10, Holland-street, Kensington, W.8.

MRS. Falconar-Stewart highly recommends her experienced Governess; usual English subjects, French; very successful preparing boys for school; entire charge if wished.—Miss Lawn, 119, Wellesley-road, Gt. Yarmouth.

YOUNG Swiss lady (24), trained children's Nurse, many years' experience French and German, well educated, some knowledge of English, wants engagement February-March as Nursery-Governess or Lady's Help in distinguished English family.—Miss Frieda Rohner, Kirchbodenstr., 80, Thalwil, Zurich, Switzerland.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

TRAINED Kindergartener, testimonials, travelled, desires temporary post; free 27th; references exchanged.—Write Box Q.1461, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady desires post as daily Governess to backward child; five years' training at special school.—Write Box Q.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Swiss lady, fluent French, German, little English, music, dressmaker; domesticated; Governess-Companion; London.—Write Box Q.1444, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-HELP; assist with children; country preferred; R.C.—Gore, The Pound, Sarnesfield, Weobley, Hereford.

EDUCATED Norwegian girl, fluent French, English; needlewoman; used children; English family, au pair or pocket money.—Write Box Q.1445, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, 30, seeks re-engagement as Nurse-Companion; hospital and private experience.—Write Box 7476, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GERMAN young lady (23), actually in England, wants to be received au pair in good English family; speaks French fluently; stayed in France, would give French and German lessons and be willing to help with light duties in the house.—Write Box G.103, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN lady seeks position (in order to learn English) as Lady Companion or Governess, in good family in London or Cambridge; disengaged from February 15th.—Address, Miss M. M., care of O. W. Rottmann, 59, Howthorn-way, Cambridge.

ITALIAN Lady (young), of good family, excellent knowledge English and French, would like to hear of post as Travelling Companion to lady or family, or Secretary. —Write Box F.735, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY gives Spanish lessons, or willing to take post as Secretary or Companion.—Write "S. C.," Pullinger's Library, Epsom.

LADY, Kensington district, requires morning or afternoon engagement; Companion-Help, shopping, &c.—Write Box 08463, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY offers useful services, companionship, needlework, cooking if desired, return for house pocket money.—Box 681, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2.

NEW Zealand.—Lady (30) offers services, any capacity, in return for passage to Auckland; March or April; references.—Write Box Y.786, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady, 22, well educated, seeks situation country or abroad as Companion-Chauffeuse to lady; willing to help with horses.—Write Box F.918, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG French-Swiss Lady, aged 30, Protestant, seeks situation "au pair" in family, where she would have opportunity to speak English; best references.—Apply Mlle. Milliquet, Avenue des Glaciers, 12, Lausanne (Switzerland).

YOUNG lady, small car, would give services light duties exchange all expenses, small salary few months.—Write Box Q.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSING.—Matron, late of hospital for paying patients, London (eight years), desires similar post, hospital, convalescent home, or school; or with surgical case (would travel); highest credentials from leading London surgeons.—Write Box Q.1438, The Times, E.C.4.

PRINCESS Christian Nurse desires post London; experienced children all ages; temporary or permanent.—Langdon, 29, Rosamund-road, Bedford.

TRAINED Nurse, experienced elderly invalids; lady or gentleman; lifter; free; 2 guineas.—Nurse Ramus, Makardor, Leighton-avenue, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

ABROAD or England (permanent or temporary).—Governesses and Nursery-Governesses (modern methods); recommended. Also schools.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

CAPABLE English Governess; fluent French, good music; P.N.E.U. methods; £100.—B., Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery Governesses, Under Nurses, Helps; special department trained Nurse-Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

DIRECTRICE French Governesses' Institution, 18, Lancaster-gate, W.2 (Embassy patronage), recommends Governesses and Nursery-Governesses; au pair or salary; also for lessons. No fees.

EASTER.—Excellent French Governess; Mrs. W. two years, highly recommends; languages, English subjects, music, painting; enjoys country life.—G., Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. May. 1468.

EXCELLENT Swiss-German Nursery-Governess; 36; French, German; supervise music; six months England; 11 years' experience; entire charge children, 4-10. —Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

GOVERNESSES' Benevolent Institution, incorporated by Royal Charter. To Parents: Trained Governesses, familiar with best modern methods, are always available at the Registration Offices, 8, Cavendish-square, W.1. Tele., Langham 1980. Governesses wishing to obtain engagements may also apply to the Registrar, same address. No fees charged either to employers or governesses.

GOVERNESS; 22; £70-£80; private family or school; music, French, drill, &c.; four years' experience.—Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373-6053.

LONDON-ARGENTINE Agency provides excellent Governesses, Nurses, &c., temporary or abroad. Agent for leading shipping companies, flats, &c.—48, Dover-street. 'Phone, Regent 2956.

NORLAND Nurse (young); six years' experience babies; needlewoman; Truby King methods; kindergarten. (Nurses waiting 11-1.)—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

NURSE-COMPANION (Scotch); hospital trained; 15 years' experience; lifter; day or night duty; lady or gentleman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADIES needing Superior Domestic Help of any kind should apply to the Helpful Aid Service, 193, Regent-street, W.1. Regent 2999. Personal interest taken in every application. Hours 11-4.

MORNING Work required superior young woman; excellent references.—K. E., 9, Tetcott-road, Chelsea.

NURSE, children's; temporary; excellent references; disengaged.—F., 18, Cambridge-gardens, N. 21.

NURSE, experienced, seeks post to young children; kind, adaptable; aged 53 years.—Write Box Y.794, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY recommends her Nurse; free any time; prefers children 1-2.—Write Gilbert, care of Mrs. Herivel, 73, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

LADY recommends experienced children's Temporary Nurse; free.—Cozins, 5, Halsey-street, S.W.3.

NURSE, thoroughly experienced, requires post Calcutta.—Miss Palmer, 17, Carlyle-road, Croydon.

U.S.A.—Nurse, good sailor, would take charge children or invalid lady for passage across, end of May.—Roscoe, Ash-grove, Elland, Yorkshire.

HIGHLY recommended Nannie; 7½ reference; experience delicate children; excellent needlewoman; prefers older children.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Telephone, Sloane 2191.

NURSES, single-handed, head, and Under Nurses, with excellent references, can be supplied.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

EXPERIENCED French Swiss Maid, reliable, seeks post as such or with children; good needlewoman; light housework no objection; good references.—Mme. Reguin, Kulm Hotels, St. Moritz, Switzerland.

FRENCH-SWISS, 19, good family, seeks position Lady's or Children's Maid; good needlewoman, ironer, hairwaver, and piano; £42.—R., 46, Compayne-gardens, N.W.6.

LADY'S Maid, age 40; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveller; reference 8½ years; Town and country; £60.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 15), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

SECRETARY or Secretary-Companion, lady (24); Town or country; well educated, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; useful in any way; highest references.—Write Box Y.785, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady, aged 19, requires commencing post as Resident Companion-Secretary; knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping; cheerful disposition and musical.—Write Box F.910, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady offers services Secretary-Companion abroad few months; expenses only; experienced; travelled.—Write Box G.111, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

AS Lady-Housekeeper or Companion-Secretary to lady, Scotswoman (middle-aged, experienced) desires re-engagement.—Write Box 0906, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; free now; excellent reference; staff eight or 10.—Care of Reeds Cottage, Partridge Green, Horsham, Sussex.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, Swiss; free now; thoroughly capable; last engagement two years and seven months. Many excellent Temporary Cooks free, view to permanency; highest references; known for many years to Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; experienced (middle age); good manager; permanent or temporary.—L. L., Fairlight House, Kilburn-square, Kilburn, N.W.6.

GENTLEWOMAN desires post as Housekeeper; capable all duties; London preferred.—Box 612, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, seeks re-engagement where she can have own furniture and daughter; well recommended.—Write Box Q.1463, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, well educated, take entire charge flat; business or professional person preferred; secretarial experience. Write Box 0925, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY and niece require post together; excellent cooking and house duties; highest testimonials; London preferred.—Elliott, 25, Lowestoft-road, Gorleston-on-Sea.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to Institutions, Hospitals, and Nursing Homes experienced Cooks, Lady and Working Matrons, Dining hall Maids, Housemaids, Wardmaids, Laundry Matrons, and Laundresses. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

TRAINED, efficient Lady Domestic Workers supplied; institutions, schools, private.—"The Link" Employment Bureau, 79, Buckingham Palace-road. Vic. 7385.

EXPERIENCED Lady Cakemaker and Luncheon Cook requires post in London; daily preferred.—D. P., 51, Princes-square, W.

COOKS and Cook-Generals.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington, W.8, has many experienced servants available (permanent and temporary), several having been satisfactorily placed by her and can be confidently recommended. 'Phones, Western 6636 (four lines). Buses 52, 46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

(Continued on Page Four)

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

COOK and young Kitchenmaid (mother and daughter) disengaged; superior country servants; excellent cooking; clean; economical; highly recommended; £60, £18.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK, disengaged, superior, excellent cook; English and French; 2½ years' reference; £55.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14a, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

COOK, singlehanded; disengaged; superior country servant; very nice cook; clean, punctual; six years' excellent reference; £52.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOKS.—Several reliable, all kinds, free now. Also temporaries.—Webb's Registry and Servants' Home, 94, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1 (Sloane 1122).

DON'T worry about the maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Clement's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

COOK-GENERAL (H. Lane, 26), good cook; all duties; light washing, sewing; wait table; three years' reference.—Castle Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

COOK-GENERAL (D. McGeen, 29); excellent cook and worker; highest personal reference; now in Bucks.—Castle Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid (L. and M. Field, 34, 33); really good cooking; all duties, clean; trustworthy; four and five years' references.—Castle Agency, Windsor. Phone 693.

COOK-GENERAL disengaged; superior, reliable servant; nice cook; capable; economical; well recommended; £45.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, ages 34; five years' highest personal references. First-rate Country Maids, free Feb. 1st.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, Scotch, chef-trained, age 42; four years' highest personal references; first-rate cook, all branches, free.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

COOK-GENERAL, disengaged, reliable, good cooking; clean worker; two years' reference; £40.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14a, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

COOK-GENERAL; disengaged; very capable; nice maid; thorough worker; good cook; clean; three years' reference; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; disengaged; very reliable; nice maids; thoroughly clean; good cook, silver cleaning; 3½ years' reference; £45-£40.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

TWO Sisters, Scotch, require situation together; Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; ages 35 and 40; five years' reference; Chelsea district preferred.—Miss Adams, 7a, Fifth-avenue, Paddington, W.10.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

CHAMBERMAID seeks post in England; excellent references.—Write Mlle. Casamajou, 14, Rue François 1er, Paris.

PARLOURMAIDS, House-Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Nurses, and Generals.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, has several excellent servants available (permanent and temporary), many having been regularly and satisfactorily placed by her and can be confidently recommended. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAID (temporary under), disengaged, Town or country; thoroughly experienced; wages 25s. weekly.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 17), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. Mayfair 7140.

PARLOURMAID disengaged; thoroughly reliable well-trained servant, excellent silver cleaner; waitress, valet; two years' reference; £48.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

A Lady wishes to recommend young girl, tall, age 15, willing to be trained under good head parlourmaid.—Write M. Kitcher, The Gardens, Bransgore House, near Christchurch, Hants.

MRS. Gordon, Ladies' Agency, Jarrow, confidently recommends her Northern Maids. We have number Housemaids, Parlourmaids, Cooks, Cook-Generals, Married Couples, Governesses. No booking fee.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to Colleges and Schools experienced Cooks, Lady Working and Assistant Matrons, Lady Cooks, Sewing-maids, Dining hall Maids, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Dormitory Maids, &c. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

NICE young House-Parlourmaid disengaged; country girl; neat appearance; good waitress, good references; £31.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (C. Well, 36); thoroughly qualified in every particular; 5½ years' highest reference.—Castle Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, disengaged; thoroughly experienced, reliable; good needlewoman, valet; three years' reference; £36.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14a, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; £26; young, but reliable; recommended.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; disengaged; tall, neat, country servant; nicely trained; good silver cleaner; three years' reference; £40.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

DOMESTICATED young lady desires training as House-Parlourmaid; small salary.—Miss M. Rhodes, West-gardens, Easthampstead Park, Wokingham.

HOUSEMAID, temporary, requires place; Town; free at once; age 25; experienced, willing, good references.—B. M., 10, York-terrace, N.W.1. Welbeck 3846.

DAILY Housemaids and Charwomen holding reliable reference can be supplied at the shortest notice by Regina Bureau (Dept. 29), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 7140.

HEAD Housemaid now disengaged; Town or country; good references.—Prompt Service Bureau, Ltd., 8, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3163-4.)

JOB Housemaid, Town, free; 23s.; age 35; nearly five months last job. Lady wrote: "She was in every way a most satisfactory servant and I was very sorry to lose her. I hope she will get a nice place."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LADY recommends German Housemaid and Cook.—Arnoldi, Rothbury, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.

UPPER Housemaid disengaged; superior country servant; well-trained; care valuable furniture, &c.; 12 months last situation; £50.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

UNDER Housemaid or Betweenmaid, disengaged, superior young country girl, nicely trained; 12 months' reference; £20.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14a, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

GENERAL, Scotch girl; age 22; good plain cooking, washing if necessary; clean, bright, and most anxious to please.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

LADIES, we can supply at once reliable North Country Maids.—Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 'Phone, Newcastle Central 8166.

MRS. Abbey (Agent), 37, Berners-street, W.1, has a number of experienced young General Maids and Working Housekeepers now available for Town or country.—Museum 1373-6053.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend experienced Head and Single-handed Laundresses for private families, schools, and institutions. Cottage Laundresses, also 2nd, 3rd under Laundrymaids.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, head working where several kept; thorough practical experience all branches inside and out gained in good establishments; 14 years as head; well recommended; single.—G. Simson, 175, Engadine-street, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

GARDENER, 28, single, seeks single-handed situation; disengaged.—Brown, care of 53, Compton-row, Harehills, Leeds.

GARDENER, life experience all branches; excellent cultivator flowers and fruit under glass; trustworthy; abstainer; highly recommended; age 36; married, one in family.—Cannon, care of Halcot Lodge, Bexley, Kent.

F. I. Pitman, Esq., Scarletts, Kiln Green, Twyford, Berks, highly recommends D. Hendry, age 27, as Head Gardener; 4½ years here as second; good references; married when suited.—Apply D. Hendry, as above.

KENNELMEN, KENNELMAIDS, AND GAMEKEEPERS

YOUNG gentlewoman (18½) desires post in lady's kennels; used to all animals and poultry; fearless rider; can drive car; country.—Write Box G.105, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple; no children; experienced good plain Cook, Housemaid, housekeeping if required; Butler-Valet, housework; wages £120.—Write Box G.100, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, man cook, wife kitchen or other duties; suitable school, business house, club, &c.; used numbers; catering, caretaking.—M., 205, Grove Green-road, E.11.

MARRIED Couple (with child 2½ years), domesticated, seek post as Caretakers, Club Steward, or any position of trust; excellent references; security if desired.—Write Box Q.1455, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes to recommend Married Couple, House-Parlourman, Cook; thoroughly reliable, good servants; child aged 3; London preferred.—Apply Devonshire, care of G. Gass, 95, Flood-street, Chelsea.

MENAGE recherche situation avec famille française en Angleterre ou France; femme agé 40, servante cuisinière; homme 50, house-parlourman; bonnes références.—E., Elcon, Hampton-road, W. Croydon.

MARRIED Couple do entire work flat or house.—Coleman's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

MARRIED Couple, ages 36; country only; Mrs. Whitnet will personally recommend her couple; last situation three years; first-class Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £194; no family. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Ph. 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, ages 36; now in London; Mrs. James will personally recommend her late couple; good cooking, waiting, plate, silver cleaning, valeting, housework; £100; no family. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and House-Parlourman, Chauffeur-Mechanic; share entire duties; £120; abstainers, over 5½ years' highest reference; free.—Castle Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

MARRIED Couples: Male Cook and Parlourmaid, 33, 37, £140, entire work, recommended; Cook and Butler-Valet, 43, 44, £130, excellent references; Housemaid and Butler-Valet, 25, 27, £120; good references.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373-6053.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend trustworthy Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Menservants, Housemen, Single-handed 1st, 2nd under Footmen, Hallboys, Pantryboys, Male Cooks, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stablehelpers, Oddmen, and Hotel Menservants. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

SIR William Savory wishes to recommend his Butler-Valet, with footman or singlehanded; age 29, height 5ft. 8½in.; married when suited.—Apply Woodlands, Stoke Poges.

A Gentleman highly recommends an elderly man as Butler; very capable, well up in all duties, now disengaged; for quiet situation.—Please apply J. D., 23, Herbert-road, Southsea.

BUTLER, Working (40); experienced; excellent references; height 5ft. 5in.; free March; state particulars salary; sleep-out.—Write Box Y.782, The Times, E.C.4.

GROOM, married, age 32; free; excellent references; wife good cook if required.—Write Box G.79, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE Cook-General (39); five years' personal reference; good cook, houseman; all or most duties.—Write Box Y.787, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Buller can recommend young married Butler.—Write Maisey, Downes, Crediton, Devon.

REQUIRED, morning or evening work; housework, valeting, attendant; man, middle-aged, active; good references.—Write Box 08483, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VALET, qualified masseur, seeks post; knowledge nursing, French; travelled; personal, highest references.—Write Box 5778, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG German, good appearance and education, would act as Valet de Chambre without salary in gentleman's house for six to eight months in order to perfect his English.—Write to Hans Seiwald, Garmischerhof, Garmisch, Germany.

YOUNG Man (17) desired situation with bachelor gentleman in Town.—W. Freeland, 10, Portobello-road, Notting Hill-gate, London, W.2.

BUTLER where footman; in Kent, go anywhere; 30; £90; 5ft. 7in., single; two years last place, first footman where four in pantry; left gentleman going abroad. Gentleman writes: "In every way satisfactory." Previously equal footman of two; free now.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

PARLOURMAN, daily (married); recommended; London, N.W.; 5ft. 10in.; 33; R.C.; 30s.-35s.; one year house-parlourman, previously six months general manservant; very respectable appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

GENTLEWOMAN with personality, experienced control and management, desires re-engagement; thorough knowledge catering, cooking, control staff, efficient housekeeping.—Write Box 8215, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN seeks position in small Guest House or similar; excellent in supervision of staff, catering, cooking, linen, stores; good references.—Pryor, 63, Leigham Court-road, Streatham.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUSE-COMPANION to invalid lady; young gentlewoman fond country.—Reynolds, Grondra, Chepstow.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Chauffeur-Mechanic; must hold Rolls-Royce certificate and hold good references.—Atenley Court, Essington, Midford, Bath.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR, single, young; excellent driver; running repairs; odd jobs; would learn valeting; highly recommended.—Apply Lt.-Colonel Hastings Ismay, 11, Argyll-road, W.8.

CHAUFFEURS supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry. 'Phone Victoria 6031 (Extn. 2).—B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR; 34; 12 years' experience; excellent references; Rolls, Austins, Armstrongs.—Lock, 10, Penton-place, Kennington, S.E.17.

CHAUFFEUR requires four months' temporary, London preferred; good references.—Bartington, 2, West Hill-road, Putney. Tele., Putney 2448.

CHAUFFEUR, 20 years' experience (single, with highest credentials); running repairs to any make of car; London and country experience.—Write Emerson, 15, Stanhope-mews East, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR (disengaged) seeks re-engagement; single; good references; 12 years' private service; anywhere.—21, Martindale, East Sheen.

CHAUFFEUR (single), disengaged, seeks berth; age 25; passed Rolls-Royce; Town or country; experience of the South of France; excellent references.—Ernest Foster, Windlesham, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER or Handyman, 30; six years' good reference; ex-service; single, or married if suited, S.W.—Rosemead, Highclere, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN, married, no family, 26; in London, go any; one year eight months chauffeur-handyman, Chrysler; previously 1½ year, since a job for three weeks; six years' driving, clean licence; 50s. and rooms; good appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEUR-PARLOURMAN, 44, experienced; knows Town; ex-Service; own uniform; good references; £1 live in, or 45s. per week.—Webb, 61, South-street, Hinton, near Crewkerne, Somerset.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 39, married; 20 years' driving, workshops, motor-boats; country preferred; highest references.—Write Box Q.1950, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Rolls, &c.; married; Continental experience; personal references; steady and reliable.—A. Cox, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (38, married) seeks post private service; 22 years' experience; excellent personal references.—Wiles, 2, Bell-road, Bottisham, Cambs.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 36; 19 years' experience; any car, Daimler last five years; personal reference.—Davey, 87, Langthorne-street, Fulham, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 27, married, no family; six years last reference; Rolls, Minerva, &c.; recommended; £4. Several others personally recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur-Mechanic, age 30, abstainer, 5ft. 11in.; Town preferred; Rolls, Minerva, &c.; excellent references; three years present position; 12 years' driving; clean record.—D. R., 93, Herne-hill, S.E.24.

EXPERT Chauffeur-Mechanic; any cars, Rolls-Royce, Minerva, Delage; England or abroad; 18 years' experience; all repairs.—A. Vernon, 20, Cumberland-mews, N.W.1.

GENTLEMAN recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; 9½ years present situation; 26 years' driving experience; married; cottage required; age 48; electric plant; clean licence.—Simmons, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his Chauffeur; 20 years' experience; married; Daimler or other car.—Write P. S., 37, Beltran-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

GENTLEMAN recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic (42); London preferred; live out; 24 years' experience; all repairs, also Delco electrical knowledge; Continental experience; excellent references.—J. Siden, 120, Sulgrave-road, Hammersmith.

LADY wishes to thoroughly recommend her Chauffeur-Mechanic; 20 years' experience Rolls, Daimler, &c.; good knowledge of London; married.—Davis, Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.
A BACHELOR'S SUITE. Bed Room, Sitting Room, and bath, entirely redecorated and furnished divan beds; single rooms also available.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A Bare three minutes Tube, buses.—AMERICAN SERVICE FLATLETS; really attractive rooms; every convenience. Also quiet, airy house, every comfort, Kensington; bed and breakfast 8s. 6d., other meals optional. Cosy rooms or whole of cottage, Thorpe Bay; excellent attendance; glorious air; 1¼ hour City.—Box 100, W. H. Smith, Earl's Court-road.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room, from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; newly furnished; lounge and breakfast room; breakfast only; gas fires; close Tube and bus; from 35s. single, 60s. double; two bath rooms.—3, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

SAYES COURT,
2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant; strictly private house; two-three bed rooms, sitting room, with board; 'phone, constant hot water; excellent maids.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK.
A Beautifully Furnished high-class PRIVATE RESIDENCE, newly decorated; attractive Suite and Bed-Sitting Room, suitable for business or professional people; running hot and cold water and gas fires in all rooms; ample bath rooms. Terms, bed-sitting room, including breakfast, bath, boots, attendance, from 30s., large room, 3½gns.; meals as desired. Two minutes Lancaster-gate or Paddington Stations.—Phone, 5095 Paddington.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,
41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE. Spacious public rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. CHEF. NIGHT PORTER.
Continuous bus service to West End.
Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations.
Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3 to 4 gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d.—H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

AVONDALE HALL,
18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
A Bed and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station, 20 minutes from the City, and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with ring; lounge. Dinners may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

MARBLE ARCH.
A Charming FURNISHED SUITE. Two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water, telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.
A Charming BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water all rooms; well furnished; excellent table; moderate.—Write Box 5648, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A GARDEN SUITE, Furnished, St. John's Wood; separate entrance; two rooms, kitchen, bath; suit business couple; 3gns.—Maida Vale 4131.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comforts expected in a private house; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4944.

A LARGE FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, suitable one or two (sole guests), in lady's self-contained flat; gas fire. 'Phone Putney 6554.—Write Box 0881, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A Really pleasant HOME offered young gentleman by lady and son; very moderate; station four minutes.—21, Esmond-road, Bedford Park, W.4.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Short stay with us, at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing. Large sunny double rooms from 6gns.; near buses, Tubes, Hyde Park. Padd. 8858.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE,
HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5661).
JUST OPENED.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date Chambers and BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully decorated; running hot and cold water; divan beds with hair mattresses; latest stoves, telephone, &c.; very quiet, yet half-minute Paddington, Tube, bus and Met.; from 30s., meals optional.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From £3 3s. Park 9173.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

ADJACENT QUEEN'S-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED APARTMENT, including breakfast; private residence; 35s.—Before 4 p.m., Padd. 3906.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS from 22s. 6d. per week including service and light, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—Phone Paddington 8880, or write Box G.92, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

AMERICAN lady RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; near Kensington Gardens; comfortable home; French cooking; separate tables; moderate.—Western 2900.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.
9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
EARL'S COURT. FROBISHER 4929.
ALSO 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5208.) Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board. Terms 27s. 6d. to 3 guineas. Our country residential is Prestwood Park, Great Missenden. 'Phone 180.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.
AN Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Ph., Addiscombe 1581.

KENSINGTON.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM available for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 22s. weekly, including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.861, The Times, E.C.4.

ANYONE REQUIRING luxuriously FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE or bed-sitting room in private house, hot water, meals optional. Paddington 1086.

APARTMENTS, BOARD-RESIDENCE from £2 5s., Earl's Court; excellent cooking, service. Frobisher 4489.—Write Box 5658, The Times, 42, Wigmore-st., W.1.

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.—15, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 8619.

ARMY & NAVY.
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE, facing Park.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS, all fitted private 'phone, gas fires; LOUNGE, RESTAURANT; CARDROOM; GARAGE. 'Phone, Kensington 6767.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Double room with breakfast, £1 each, single 25s.; dinner optional; all conveniences.—Primrose 1690.

WESTBOURNE COURT.
AT 82, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double.—Padd. 1799.

PARKSIDE.
AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

AT 23, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Charming house, run by French lady; French and English cooking; constant hot water; gas fires; from 2½gns.

AT 4, TALBOT-SQUARE, LANCASTER-GATE.—Charming, quiet house; BED-SITTING ROOMS; from 2gns. weekly, including breakfast; other meals optional.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1, overlooking gardens.—Single ROOMS from 25s. each, double 45s., including breakfast; gas fires and rings; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Replete with every comfort (good cuisine), gas fires; inclusive 2½gns., 9s. daily, 6s. 6d. bed, breakfast. Vacant rooms.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2, two minutes Paddington, bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering, from 32s. 6d. No extras. Padd. 2915.

VICTORIA.
ATTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes station; divans, gas fires, grillers; meals optional; Double from 2gns. Vic. 9142.—BM/OVBS, London, W.C.1.

ATTRACTIVE SUNNY SERVICE SUITE or One-Room Flatlette overlooking Holland Park Gardens; personal supervision; excellent cooking.—Park 1412.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; hot and cold water, grillers; from 2gns.—22, Hyde Park-gate, South Kensington. 'Phone, Western 6470.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 26s., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1236), and 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, adjoining (Western 0266).

BACHELOR FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOMS and suites in chambers for gentlemen; 'phone, valet, catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR BED and SITTING ROOM, 3gns. per week; references required and given.—Telephone after 6 p.m. Mayfair 4106.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, sitting, bed, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

BEAUTIFULLY Sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, also smaller one; first-class attendance; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1. Mayfair 7056.

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM to be LET; good cooking and attendance; four minutes Gloucester-road Station.—Kens. 1422.

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, or two bed-sitting rooms in flat to LET; close to Gloucester-road Station. Kelvin 3349.

BED ROOM, suit business lady or gentleman, breakfast, bath; terms moderate.—25, New Cavendish-street, Harley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, from 25s. single to 2gns. double, including electric light, baths, constant hot water; breakfasts only.—44, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Kensington Station.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit business men; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOMS at SOUTH KENSINGTON for ladies only; up to date; gas fires; from 25s. 6d.—22, Clareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished and decorated; meals as required; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; large double, first floor, facing South, 3½ guineas with breakfast, single from 35s.—12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5208.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 25s.; double, 2½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, ground and first floor, quiet select house, exceptional position with breakfast, bath, electric light; 27s. 6d., 30s., 42s. single, 50s. double. All modern conveniences.—38, St. Petersburg-place, near Bayswater-road Tube.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, double or single rooms, near buses and station (L.N.E.).—Write for particulars 116, Overton-drive, Wanstead, E. 'Phone 2848 Wanstead.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, 19, STANLEY-CRESCENT, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.—Single, 2gns.; double, £3 17s. 6d.; good food; gas fires, hot water. Park 2097.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0051.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required.

EVERSLEY COURT,
6, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W.2.
CENTRALLY situated for business and pleasure; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 3gns. single, from 5gns. double, according to rooms.—Phone, Park 5313.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single) with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable single BED ROOMS; breakfasts, electric light, gas fires, hot baths, 'phone.—104, Oakley-street, Chelsea.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,
9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns.-2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS; electric light, modern bath, attendance; unique position; moderate terms.—Housekeeper, 3, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE KENYA.
CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; 'phones; gas fires in bed rooms; varied menus. From 3½gns., bed-breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

EMBASSY.
Opposite Kensington Gardens, one minute Tube; 85 rooms; garage; gas fires; excellent cuisine; bridge, dancing; rooms from 3gns., double from 5gns. Park 2131.

FURNISHED BED ROOMS from 1 to 2 gns. in well-appointed house in Oxford-terrace, near Lancaster-gate.—Telephone Padd. 2069.

GENTLEFOLK.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS; food and service optional; Queen's-gate; Kelvin 8848.—Box 614, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Few guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge; moderate.—"Aventine," 13, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD.—ROOM and BREAKFAST in English home; other meals optional; assistance with languages.—57, Broadhurst-gardens. Hampstead 0903.

HAMPSTEAD.—Comfortable large DOUBLE BED ROOM (twin beds) and sitting room in married couple's flat; all conveniences; close buses and Met. (Swiss Cottage); suit two friends; 3gns. for two, with breakfast.—'Phone Maida Vale 2011 or write Box F.926, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 5004.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS with or without Board; constant hot water; every convenience; terms moderate.—21, Arkwright-road.

HYDE PARK.
HANDSOMELY Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; breakfast, bath, from 2gns.; three bath rooms (constant hot water), divans; also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 7115.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water, gas fires, and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns., double 5½gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone, Kensington 7717. 4588-9.

HILLS.
90 ROOMS, gas fires; garage; dancing. Terms from 35s.—32, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fire; 3gns. single person, 3½gns. double, including breakfast, baths, light.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; two sharing room, two beds, from 28s. 6d. each; daily from 6s. 6d.; gas fires and rings; 'phone; quiet house.—31, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—Private Residence offers attractively FURNISHED SUITE, fitted hot and cold water. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—'Phone Padd. 2351.

HYDE PARK.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished, single and double; divans, gas fires, baths, every convenience, lounge; from 25s. or 2½gns. en pension. Latest comfort.—77, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 5888.

HYDE PARK.—Lady wishes to LET nicely FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS to men or women who would appreciate a nice atmosphere; terms very moderate.—'Phone Park 7280.

HYDE PARK.—Sitting, bed, bath, kitchenette; fourth floor; electric, gas, hot water; one lady; 31s. 6d.—Write Box 08481, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, yards Park, omnibuses, Tube. Charmingly appointed Residence; bedside lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Park 9751.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Brunswick-street, W.2.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.
IN One-room Service Flats; running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, 'phones all floors; from 2gns., including breakfast.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652. Also 10, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park. Padd. 5655.

LUXURIOUS BED-SITTING ROOMS.
JUST opened, newly decorated, beautifully furnished, divan beds, running hot and cold water. From 2gns. single, 3½gns. double, including breakfast, service, lights, and bath.—Five minutes VICTORIA STATION.—Apply 53, Belgrave-road. Victoria 9377.

KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated one-room SERVICE FLATLETS. Concealed washstands, divans, gas fires, use of kitchen, double 2gns. Western 5939.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS March 25th or Earlier.
Rents weekly include light and baths.
GROUP 1. (Food minimum.)
11, Cromwell-road.—55s.
5, Cromwell-road.—45s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—21s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
17, Hornton-street.—17s.
15, Vicarage-gate.—NONE.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
45, Inverness-terrace.—25s., 30s., 52s.
22, Craven-hill.—45s., 56s.
72, Holland-park.—NONE.
24, Holland-park.—35s.
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—26s.
BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—15s., 18s., 22s.
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—NONE.
ST. LEONARDS, 189, London-road.—18s., 27s.
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place.—15s., 17s., 45s.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—NONE.
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road.—23s.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—18s., 20s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Beresford-gardens.—21s., 30s., 42s.
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road.—9s., 15s., 21s.
GROUP 2. (Breakfast only.)
7, Barkston-gardens.—25s.
32, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
116, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
50, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
GROUP 3. (Dinner only.)
41, Barkston-gardens.—30s., 35s.
78, Philbeach-gardens.—NONE.
107, Philbeach-gardens.—13s., 27s.
30, Philbeach-gardens.—25s., 30s.
29, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.
26, Holland-park.—NONE.
27, Holland-park.—25s.
30, Holland-park.—NONE.
66, Holland-park.—23s., 25s., 35s.
85, Holland-park.—27s., 30s.
7, Leinster-square.—NONE.
6, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
26, Palace-court.—25s., 35s.
2, Woodchurch-road.—23s., 28s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Beresford-gardens.—12s., 25s., 35s.
FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Ltd., EXTENSION of HEADQUARTERS; 25 more rooms; view February 7 and 8, 11-5 p.m.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 50, Inverness-terrace, W.2.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCIES, 27s., 45s.; vacant any time; allotted January 25th.—Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—FURNISHED VACANCY, 30s.; comfortable room on first floor; vacant February 7 for three-four months.—Apply direct.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); unique and specially suitable for young people; good food; central.—Write Box 2250, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired, from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LANCASTER-GATE. — SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and Breakfast; meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water; gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS vacant; catering and attendance if required; good garden; convenient buses.—54, Priory-road, W. Hampstead. Maida Vale 8212.

HAMPSTEAD.
LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Landerdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2360.

MAIDA VALE.—Nicely FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant running hot water fixed; gas fires, rings; spacious lounge; every comfort; from 35s. with breakfast; Spanish spoken.—158, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. 'Phone, Abercorn 1673.

MARBLE ARCH.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS. Breakfast and bath, single from 2gns., double 3gns. Padd. 9804.—58, Seymour-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Comfortable ROOMS, breakfast, baths, electric light, inclusive from 2gns.—53, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 2044.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly or 10s. 6d. daily, including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

46, BEAUFORT-GARDENS,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
(One minute from Harrods Stores.)
ONE or TWO FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED SUITES with one, two, or more bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room available; full service; passenger lift; excellent cuisine; absolute quiet (a cul-de-sac); reasonable rents; no premiums; decorations to suit; constant hot water; telephones; running hot and cold water in bed rooms; public dining room; send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, Sloane 2206.

OWNER'S splendidly FURNISHED LARGE BED ROOM in private residence, bath room attached and telephone, with breakfast, whilst abroad for three months; suit M.P. or officer and wife home on leave; references.—4, Buckingham Palace-gardens. Sloane 9065.

PAYING GUEST, gentleman, received in private English family; one other only; gas fire; piano; moderate terms.—Courtfield House, Courtfield-road, S.W.7, close Gloucester-road Station.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PURLEY.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 'Phone 1730. Ideal for winter; sheltered position Surrey Hills; well heated; gas fires bed rooms; near links; half-hour Town; car available; billiards; garages.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

QUIET SQUARE, three minutes Victoria.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals by arrangement. Also Suite with private bath room, &c.; butler kept. 'Phone, Victoria 3653.—Write Box T.40, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.
ROOMS for Gentlemen; sunny, quiet, comfortable; breakfast and attendance; modern conveniences; central; not a boarding house; moderate.—Ph., Vic. 7319.

S.W.1. near VICTORIA.—Tiny TOP-FLOOR ROOM (ladies only), unfurnished, £24 per annum; furnished, £30. Larger room, £34 unfurnished, £42 furnished. Two rooms, £56, unfurnished; Service charges, 3s. to 5s. 6d. weekly. Rents include electric light, use bath room. Bath rooms every floor. Meals, very moderate tariff. Telephone.—78, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. (Tele., Victoria 2750.)

MARBLE ARCH.
SMALL DOUBLE SUITE, 3gns., with breakfast and dinner. Also Single Suite and Large Bed-Sitting Room at moderate rates; fitted hot and cold, gas fires, 'phones; valet service.—43, Seymour-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, constant hot water, gas fires, 30s., including breakfast, baths, lights.—88, Sussex-place. Kens. 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close station).—Dining, Drawing, Lounge, Smoking; single, double bed rooms, fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff.
Ravensbourne 0369.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ideal ROOM for Gentleman; well furnished; select private house; terms moderate. 'Phone, Maida Vale 3925.—59a, Abbey-road.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with Club rooms, telephones, gas fires, hot and cold water, &c.; billiards, wireless; furniture and decorations by Warings; unfurnished rooms if desired; from ONE GUINEA.—For Membership (strictly limited) apply Hon. Sec., 52, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; Campden Hill, Kensington. Seen by appointment.—Telephone Park 3059.

VERY LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET on hall floor, furnished antiques, with own bath room and lavatory; meals as desired; four minutes Gloucester-road Station.—Kens. 1422.

W.C.1.—Comfortable ROOMS, with breakfast; from 5s.; reduction permanency; meals optional; hot water.—102, Gower-street. Museum 3087.

W.W., care of BM/Tutorial, London.—QUIET ROOMS; S.W.3; terms could include supervision slight invalids or students by Householder who is M.A.(Hons.), C.A.

WALLINGTON, Surrey.—Lady would RECEIVE ONE or TWO GUESTS beautiful home standing in acre of ground, 12 miles London; moderate terms; golf, &c.—Apply Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

WELL-EQUIPPED ROOMS from 2 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—35, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—An officer and his wife would like to RECEIVE TWO GENTLEMEN (only), for bed and breakfast, in their well-appointed house; terms 2½gns. each; would let garage. Tele., Mai. 0104.—"A." care of Smith's Bookstall (Met.) Station, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, South Kensington (min. Gloucester-road Station), charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water; lounge, from 35s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Kens. 6342.

9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK. 'Phone, Padd. 8418.—Not an hotel but a beautiful home for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country lovers, 48, Sheen-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—First-class Residential; gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms; private sitting rooms; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; UNFURNISHED SUITE vacant now. Excellent cooking. Only 3min. Gloucester-road Tube and Met. From £3 3s. 'Phone, Frobisher 7096.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

163, FINCHLEY-ROAD.—Attractive SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM for people who appreciate a quiet, well-conducted house, attendance or board.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,
W.9.—MAIDA VALE. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

A FREE LIST OF FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS, London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls Association, 3, All Souls-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will be pleased to recommend personally inspected accommodation, guest houses, suites, flats; foreign students introduced into private families. No fees.

ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST.
489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

MRS. SCOTT does not charge for ARRANGING your accommodation in London, Country, Seaside.—Call, write, or 'phone your requirements, 201, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 2716.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, London, Country, Seaside.—Call, write, or 'phone, UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster (Vic. 7763), wishes to hear of select Service Suites, Boarding Houses, Flats, and Private Families in London, Country, and Seaside.

WANTED

A Gentleman, away all day, seeks comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast. Also good Home required for Dutch lady.—Call, or write, Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

A young Indian Student desires to be a SOLE PAYING GUEST in a refined English family; easy reach Earls Court; partial board.—Write Box 8212, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—Brother and sister; breakfast only; Bloomsbury; 4gns. Married couple; Hendon, Mill Hill; 8gns. Lady, Kensington; 4gns.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond street, W.1.

UNFURNISHED SUITE of three or four rooms and bath room, &c., WANTED; some service; north of Hyde Park preferred or near Victoria.—Write Box Y.244, care of Jacksons, 19, Cullum-street, E.C.3.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms, central heated; coal fires; own promise; near three links; 45 minutes Piccadilly.

ASHDOWN PARK.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY.
Ideal for winter; 15 miles Town; sheltered position facing South; comfortably heated throughout, gas fires bed rooms; billiards; garages; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Purley 185.

HOLMFIELD PARK. RESIDENTIAL.
BICKLEY, KENT.
Within 20 minutes Victoria and Holborn, two minutes station; central heating, gas fires; bridge, riding, hard courts, golf; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Proprietary management. Ravensbourne 2000.

BOGNOR, W.—Lady's house arranged specially to ACCOMMODATE CHILDREN with nurses, half-minute sea front, school, shops; South aspect; comfort, freedom, and food carefully and individually arranged. Terms from 35s. per week.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, "Cintra" House, Aldwick.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Dunholme Manor, Manor-road; facing sea; unrivalled; 9s. daily, 15s. double; no extras; free garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH W.—Well-appointed Apartments; private; board optional; three mins. Overcliff-drive, Alum Chine.—Write Box 1560, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—WHITLEY COURT.
WEST CLIFF. CENTRAL HEATING.
WINTER from 45s.

COMFORT, refinement, and satisfaction at LINK-FIELD COURT, Knyveton-road, Bournemouth.—Charmingly situated, facing the South; every modern convenience; hot and cold water, also gas fires in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient for all attractions. Terms from 3½gns. Brochure on application.

MEYRICK COURT,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF. A.A., two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires; central heating; lock-up garages.—Phone 1776.

LYNWOOD.
BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier, facing South.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or PRIVATE APARTMENTS, with or without board.—Phone 4254.

BRIGHTON.—THE QUEEN'S, Regency-square; unsurpassed position, facing sea; every comfort; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine moderate. Tele. 4819.

HOVE.
TOWN and COUNTY CLUB, 59, The Drive.
A quiet, well run Residential Club. Excellent cooking, service; valeting. Five minutes Hove Station and newly opened ice skating rink.

BROMLEY, KENT.
"CASTILLA," GUEST HOUSE; central heating; ideal home, 2min. Sundridge Park Station, 20min. London; from 2½gns. Ravensbourne 0213.

EAST SUSSEX.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in small quiet country house; modern conveniences; gravel soil; good cooking.—Write Box Q.1451, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE.—ST. GENNY'S, CLIFTON-GARDENS, facing sea, superb position; most comfortable winter home; special reduced terms.

FOLKESTONE. — GREYSTONES, Clifton-crescent; magnificently situated on Leas, facing sea; cooking, service, appointments excellent.—Mrs. Corcoran.

GUESTS RECEIVED, private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASANT COUPLE (one child not objected to) welcomed as PAYING GUESTS, to share expenses of "new-poor" Baronet's charming house, just outside London; modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, &c.—Write Box Y.797, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY HILLS (CROYDON).
All Winter Comforts in Fine Mansion; first-class cuisine, central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms; open fires; bridge, dancing, billiards; quiet situation, yet five minutes station, golf, tennis, 18 minutes Victoria; moderate terms.—Telephone Croydon 2680, or write Box 06687, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM.
Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Dances. Inc. winter terms from 3gns. weekly. Tel. 2379.

YOUNG married couple have ACCOMMODATION in farmhouse for Paying Guests; large bed room and sitting-dining room; suit married couple or two friends; situated on main road to Gloucester and Stroud; three miles Gloucester, good 'bus route; garage and own car; please state requirements, &c.—Apply H. F. Ward, Court Farm, Whaddon, near Gloucester.

CONTINENTAL

PARIS.—PENSION FLORIDA, 11, Rue Pierre Guérin (Ave. Mozart). Renovated throughout. All comfort. Pleasant, quiet situation. Full board from 40frs.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WARD'S PEOPLE'S RECREATION GROUND FUND. Extract of Accounts in respect of Queen's Park, Kilburn, for the year ended 31st March, 1929.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By income from investments	£752	8	8
" rent of chalet, &c.	26	3	0
" contribution from City's cash	1,074	3	5
	£1,852	15	1

EXPENDITURE

	£	s.	d.
To maintenance, wages, &c.	£1,687	15	1
" maintenance of band	100	0	0
" pensions	65	0	0
	£1,852	15	1
Invested funds at 31st March, 1929	£18,209	8	7

Audited this 3rd day of July, 1929, by us,
T. Frame Miller. H. Graham King.
G. T. Fensey. A. R. King-Farlow.
Examined and passed this 10th day of December, 1929, by the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee of the Corporation of London, Managers.
F. ROWLAND, F.C.A. (Chairman).
SIDNEY H. GREENAWAY.
E. H. COOPER.
Note.—Full particulars of the above account can be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

CARVED CRUCIFIX (oak) of great artistic value, height 72cm. £50.—Apply Dr. Franz, Kiel (Germany), Feldstrasse 116r.

FURNITURE

SALE OF FURNITURE
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising
Lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of old English chests of drawers from £5 5s., tallboy chests, gent.'s wardrobes, dressing tables, quantity of old oak, including trestle tables from 8gns.; Elizabethan buffet; set of chairs. French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, triple mirrors, from £2 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6 (Saturdays close at 1). Good second-hand and old furniture purchased or taken in exchange.
AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD., 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

ANTIQUE SILVER JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Cheminant and Co., 97, Wimpole-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

PIANOFORTES

WEBER PIANOLA, full scale, excellent condition, cabinet stool, 80 rolls; 90 guineas; cost over £200.—Write Box V.1745, The Times, E.C.4.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

SUSSEX POULTRY FARM seeks outlet NEW LAID EGGS; prime quality; up to 120 dozen weekly; delivery by road.—Sherbourne Egg Farm, Ringmer.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 393, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Platinum, Gold, Vulcanite, Jewellery, Old Gold, &c. Top prices, owing to present high value. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W. Est. 150 years.

FOR DISPOSAL, Two handsome AFGHAN CARPETS from Winter Palace, Leningrad.—Address Burke, 299, Lyham-road, Brixton.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable ROOM VACANT in doctor's nursing home; situated in a beautiful Surrey garden near London; permanent patients or otherwise taken.—Write Box G.2, The Times, E.C.4.

DELICATE LADY or GENTLEMAN RECEIVED, quiet, large house; garden; comfort, attention; private apartments, board; artificial sunlight, medical electricity, &c., if required.—85, West Side, Clapham Common.

NICE ROOM to be LET in Residential Home for invalid or elderly couple; nice garden; night attendance; inclusive fee 5½gns.—Apply Sister, 63, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16.

NURSE wishes CARE SMALL CHILDREN in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craiglee," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans-villas, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

RHEUMATISM.—Pyretic Thermal Treatment with additional methods produces excellent results.—Sister R. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

VACANCY for ELDERLY INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN in well-appointed home of Trained Nurse; lovely situation; every comfort, good cooking; 4gns. per week.—Write Box Q.1918, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDON HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—HOME for MEDICAL CASES, CHRONICS, and ELDERLY GENTLEFOLK.—Terms on application to Principal, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A FREE LIST.
BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
Also COACHING All Examinations and Arrangements for BACKWARD, DELICATE and DIFFICULT children.—Laurie and Ward, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.

A SECRETARIAL or JOURNALISTIC CAREER.—Exclusive and successful training.—For Prospectus address Principal, The Training College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

A SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of a good salaried position on completion of training. The courses are comprehensive and include languages if required. Postal courses also available.—Prospectus and all information from Mr. L. D. Munford, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, W.2. 'Phone, Paddington 9046. Residential accommodation for girls.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Thousands of MSS. sold by students during instruction. Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. A student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33." SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4 and 5, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

A FEW VACANCIES for FOREIGNERS DESIRING ENGLISH Lessons with University graduate, experienced teacher; speciality, pronunciation difficulties. Hour 5s., 10-hour course 40s.—Write Box 8209, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ABOUT SCHOOLS.—Free Advice.
Hoopers (Educational Agents), Limited.
Consultants since 1881.
Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 9041.

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and GOVERNESSES.
Advice free of charge will be given by
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36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co., are instrumental in supplying the staffs of many of the important Schools in the country and they are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. Locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fee should be stated.
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MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM,
197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. (Padd. 6302.)

ADVICE FREE to parents about reliable Schools and tutors.—Educational Bureau (publishers "Parent and Child"), 7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1. (Holborn 8901.)

ADVICE concerning FINISHING SCHOOLS and Schools offering special training to elder girls at home and abroad can be obtained free of charge from
TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Ltd.,
Scholastic Agents,
who for nearly 25 years have been in close touch with all the leading establishments.
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 3272.

AT SCHOOLFINDERS, Ltd., 177, Regent-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 3319.
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ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT; native teachers; private lessons; small classes; translations; preps. English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 333, Oxford-street, London.

AN IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, KINGWELL HALL, near BATH.
Between Bath and Wells. Grounds of 240 acres, 600ft. above sea, bracing air, very beneficial to delicate boys; games (football, cricket, tennis, hockey, golf) and physical training a speciality; fine open-air swimming bath; particular attention to health, food, and rest; six Public School scholarships recently gained. Prospectus on application.—Headmaster, Sydney L. Allan, M.A. (Oxon.).

BEDFORD-SQUARE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, 8, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Business Training for Educated Ladies. Moderate fee. Prospectus.

COOKHAM.—The VICAR, who has had a wide experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few PUPILS at the Vicarage. Individual attention to backward boys; London 50 minutes.—Rev. Dr. Batchelor, Vicarage, Cookham, Berks. Tele., 169 Bourne End.

DAY SCHOOL and KINDERGARTEN (small); very highly recommended; music, dancing; prospectus; Westbourne-gardens.—Write Box 2889, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3352.

EARN £3 to £8 weekly as Bookkeeper, Secretary, &c. Rapid Postal Courses 10s. month. Positions found. Booklet, testimonials free.—LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE (D.22), 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

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ENGLISH LESSONS.—Experienced teacher; up-to-date method; speaks Russian, German, French (lessons).—Miss Thornton, 2, Lancaster-road, N.W.3.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric, B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free, Metropolitan College, Dept. G., 7/6, St. Albans.

FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, I.C.S., &c.
1928, 16 places; 1929, 21 places.
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GENTLEMAN would COACH BACKWARD BOY (8-10) in afternoons; London; full references.—Write Box 08492, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOLBORN HALL COLLEGE.
Complete Secretarial and Business Training. Efficiency in a few months by individual tuition at moderate fees. (Day, Evening, and Postal Courses.) Begin any day. Positions found.—83, Holborn Hall College, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

IN FIRST-RATE SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE.—Two girls received at special fees. Preparation school certificate, &c. Exceptional education, accommodation and grounds.—Write Box Q.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN and SPANISH LESSONS by German gentleman (diplomas Universities, Berlin and Madrid).—Write Box 8201, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for all examinations. "I.C.S." London Matric., Little Go, Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4506 Museum.

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SENIOR, JUNIOR, PREPARATORY.
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RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ROSSALL SCHOOL.—Some 12 Open Scholarships for boys between the ages of 12 and 14 on March 1st next, value from £90 a year downwards, will be awarded by Examination beginning March 4th, 1930. Boys examined at Rossall and in London.—Apply The Bursar, Rossall School, Fleetwood.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE of CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, précis, committee work, office experience; teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 30, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SMALLS, Little Go., Matric., Public Schools, and usual exams.; INDIVIDUAL TUITION.—J. W. GARDINER, M.A.(Oxon), 254, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1646.

THE JOURNAL of CAREERS.—Indispensable to all those searching for wider opportunities for educated young people. 1s. monthly, from 61, Conduit-street, W.1.

WANTED, TEACHER of FRENCH, by an Indian gentleman.—Write, stating terms, to Box 08482, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL, BUCKS.—SIX SCHOLARSHIPS of the nominal value of £10 a year will be offered by the Council, on the result of an Examination to be held in May, 1930, to girls under 14 on May 1st. The Council are prepared to give, if necessary, additional grants varying from £30 to £140 a year to scholars. All entry forms must be received before March 31st, 1930.—For further particulars apply to the Head Mistress.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ARTHUR KAHN Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ARTHUR KAHN late of Henegouwerlaan 18 Rotterdam in the Netherlands who died on the 25th day of September 1929 and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted out of the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 15th day of January 1930 to the Mercantile Bank of India Limited the Attorney Administrator of the estate of the said deceased situate in England are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the Mercantile Bank of India Limited of 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, or to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Attorney Administrator on or before the 25th day of March 1930 after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Administrator shall then have notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, to any persons of whose claims or demands the said Administrator shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 20th day of January, 1930.
E. F. TURNER & SONS 28, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of BESSY RIDGWAY FINLAY Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of BESSY RIDGWAY FINLAY of 15 Bay Thirty first Street Brooklyn in the United States of America formerly of Bensonhurst Borough of Brooklyn United States of America (who died on the 3rd day of May 1929 in respect of whose Estate Letters of Administration with Will annexed were granted by the Principal Probate Registry to Edward Lee Rowcliffe as Attorney for Georgina Mary Dewey and Frances Anna Finlay the surviving Executors of the said Will on the 16th January 1930) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Edward Lee Rowcliffe the administrators on or before the 25th day of March 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received.
Dated this 20th day of January 1930.
GREGORY ROWCLIFFE & Co. 1, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

AGNES FLEGG Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of AGNES FLEGG late of 18, Little St. Andrew Street, Westminster in the County of Middlesex who died on the 10th day of November 1929 and to whose estate Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) were granted on the 15th day of January 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Barclays Bank Limited the Administrators are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 52, Regent Street, London W.1. or to the undersigned on or before the twenty-seventh day of March 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this twentieth day of January 1930.
BARTLETT & GLUCKSTEIN 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

GEORGE BACK deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of GEORGE BACK late of 14 Loveridge Road, Kilburn, London (who died on the 6th November 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 3rd January 1930 to the Public Trustee, the sole Executor) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 26th March 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 20th day of January 1930.
PEARCE & NICHOLLS 12 New Court, Lincolns Inn, London.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1908 to 1917. In the Matter of PAGET and CHRISTIE Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation). Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND is about to be DECLARED to UNSECURED CREDITORS and any creditors who have not yet proved their debts are required on or before the 10th day of February 1930 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the undersigned F. R. M. de Paula, Chartered Accountant, of 17, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 20th day of January 1930.
F. R. M. DE PAULA, Liquidator.

No. 1690 of 1929.
IN the SUPREME COURT of NEW SOUTH WALES Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Between AGNES JESSIE HALES (formerly Agnes Jessie Goulding) Petitioner and THOMAS DREWETT HALES Respondent
To THOMAS DREWETT HALES late of Milson's Point, near Sydney.
Take notice that the said AGNES JESSIE HALES has commenced a suit against you in this Honorable Court, and is APPLYING for a DISSOLUTION of MARRIAGE on the ground of desertion for three years and upwards without just cause or excuse; and take notice that you are required to enter an appearance to the said suit at the proper office of this Honorable Court on or before the thirtieth day of April 1930, and in the event of your not doing so within the time limited, or obtaining further time, the petitioner will proceed and the suit be heard and determined, your absence notwithstanding. A copy of the petition filed herein may be had on application to the undersigned Solicitor free of charge.
Dated this Twenty-seventh day of November, 1929.
ROSCOE W. G. HOYLE Solicitor for the petitioner Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney.
For the Registrar. C. K. BODY (L. S.) Chief Clerk in Divorce.

RE JANE ELIZABETH KENDALL deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JANE ELIZABETH KENDALL late of "The Moorings," Cricketfield Road, Torquay Devon Widow, who died on the 16th day of August 1929 and whose Will was proved by Norman Puleston Roberts (the Executor therein named) on the 21st day of September 1929 in the Exeter District Probate Registry, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, on or before the 18th day of March next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice.
Dated this 18th day of January 1930.
WATTS, WOOLLCOMBE & WATTS, 33 Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot, Devon Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE Mrs. CONSTANCE KATHERINE CHARLESWORTH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CONSTANCE KATHERINE CHARLESWORTH late of 21 Hastings Road Ealing in the County of Middlesex Widow (who died on the 15th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of his Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 11th day of November 1929 by Beatrice Louise Ryder and Ernest George Walls Stephens the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims and demands to me the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of March 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 20th day of January 1930.
W. T. WATKINS BIRTS, 65, Coleman Street, E.C.2, Solicitor for the said Executors.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Monday, 3rd February, 1930, for the SUPPLY of FIRE EXTINCTEURS and CHARGES, BRACKETS and SPANNERS.
Forms of tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the Controller of Supplies, H.M. Office of Works, &c., King Charles-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

THE MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, invite TENDERS for:—22 Pairs WHEELS and AXLES for CARRIAGES and WAGONS.
(Metre Gauge.)
Tenders are due in on Tuesday, 11th February, 1930, by 2.0 p.m. Tender forms obtainable at address below, fee half a guinea, which is not returnable.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Company's Offices, 25, Buckingham Palace-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING INKS, VARNISHES, and ANILINES for the National Mint of the Argentine Republic.
Copies of the specifications and specimen book of the shades of ink required may be obtained on application to the Argentine Embassy, 30, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1, to whom Tenders should be sent not later than 12 noon on 22nd February, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
High tensile nickel-chrome steel for locomotive axle pins.
Tenders due 31st January, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

"THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK."
Patrons:—
His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.
Treasurer: LORD ALDENHAM.
ROYAL SCHOOL
FOR
DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN,
MARGATE.
Founded in 1792 in Old Kent-road, London.
466 DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN FED, CLOTHED, and EDUCATED.
DONATIONS and LEGACIES EARNESTLY REQUESTED.
F. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Offices, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

The Times
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Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 11s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.

ABROAD

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
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Law Report, Jan. 21

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer—allowed an appeal from Mr. Justice Eve, who had dismissed an action brought by the plaintiffs on a question of copyright relating to the affixing of adhesive labels on gramophone records to denote the payment of royalties. (BOOSEY AND CO., LIMITED v. GOODSON GRAMOPHONE RECORD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Clauson made an order that the executors of the late General Bramwell Booth should transfer to General Edward John Higgins, the head of the Salvation Army, the property of the Salvation Army formerly held in trust by the late General. (HIGGINS v. SNEATH.)

COURT OF APPEAL

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS: ADHESIVE ROYALTY LABELS

BOOSEY AND CO., LTD. v. GOODSON GRAMOPHONE RECORD CO., LTD.

(Before the MASTER of the ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, and LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT allowed this appeal by the plaintiffs from a decision of Mr. Justice Eve, reported in *The Times* of December 4 last, and in 45 *The Times* L.R., 98.

The plaintiffs in the action, which was said to be a test action, were Boosey and Co., Limited, who owned the copyright in a large number of musical works, and they moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Goodson Gramophone Record Company, Limited, from delivering to any purchaser gramophone records of musical works, the copyright in which was vested in the plaintiffs, which did not bear adhesive royalty labels on each showing that the royalty had been paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

It had been stated that the defendants had offered to sell without labels and to keep an account.

By consent of the parties the hearing of the motion for injunction, when it came before Mr. Justice Eve, was treated as the trial of the action.

By the Copyright Act, 1911, section 19 (2)

It shall not be deemed to be an infringement of copyright in any musical work for any person to make . . . perforated rolls or other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed if such person proves—(a) that such contrivances have previously been made by or with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the copyright in the work, (b) that he has given the prescribed notice of his intention to make the contrivance, and has paid in the prescribed manner to, or for the benefit of, the owner of the copyright in the work royalties in respect of all such contrivances sold by him, calculated at the rate hereinafter mentioned.

By the Copyright Royalty System (Mechanical Musical Instruments) Regulations, 1912, made by the Board of Trade under the Copyright Act, 1911, it was provided as follows:—

PAYMENT OF ROYALTIES

4. (a). Unless otherwise agreed, royalties shall be payable by means of adhesive labels purchased from the owner of the copyright and affixed in the manner provided by these Regulations.

After the person making the contrivances has given the prescribed notice of his intention to make or sell the contrivances, the owner of the copyright shall by writing, sent by registered post, intimate to him some reasonably convenient place within the United Kingdom from which adhesive labels can be obtained and on demand in writing and tender of the price shall supply from such place adhesive labels of the required denominations at a price equal to the amount of royalty represented thereby.

Subject to these regulations no contrivance shall be delivered to a purchaser until such label or labels denoting the amount of the royalty have been affixed thereto.

By Clause (4) (*f*) of those Regulations the adhesive label supplied as aforesaid was to be an adhesive paper label, square in shape, the design to be entirely enclosed within a circle and the side of the label not to be greater than ⅞in. in length.

The plaintiffs supplied the defendants with adhesive labels, as provided by the Regulations. The defendants were, however, manufacturing and selling disk gramophone records made of celluloid, to which the ordinary adhesive paper labels supplied by the plaintiffs would not adhere.

The defendants, therefore, contended that the plaintiffs must supply labels which would adhere to the celluloid records, and that as they had failed to do so the defendants were at liberty to sell without the labels.

Mr. Justice Eve accepted the defendants' view. After summarizing the regulations, he said that if they meant anything they surely meant that the copyright owner was bound to supply a label capable of adhering to the particular contrivance which its maker proposed to use for the mechanical reproduction of the copyright work. For Section 19 of the Act contemplated other contrivances by means of which the work might be mechanically performed than records and perforated rolls; and labels, except in the case of cylinders, to which it was not reasonably practicable to affix them, must be affixed to the contrivance. He therefore dismissed the action.

The plaintiffs appealed.

Mr. Topham, K.C., and Mr. K. E. Shelley appeared for the appellants; Mr. Moritz, K.C., and the Hon. Henn Collins for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the contention of the respondents was that the appellants had failed to supply them with the adhesive labels prescribed by the Regulations, or to indicate where they could obtain them, because the labels supplied did not adhere to the respondents' records. Was that contention right?

In the evidence in the case the labels supplied were classed as adhesive labels, and it seemed that those words "adhesive labels" must be looked at in their ordinary sense and taken to have the ordinary meaning. They were stamps of a kind which complied with the Regulations as to size, and as to the presence of adhesive matter on the reverse side, and they had adhered, and were known to have adhered, to many kinds of gramophone records during the last 15 years.

It seemed to him that the owners of copyright had not failed to supply the requisite labels unless the manufacturers of records could throw on them the duty to supply adhesive labels of such a kind as might be suitable for adhering to any substance of which the makers might choose to make the record, although they gave no notice of the fact that that substance was going to be used. It seemed impossible to interpret the words used in the Regulations, "adhesive labels," so that there should be impliedly added "suitable to adhere and capable of adhering to any substance of which anybody may choose to make a record."

He was not satisfied that a way could not be found for making the labels adhere to the respondents' records, but he thought that there was no doubt as to the onus being on the makers of the record to bring themselves within the protection of Section 19 (2). The appeal would be allowed, but it might be added that there could be no possible suggestion of the respondents ever having sought to avoid payment of royalty.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER delivered judgments to like effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. W. H. Speed and Co.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the CHARITY called ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in the Administrative County of London; and In the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, notice is hereby given that the Governors of this Charity propose to effect a SALE of the property mentioned in the subjoined Schedule for a sum of £3,331 12s., the purchaser paying all the expenses of the Governors in the matter and agreeing to erect fences on certain boundaries of the property and to pay £80 in respect of compensation payable to the tenant.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Wilde, Wigston and Sapte, of 21, College-hill, E.C.4.

Any higher offer, objection, or suggestion relative to the proposed Sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners, in writing, before the 14th February, 1930, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1."

H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

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HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

SALVATION ARMY FUNDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL HIGGINS

HIGGINS v. SNEATH

(Before MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON)

In this action, in which General Edward John Higgins, the head of the Salvation Army, asked for an order for the transfer to him, as sole trustee for the purposes of the foundation trust deeds of the Salvation Army, the real and personal property of the Salvation Army formerly held in trust by the late General Bramwell Booth, and now held by his executors, his LORDSHIP made the order asked for.

The defendants were Mr. Frederick Charles Russia Sneath, the late General's solicitor, of 1, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., Mrs. Florence Eleanore Booth, widow of the General, and Miss Catherine Booth, his daughter, both of The Homestead, Hadley Wood, the executors of the late General's will.

The Attorney-General was also joined as a defendant.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Stamp appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. B. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid M. Hunt for the defendants; and the Solicitor-General (Sir James Melville, K.C.), and Mr. Stafford Crossman, for the Attorney-General.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS, in opening the case, said that General Bramwell Booth died on June 16, 1929. There had been vested in him the greater part of the property in this country held in the trusts of the Salvation Army. At his death he had not transferred the property to his successor, General Higgins, and it accordingly vested in his executors. Notwithstanding many requests, the executors had not transferred the property to General Higgins, who had been forced to take these proceedings, though there never was a more unwilling litigant. The Attorney-General was a party to the proceedings as this was a great charitable organization. He acquiesced in the relief asked for. The refusal of the defendants had, therefore, been in face of the demands of General Higgins and also in face of the advice of the Attorney-General.

The refusal to hand over to the plaintiff rested on this. General Higgins was elected General of the Salvation Army on February 13, 1929, under the operation of a trust deed dated July 26, 1904. Under the operation of that deed a High Council was called into being with the duty of adjudicating on the question whether the late General should be demitted from his office and, if so, to choose his successor. The High Council performed those tasks. General Bramwell Booth was deposed in February, 1929, and General Higgins elected.

Counsel then dealt with the history of the Salvation Army, and said that by 1880 the Christian Mission had already come to be known as the Salvation Army and accordingly, by deed poll, William Booth, as General, declared that it should be called thereafter the Salvation Army. The organization by that time had been placed on a military basis. From 1878 to 1904 the movement increased enormously. By 1904 it had spread to 49 countries and the stations had multiplied to 7,245.

The defendants said that they did not admit the validity of the trust deed of 1904, and challenged the election of General Higgins. The first question was whether the late General and the persons who claimed through him could challenge the validity of the deed of 1904; and, secondly, whether the deed of 1904 was valid or not. On that rested the question whether General Higgins was *de jure* the General of the Salvation Army.

POWER TO APPOINT SUCCESSOR

In 1878 General William Booth, the founder, who had received gifts of property for his charity, sought to put it on a foundation by a deed dated August 7, 1878. By that deed it was declared that the Christian Mission, as the society had been known for nine years, should be always under the control of one person, who should be the General. Power was given to acquire meeting-houses and land and to declare trusts and revoke the same. William Booth was declared to be the General for his natural life. He was given power, by Clause 6 of the deed of 1878, to appoint a successor at his death or on his ceasing to perform the duties of his office.

Every General after his appointment was to state in writing the name of his successor, which the General was to sign and place in a sealed envelope and deliver to the solicitor for the Christian Mission.

The substantial contention of the defendants was that the deed of July 26, 1904, which was supplemental to the deed of 1878, was invalid so far as it provided that a High Council might be called into being which might appoint a new General.

Continuing, counsel said that General William Booth, on whom devolved the duty of establishing the trusts, voluntarily imposed a check on his own powers and those of his successors. If the Commissioners of the Salvation Army, who were mostly territorial commanders in various parts of the world, or a majority of them, were satisfied that the General was unfit to perform the duties of his office he was to be removed on a resolution passed adjudicating him to be unfit and removing him. That had been done in the case of General Bramwell Booth.

After the vacation of the office of General by reason of such adjudication any statement by the General as to his successor was to be disregarded and destroyed without the envelope containing it being opened.

Before the late General Bramwell Booth was deposed from office he sealed an envelope which presumably contained the name of his successor and deposited it with Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Frost, or with Mr. Frost, a member of the firm, and very rightly it had not yet been destroyed. Of course it is quite unknown whose name is inside.

Counsel went on to say that a clause in the deed provided that every General of the Salvation Army should forthwith on communication to him of his appointment execute a deed accepting office in conformity with the deeds, and if he neglected to do so within the appointed time he was to be deemed to cease to perform the duties. The framer of the deed, General William Booth himself, made it a term that the General should accept office on the terms of the deeds of 1878 and 1904. Another clause of the 1904 deed provided for the establishment of the High Council, which was not a constant body, but was convened *ad hoc* when circumstances required.

"UNCHALLENGED FOR 25 YEARS"

Mr. SIMONDS said it was not for him to establish the validity of the deed of 1904. It stood until it was upset, and it had stood for 25 years unchallenged.

General William Booth, the founder, died on August 20, 1912. By his will dated December 15, 1908, he recited that property all over the world had been vested in him as General in connexion with which no trusts were disclosed in the conveyances otherwise than his being described therein as General. He recited the deeds of 1878 and 1904, and confirmed the deed poll appointing his successor, whom he declared to be the executor of his will. There could be no doubt that the property of the Salvation Army was vested in his successor, General Bramwell Booth, who, on August 23, 1912, executed a deed poll accepting office on and subject to the terms of the deeds of 1878 and 1904.

From 1912 onwards until the unfortunate occurrences of last year the late General acted on the footing of the trust he had accepted under those deeds, and there were numerous instances in deeds under his hand and seal of specific references to the deed of 1904 showing that while he was General he was acting on those trusts.

His LORDSHIP.—One might treat it for all practical purposes as if he signed the deed of 1904.

Mr. SIMONDS.—I entirely accept what your Lordship says, but we are met by this refusal.

Counsel said that it was the duty of the General of the Salvation Army to supervise from time to time the orders and regulations of the officers, and the 1925 edition contained a preface under the name of the late General. In chapter 2 of Part I. at page 5 there was stated as an integral part of the constitution the deed poll of July 26, 1904.

In the orders and regulations for territorial commanders of 1920, under the hand of General Bramwell Booth, at page 165, he was for the benefit of those high officers giving a description of the legal settlement of Salvation Army property, and he again made specific reference to the deed poll of 1904 as being one of the trusts. That affected the world-wide organization, and it was significant that in many countries the property of the Salvation Army had under the direction and with the approval of the late General been declared by ordinance and statute of the organization to be held under the deed of 1904. Constantly during his tenure of office property had been conveyed to the late General to be held on the trusts of the two deeds.

The executors of the late General said that they were in a position of difficulty because he himself challenged the validity of the deed of 1904. Unfortunately, that was all too true. The last public act of the man who had done such great service was to challenge the validity of the deed.

Mr. Simonds, dealing with the defences to the action, said that that of the Attorney-General was in archaic form. The other defendants had severed, but their defences were substantially the same.

The executors did not admit that General Bramwell Booth ceased to hold office before his death or that the moneys of the Salvation Army ceased to be under his control. They did not admit that the deed poll of August 7, 1878, contained no power to revoke or vary any of its provisions, nor that before and after General Bramwell Booth's appointment he had treated documents of title as being under the trusts of the two deeds. The executors said that, in spite of his state of health, the General attended to the duties of his office, and they did not admit that at the time of the summoning of the High Council his health was such that he was unfit to perform his duties. They admitted that a large amount of property was vested in the testator at his death, but said that they had no knowledge of the details.

His LORDSHIP.—What is the position with regard to property abroad?

Mr. SIMONDS.—We only ask for property under the executors' control. If their right is questioned by a foreign Court it is their duty to concur with us. The defendants admit that it is their duty to transfer the property to the person who is the General of the Salvation Army, but they submit that they are entitled to be protected by an order of the Court.

It was not known, he continued, who was appointed by the testator as his successor, and if the provisions of the deed of 1904 were invalid the appointment would be operative and the successor would be entitled to claim that any transfer by the executors to the plaintiff was wrongful. The executors, therefore, submitted that the envelope should be opened to ascertain who was the successor so that he might be joined as a party to the proceedings.

His LORDSHIP.—Assuming that there is a mistake and that the real person is one whose name we don't know, he would have no claim against the executors who acted on an order of the Court.

Mr. SIMONDS submitted that the executors were not competent to challenge the trust which the testator accepted. It was fundamental that a trustee accepting a trust was not competent to deny the trust. The Attorney-General assented to the view that the property should be handed over to the plaintiff on the footing that the deed of 1904 was valid.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that one wished to be perfectly fair. The course adopted was the usual way of indicating that the Attorney-General had no objection to such a course; otherwise his friend had fairly stated the attitude of the Attorney-General.

Mr. SIMONDS said that the deed of 1904 was such a deed as a founder might properly make to work out the earlier deed of 1878. He asked for a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to the transfer of the property and an order for the transfer.

Mr. VAISEY said that the words "challenge" and "opposition" did not describe his clients' attitude. He was not challenging the deed of 1904, and that expression was a travesty of the position taken up by his clients. Neither was he opposing the claim, and he refused to have placed on his shoulders the burden of actively alleging and attempting by arguments to persuade his Lordship that the deed of 1904 was invalid. Such an attitude would certainly be most gravely misunderstood. What they wanted was the ordinary protection which the Court always afforded when persons who had come into the possession of large funds were asked to hand them over. There was nothing unreasonable in the executors seeking the protection of the Court.

"EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE MATTER"

MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON.—The matter seems to be exceedingly simple. I am satisfied that all the facts are before the Court which ought properly to be before the Court. Certain properties were left to the late General Bramwell Booth on trust on conditions to be found in the two deeds of poll. Among the provisions are trusts for the appointment of a successor. So far as I can see an appointment has been made precisely in accordance with the provisions of the deeds and, therefore, the executors must carry out the provisions of the deeds and, in particular, by placing all the property in the hands of the plaintiff, the properly constituted General. The matter has to do with very large funds of popular interest. The executors have the right to say that they will not act except under order of the Court and the right course for the Court to take is to order the executors to hand over the funds. I cannot understand the executors raising any objection to that.

There is left only the question of costs. This case is one in which large sums are at stake, and the executors have every justification for having the matter dealt with in such a way that no question can be raised by anybody. I see no difficulty in making an order which, I understand, is not opposed. It seems to be all there is in the case, and if you are not objecting to the order in the terms I have stated there is nothing more to be said.

Mr. VAISEY.—The executors desire to justify themselves. This is not a trumped up and imaginary question. I am here holding this fund and submitting to any order the Court deems fit to make.

His LORDSHIP.—I am relieving you of all difficulty. The executors are bound to act in accordance with the provisions of the deed of 1904. I am prepared to decide accordingly. The executors have been put in a difficult position because of the view erroneously taken by their testator. They had no recourse but to have the matter dealt with in open Court.

Mr. VAISEY said that there was no one before the Court to argue that the deed of 1904 was open to challenge or objection. His clients had always admitted that it was their duty to transfer the fund, and they submitted to what the Court directed.

His LORDSHIP.—You have made the point perfectly clear.

His order, his LORDSHIP added, would be without prejudice to any lien the executors might have. An inquiry could be directed, and the matter could be dealt with in Chambers. The plaintiff was entitled to the transfer of all the property in the schedule without prejudice to any lien by the executors for any costs properly incurred by the late General Bramwell Booth and his executors in connexion with the execution of the trusts. The declaration asked for would be made with general liberty to apply for vesting or other orders, or generally. The costs of all the parties in that action would come out of the trust funds.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Frost; Messrs. Waterhouse and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

IMPORTED WALLPAPER

MARKING INQUIRY CONCLUDED

The Board of Trade Standing Committee in London yesterday heard further evidence on the application by the Wallpaper Manufacturers' Employers' Association and other trade bodies for a marking order under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, on all imported wallpaper, ceiling papers, and similar decorations.

Mr. J. W. Tippet, a director of the Lees Paper Staining Company, Limited, said that to require shop window or showroom displays to be ticketed as a foreign make would spoil the beauty of the show.

Mr. E. H. C. Wethered (for the applicants) pointed out that Academy pictures were numbered.

Mr. T. Fairbrother, proprietor of Wallpaper Printers, Rochdale, said that he was confident that if an order were made merchants and retailers would not tolerate the imposition and would transfer their trade, as was desired by them, to the amalgamation.

Mr. H. J. Wallington (for the opposition) said that there was no evidence on which the committee could rely for a direct public need for an order.

Mr. E. H. C. Wethered (for the applicants) said that it was agreed that no one could tell whether wallpapers were British or foreign unless they were marked.

The hearing was concluded.

POLICE-CONSTABLE REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

A cheque for £15, drawn on the Bow-street Reward Fund, was presented by Mr. Fry, the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, last week to Police-constable Herbert Sparks, of Vine-street, in recognition of his gallantry in arresting a suspected motor thief near Piccadilly-circus on October 1. The constable sprang on to the footboard of a motor-car as it was being driven away from a car park. The driver struck him a severe blow on the face and turned down Lower Regent-street at a furious pace, with the constable holding on to the side of the car. While travelling against the one-way traffic system at a speed of 40 to 45 miles an hour the car crashed into a taxicab, the driver and two occupants of which were severely injured. Police-constable Sparks was thrown through the wind-screen of the car, but in spite of his injuries he held on to the suspect until he collapsed. The driver was ultimately secured by another constable.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 22

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals from the Chancery Division (Final List).—Re Pink and re Davis (Royal Exchange Assce. v. Waters) (pt. hd.) (10); the Huntoon Co. v. Kolynos (Inc.) (12); re Walker (Walker v. Walker) (14).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals from the King's Bench Division (Final List).—Consett Iron Co., Ltd. v. the Assessment Committee for the No. 5 or North Western Assessment Area for the County of Durham (pt. hd.) (4); re Arbitration Act, 1889 (the Standard Contracting Co., Ltd. v. the Gellygaer Urban District Council) (5).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Poor Law Union (pt. hd.) (13).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Ellis v. Noakes (3).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Swift of Coventry, Ltd. v. Pearce (3); Flexman v. Corbett (6).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Petition and Adjourned Summonses.—Re Neufeldt and Kuhnke's Patents and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1928 (to fix a day); re Cayless Letters Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919; re Miles' Letters Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919; re Hey's Letters Patents and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Crawford (Townson v. Smith) (11); re Roberts (Owen v. the Calvinistic Methodist Orphanage) (10); re 17, Arlington-street and re Land Charges Act, 1925 (14); re Gerlach's Will Trusts and re Settled Land Act, 1925 (15). At 3.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re the Foundation Co., Ltd. (the British Steamship Investment Trust, Ltd. v. the Company).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Chevau v. Oury (pt. hd.) (4).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Procedure Summonses.—Re Butler (Butler v. Butler); re Same (Same v. Same); Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Ltd., Trust Deed. Further Consideration.—Williamson v. Cranfield. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Delaforce (Public Trustee v. Ainsworth) (pt. hd.) (2); re Davies (Davies v. Davies) (4); re Pratt (Pratt v. Pratt) (5); re Collinson (Bell v. Morton) (7); re Cutler (Brentnall v. Cutler) (8).

King's Bench Division

COURT V. (Divisional Court) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Civil Paper.—Erskine v. McNeice (pt. hd.) (8); Fisher v. Jennings Bros., Ltd. (11).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Bramley v. H. S. Whiteside and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (299); Bennett-Dampier v. Collard (394); Same v. Fletcher (395).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—E. Van Wevenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (269); L. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (271).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Motions for Judgment.—Kent v. Ruck (1); Thomson and anr. v. Norman—Clark and anr. v. Same (consolidated) (2); Posograph Co., Ltd. v. Gregory (3); Willoughby v. Caffell (4); Botterill v. Gilbert (5). Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Kirk v. Cooper (745); S. C. Eales and Son., Ltd. v. Partridge (910).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Burns v. Hann (pt. hd.) (329); Fellerman v. Barker (339); Whittingham and anr. v. Osburn (342).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Pertile v. Pollak and anr. (pt. hd.) (466); Blay v. Pollard and anr. (362); Herbert Willcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (232).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not attended by Counsel.—Stathatos S.S. Co. v. Cordoba Central Ry. Co.; Patrick and Co. v. J. Priestman. Non-Jury.—Cohen v. Israel (pt. hd.) (361). Commercial List.—Easter v. Marvin (138).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Sales v. Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. (pt. hd.) (340); Cambridge v. Heath Bros. (343); Vale v. Longford Wire Co., Ltd. (346).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Scott v. Scott and Targett (7); Hebden, D. M. v. Hebden, F. B. (10); Winham v. Winham and Lyon (11); Spicer v. Spicer and Witham (King's Proctor showing cause) (Richards intervening) (12).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Alice.—1929. Folio 334 (Bristol Channel Towage, Salvage, and Lighterage Co., Ltd. v. Owners of S.S. Alice, action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.); Alice.—1929. Folio 361 (Owners of Lucigen v. Owners of S.S. Alice), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.). Not before 12:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Blythe v. Blythe and Darbyshire (13).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Adami, F. E. v. Adami, P. G. (pt. hd.) (1).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Starkey, Room and Co., Ltd. v. Watson; Helliwell and Co. v. Johnson and Son, Ltd.; Threlford v. Browne; Essum v. Gush.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—London Welsh Estates, Ltd. v. Philip.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (MR. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Société Générale v. Robinson.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Freeman, M. R. G. (orse. M. R. Gray Freeman); Palmer, C. F. (orse. A. Ferguson and Co.); Palmer, C. F., Mellis, J. R. (orse. A. Ferguson and Co.); Cymbalist, A. (orse. Atlas Cigar Co.); Baker, G. J.; Bird, F. J.; Farrance, A. S. C. E.; Fuller, H. (orse. Dickie Fuller); Freeman, J. H.; Blissett, H. J. (orse. Blissett and Co.); Collier, H. N.; Edgelow, J. H.; Freedman, A. (orse. Freeman, A., orse. A. Freeman and Co.); Flatau, S. J. and Freedman, B.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Lacey, D. E.; Leavey, M.; Adjd. Petition (1,073 of 1929); Petitions (1,171 and 1,050 of 1929); Adjd. Petition (1,033 of 1929); Petitions (1,137, 1,147, 1,148, 1,157, and 1,161 of 1929); Petition (1 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petition (844 of 1929); Petition (14 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (1,130 and 952 of 1929). At 12:—Marks, R. J.; Appln. to rescind Receiving Order (1,001 of 1929). At 12.30:—Jacobowitz, S.; Glasscoe, F. J. (orse. James Glasscoe and Co.); Same; Macpherson, M. At 2.15:—Godal, E.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53.—First Floor.—At 11:—Mills, C. A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Hootman, H., ditto. At 11:—Paton, S., adjd. first meeting. At 11.30:—Siedle, A. E., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Miranda, Ltd.; Melody, Ltd.; William Foster and Co., Ltd.; Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Seletar Plantations, Ltd. v. Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.). At 12:—Blyth Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Newcastle Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. Room 69.—At 12.—G. B. and I. Securities Corporation, Ltd. Room 67.—At 2.30:—James Pollock, Sons and Co., Ltd. At 2.40:—D. H. Evans and Co., Ltd. Room 89.—At 11.15:—Rubber Processes, Ltd. At 11.30:—Terrace Properties, Ltd. At 11.45:—Pantone Processes, Ltd. At 12:—Photogrado Printing Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 2.15:—Karrier Motors, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.45:—Atlantic Leased Lines, Ltd. At 12:—Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd. (Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., and anr. v. Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 2.15:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. At 2.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). At 3.30.—Karrier Motors, Ltd.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Roche, J., will sit in his private room at 10.25 for the disposal of one case attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Gibbon.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—C. C. Hatry, E. Daniels, A. E. Tabor, J. G. Dixon (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—(1) S. H. Lewis, J. Atkinson, C. Clear, G. Hider (pt. hd.); (2) C. Marshall; (3) A. Duggan; (4) F. S. Sweet.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—(1) A. Dickens, E. W. Grant (pt. hd.); (2) R. M. Redding; (3) L. G. Harris.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) I. M. Walker, R. Sinclair (pt. hd.); (2) A. Neshofski; (3) P. Edwards, E. Cunningham, E. Riley.

HOUSING PROGRESS IN CHELSEA

THE WORLD'S END SCHEME

The fourth annual report of the executive committee of the Chelsea Housing Association, which is to be considered at the general meeting on February 5, states that the progress foreshadowed in last year's report has begun to be visible. One hundred and sixty working-class flats erected on the Wimsett Nursery site, on the King's-road, by the Guinness Trust will be shortly available, and 12 flats built by the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society, Limited, under the Borough Council's World's End Clearance Scheme, are already occupied.

The completion of this scheme depends upon the provision of the necessary funds, either by individual subscription or by means of a small public rate. Between £30,000 and £40,000 will be required, and a rate of about one halfpenny in the pound would suffice. The report calls on the Ministry of Health to take whatever steps may be necessary to rid the borough of much property whose mere existence is "a reproach to every ratepayer within its bounds."

CITY OF LONDON VALUATION

A statement of the new total values of the City of London which come into force on April 6 (subject to appeals) shows that the gross value is £10,109,592 and the rateable value £8,471,793. Of the Inner Temple the gross value is £34,641 and the rateable value £27,145, and of the Middle Temple £22,486 and £16,834 respectively. The statement shows an increase of £171,288 in the gross and £147,115 in the rateable value of the City and the Inner and Middle Temples.

WINTER ASSIZES

The following dates and places fixed for holding the Winter Assizes are announced in the *London Gazette*:—

SOUTH EASTERN CIRCUIT (Second Portion) (Mr. Justice ROWLATT).—February 17, Hertford; February 21, Maidstone; March 3, Guildford; March 8, Lewes.

William John Short, 24, motor-driver, of Queen's Gate-mews, West Kensington, was at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, on Monday, committed for trial at the Essex Assizes (on bail), charged with the manslaughter of Ernest Claude Collins and Beatrice Ruby Mary Robbins, who died from injuries received in a motor accident at Clacton on December 10.

Sporting News

RACING

LEICESTER MEETING

EASTER HERO'S EASY WIN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Leicester January Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather. There was quite a satisfactory attendance of visitors, some of whom, no doubt, were attracted by the fact that Easter Hero was expected to be started for the Wigston Steeplechase.

Mr. Whitney's horse, as anticipated, was a runner, but was opposed by only two moderate animals, and there was practically no betting on the race. Easter Hero looked well, galloped with freedom, and jumped delightfully. He was always in front, going at his own pace, and won pulling up, with his ears pricked. It was for him no more than an exercise gallop, but as there was nearly £100 for the winner it was better than doing the same thing at home. Naturally the gallop told his admirers no more about his Aintree chance than they knew before, but it did show them that he was fit and well in himself. If he arrives in the same condition at Aintree there is no doubt in my mind that he will start favourite for the Grand National, and, if he escapes mishap, that he will win that great race.

There had been quite an interesting entry for the Harrington Steeplechase, so that it was disappointing to find the best of those qualified to run not taking part in the race, for which there were only five starters. A short-priced favourite was found in Dash o' White, a 10-year-old, of whom at one time much was hoped. Dash o' White duly won, but he may have been lucky to have done so, for Aubretia fell at the water jump and, being remounted, later on refused. Coming into the Straight Black Miner was out in front by himself, but, after jumping the first fence in the Straight, he broke a leg on the flat, after which Dash o' White was able to win at his leisure. Mr. Dutton, who is a very experienced amateur rider, rode Black Miner, and was of the opinion that if he had not met with his accident Black Miner would have won. There was another small field of five for the January Hurdle, but four of them were well backed at odds varying from 11 to 4 to 7 to 2. The only starter to be neglected in the market was Jack o' Doris. Among the backed candidates was Sanpere, who had won his last three races, but he probably found the distance of the race too short for him, for his best performances have been over distances of more than two miles. He had no chance of winning the race when the Straight was reached, and finally was not even placed behind Bob Stone, who passed the pacemaker, Knud, in the Straight, and then, in spite of a bad jump at the last hurdles, held off Martian in the run-in to win by three-quarters of a length.

Appledore when he was owned by Lord Glanely was a very disappointing horse on the Flat, but he seems now, in different ownership, to be rather more than paying his way as a hurdler. He ran well at Manchester, then won a race at Birmingham, and now won the Gopsall Hurdle, for which he started at 6 to 1. On their Manchester form it did not seem that Appledore should beat Winter Royal, who started favourite. When Winter Royal joined the pacemaker, Sanstrome, in the Straight it seemed that he might win, but Appledore came with a late run and beat them both. Appledore is well bred and good looking. He is by Silvern out of Grania, who was the dam of the Lincolnshire winner Gramely. A course of successful hurdling may enable him to win next season on the Flat, where last season he seemed deficient in courage rather than in ability.

Odds were laid on Irish Basket to win the Glen Selling Hurdle, but he was beaten in the run-in by Blood May Tell, who won by three lengths. Magic Bard was in front with Suncourt in the Evington Selling Steeplechase when he fell at the last fence, leaving Suncourt to win easily. Arklow, who was well backed, fell at the first fence and was then remounted by a local inhabitant named Allandale, who intended to ride him back to the Paddock. The horse, however, had quite different intentions and galloped down the course. Mr. Allandale did not then find steeplechase riding so easy as it may look, for when his chance mount took a fence Mr. Allandale fell off, and had to be brought back on the ambulance. He was found later to be suffering from cuts about the head and injuries to his chest, and was taken to the infirmary.

NEWBURY PROSPECTS

ILSLEY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—On his running at the last meeting here Battler must have a good chance, for among those who finished behind him then were Marauder, who has won since, Prospice, and Detritus. Zero has a chance on his running at Leicester, while on their Gatwick form Montpelier seems certain to beat Battler. On form, then, MONTPELIER would seem to be the best selection.

ROYSTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—SUNBRONZE has won his last two races, and will be ridden by Speck. He seems to be the probable winner, with Hard Court, who always runs his best over this course, as the danger.

WEYHILL HURDLE (2m.).—Kinnaird has a big weight, but he is a very good horse when at his best, and especially over this course. On Manchester form Clear Cash, even at the altered weights, should again finish in front of Gonedry, and on his best form has a nice chance of winning. F. B. Rees is to ride Castlederg, who on some form is very fairly handicapped. Promptitude is apparently not to be started. Of those with light weights the best may be Angel-Angel. I like best the chance of KINNAIRD.

SEFTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—There are some quite promising steeplechasers in this entry, none of whom had won at the time when the race was closed. Among them mention should be made of Blue Vinny, who won at Lingfield, and Royal Scot, who won at Cheltenham when, receiving 11lb., he beat Mister Moon by several lengths. This afternoon Mister Moon can meet Royal Scot on a stone better terms, and the placings at Cheltenham should be reversed. Gladsmuir and Killia have also won over fences. MISTER MOON should have been improved by the Cheltenham race, and at the weights ought to win. If this were a hurdle race and the weights were the same he would be an automatic selection.

UNITED SERVICES' CUP (3m.).—Rhyticere will be ridden by Major Cavenagh, but he ran so badly at Kempton Park that he does not seem to have a winning chance here, although on some of his older form he could win this race. I shall leave him out to choose Drin and Boomlet. Each will be very capably ridden, and each was successful last time out. At the weights Boomlet may not appear at first to have the beating of Sutton Wick, but he made a blunder when beating Sutton Wick at Birmingham. Drin was an easy winner at the last meeting at Hurst Park. I have a preference for BOOMLET, and take him to win from Drin.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE (2m.).—Burgee, after winning at Manchester, ran very badly at Hurst Park in the race won by Ivory. He has to give weight away all round here, and may find it impossible. Corduroy has never run over hurdles, but is just the sort of horse to make a good hurdler, and if there is any sign in the market on the race that he is expected to run well it would not be wise to ignore the suggestion. Further, on their running at Hurst Park Burgee should not beat Black Minstrel, who then beat him at level weights and now receives a stone. On known form BLACK MINSTREL seems to me the best selection.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The ILSLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
JEHU (Mr. J. Beary)	J. Beary	a	11	7
LADY BERKELEY (Mr. E. Bray)	Private	6	11	7
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans)	Turner	a	11	7
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. C. W. Langlands)	C. Langlands	a	11	7
ASTIR (Sir D. Llewellyn)	Lindsay	a	11	7
aLOCH EAGLE (Mrs. H. Mond)	R. Thompson	a	11	7
ONCLE SAM (Mrs. E. Palmer)	F. Hartigan	a	11	7
PINEAPPLE (Brigadier-General C. Winser)	Winser	a	11	7
SQUABBLER (Miss R. Murray)	Pendarves	a	11	2
aDETRITUS (Mr. J. Allen)	Martin	a	11	2
aOTTAWA (Mr. N. Alvarez)	Pulford	6	11	2
aELEGANT SUN (Mr. H. E. Andrews)	Rennison	6	11	2
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale	a	11	2
CHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Cator)	H. Leader	a	11	2
LENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Mealings)	Newey	a	11	2
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre	a	11	2
ROCKY MOUNTAINS (Sir C. Pulley)	Butchers	6	11	2
aGREEN WHEAT (Mr. A. H. Saxby)	Saxby	a	11	2
BATTLER (Mr. E. L. Short)	W. Nightingall	6	11	2
aBORYSTHENE (Major F. B. Sneyd)	Sneyd	a	11	2
CRATLOE (Mrs. M. Williams)	Rennison	6	11	2
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	a	11	2
ZERO (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony	5	10	12
MIGHTY CHANCE (Mr. E. Thackray)	Thackray	4	10	7
MARAUDER (Mrs. Bennett)	G. Bennett	4	10	7
aKEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt)	Pulford	4	10	7
aMOIKA (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	4	10	7

Each to be sold for £50 except Jehu, Lady Berkeley, Alliteration, Clash Morgan, Astir, Loch Eagle, Mighty Chance, Pineapple, and Oncle Sam.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JEHU, J. Hogan; CLASH MORGAN, W. Davies; LOCH EAGLE, F. Gurney; ONCLE SAM, —; DETRITUS, W. Stott; OTTAWA or MOIKA, J. Boal; ELEGANT SUN, —; MONTPELIER, R. Thrale; GREEN WHEAT, E. Foster; BATTLER, W. Speck; BORYSTHENE, R. Everett; CRATLOE, H. Graves; PROSPICE, S. Ingham; ZERO, G. Pellerin; MARAUDER, —; KEFALIA, —.

2.0.—The ROYSTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. About two miles and a half.

		Yrs	st	lb
KEEP COOL (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	J. Nightingall	a	12	7
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington)	Cockton	a	12	6
COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	a	12	5
OLD HICKORY (Mr. F. A. Clark)	I. Anthony	a	12	4
SUNBRONZE (Mr. G. A. Butchers)	Butchers	6	12	3
aFLEET PRINCE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Stubbs	a	12	2
SNAPPER (Mr. A. Law)	Law	a	12	2
NORTH HARRIS (Mr. J. Beary)	J. Beary	6	12	1
KWANGO (Mr. C. Goad)	Pendarves	a	12	0
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	11	13
GROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. M. Clayton)	H. A. Brown	a	11	12
aMITCHELLS (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	a	11	12
aREDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	a	11	11
ODIN (Mr. B. Warner)	Barthropp	a	11	11
HARD COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a	11	10
HACKDAILE (Mrs. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	11	7
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. Jones)	Stanley	a	11	6
MAGIC BARD (Mr. J. L. Hall)	J. Hall	a	11	6
REDSTART (Miss B. E. Guinness)	R. Payne	a	11	5
RITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease)	Pease	a	11	5
aEXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubbersty)	Rayson	a	11	4
aGOLDEN DUKE (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Scott	a	11	1
COCOTTE II. (Mr. A. Law)	A. Law	a	11	0
aPETER MURRAY (Mr. C. Priday)	Priday	a	11	0
STREAM (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Lindsay)	Lindsay	a	11	0
BAALBEK (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a	10	7
aSIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COURT SCANDAL II., —; SUNBRONZE, W. Speck; FLEET PRINCE, Mr. Thackray; MITCHELLS, J. Hogan; REDSHANK, —; HARD COURT, A. Linegar; RITA FALL, —; EXPERT, A. Escott; GOLDEN DUKE, M. Burke; PETER MURRAY, E. Foster; SIMON'S LIGHT, J. Ward.

2.30.—The WEYHILL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt)	Poole	a	12	7
aCLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey)	O. Anthony	5	12	1
PROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson)	T. Rimell	6	11	11
aCASTLEDERG (Mrs. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	11	7
FENO (Mr. O. W. Rayner)	East	6	11	3
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin)	J. Nightingall	6	11	2
MARTENCITO (Mr. H. R. Lawrence)	Poole	6	11	2
ALAN (Vicomtesse de la Chapelle)	J. Scott	6	11	0
RESIDUE (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony	6	10	13
aGONEDRY (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	P. Dennis	a	10	13
MISTLETOI (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	5	10	13
aRATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll)	F. Hartigan	6	10	12
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins)	G. Bennett	a	10	12
aSKY-WRITER (Mr. W. Foy)	J. Chapman	5	10	7
ROI DE SARA (Sir P. Newson)	W. Nightingall	4	10	3
ANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. F. A. Clark)	I. Anthony	a	10	2
ECONOMY (Lady Curzon of Kedleston)	W. Nightingall	5	10	1
aFLOWN AWAY (Mr. R. C. Woods)	Woods	a	10	1
aINVERSE (Colonel G. Foljambe)	Foljambe	4	10	1
aPAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow)	Powell	a	10	0
BLACKMOOR (Mrs. J. B. Joel)	Whitaker	a	10	0
BEAU DE GHENT (Mr. D. M. Gant)	Hammond	6	10	0
BREWSTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	6	10	0
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt)	James	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINNAIRD, W. Stott; CLEAR CASH, G. Pellerin; CASTLEDERG, F. Rees; GONEDRY, J. Hamey; MISTLETOI, R. Everett; RATHNALLY, —; SKY-WRITER, K. Piggott; ROI DE SARA, W. Speck; ANGEL-ANGEL, —; FLOWN AWAY, —; INVERSE, R. Lyall; SARONG, —.

3.0.—The SEFTON STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

		Yrs	st	lb
aBLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman	6	12	5
aROYAL SCOT (Colonel G. Foljambe)	Foljambe	5	12	1
aMISTER MOON (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson)	Rimell	a	11	12
aKILLIA (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	H. Harrison	6	11	12
EXEAT (Captain C. B. Petre)	Petre	6	11	12
aGAINSHARP (Baron F. de Tuyll)	F. Hartigan	6	11	12
aANNANIAS (Sir G. Abercromby)	E. Piggott	a	11	7
NAVY BLUE (Mr. H. B. Brandt)	James	a	11	7
MR. DABBER (Mr. W. Charters)	R. Payne	a	11	7
aPAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow)	Powell	a	11	7
CONTEMPLATION (Mr. P. Dunn)	Private	a	11	7
KING DENNIS (Mr. G. P. Sanday)	Sanday	a	11	7
DELAVILLE (Mr. J. B. Snow)	Beeby	6	11	7
aROIATION (Mr. G. M. Tonge)	Martin	a	11	7
WORKER (Mrs. Whitehead)	Hobbs	6	11	7
GLADSMUIR (Mr. W. A. Bankier)	I. Anthony	5	11	7
KNIGHT OF TARA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick)	I. Anthony	5	11	0
ALDERGUN (Mr. E. Platt)	Poole	5	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE VINNY, Captain Weber; ROYAL SCOT, R. Lyall; MISTER MOON, W. Speck; KILLIA, J. Walsh; GAINSHARP, —; ANNANIAS, K. Piggott; PAMPERER, W. Parvin; ROIATION, J. Hogan; GLADSMUIR, D. Williams; KNIGHT OF TARA, D. Morgan.

3.30.—The UNITED SERVICES' CUP, a handicap steeplechase of 200 sovs. (including a cup value 50 sovs., at option of winner); in addition a whip value 10 sovs. will be given to rider of winner. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	12	10
RHYTICERE (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller	a	12	7
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser)	H. A. Brown	a	12	4
IBSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode)	Poole	a	12	3
aTOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen)	Powell	a	12	1
SANTABEL (Mrs. Nancie Colls)	Woodland	a	12	0
BOOMLET (Mr. E. R. Large)	I. Anthony	a	11	12
BOVRIL III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington)	Cockton	a	11	12
DRIN (Captain A. F. W. Gossage)	Woodland	6	11	12
SIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp)	Pease	a	11	9
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell)	H. A. Brown	a	11	7
aBALLYSTOCKART (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	a	11	7
RORY O'NEILL (Mr. S. G. Frost)	Philip, jun.	a	11	7
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore)	Woodland	a	11	7
GALLON (Mr. H. Kennard)	E. Piggott	a	11	7
DRINTYRE (Mr. C. Brownhill)	Thrale	a	11	3
ST. ROY (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore)	Woodland	6	11	2
HEARTBURN (Lord Allendale)	R. Gordon	a	11	2
GUNNER L. (Mr. A. D. M. Teacher)	R. Payne	a	11	2
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant)	W. Payne	a	11	2
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a	10	12
MARTIAL WAVE (Mr. C. Brownhill)	Thrale	a	10	10
GALATEEN (Miss M. Allen)	Bletsoe	a	10	9
aROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham)	G. L. Ward	a	10	7
CARRE (Sir E. Wills)	De Winton	5	10	5
CHEVALIER III. (Major R. L. McCreery)	I. Anthony	a	10	5
BLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart)	Stewart	6	10	5
CAIRBRE (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Lindsay)	Lindsay	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RHYTICERE, Major Cavenagh; TOY BELL, —; BOOMLET, Mr. Whitfield; DRIN, Owner; SIR SHAUN, —; FIDDLE PIN, —; BALLYSTOCKART, Owner; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, —; HEARTBURN, Captain Vivian; SUTTON WICK, Owner; SANS BLAGUE, —; GALATEEN, —; ROYAL STINGO, —.

4.0.—The FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		st	lb
RUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller	11	10
aBURGEE (Lord Glanely)	T. E. Leader	11	10
LAMINARIA (Mr. P. Hands)	Thrale	11	10
aSWAN MILL (Mr. R. E. Morel)	Roberts	11	6
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Ansell)	Thrale	10	10
FILIBUSTER (Mr. W. Bullen)	W. Payne	10	10
BEACHCOMBER (Sir A. Butt)	Gilbert	10	10
aBLACK MINSTREL (Lord Coventry)	Rimell	10	10
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Czarnikow)	Powell	10	10
aROCKY CAPE (Mrs. A. Dale)	Dale	10	10
LEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	C. Chapman	10	10
COPACABANA (Major L. B. Holliday)	De Mestre	10	10
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	10	10
GOLDEN RYE (Mrs. F. M. Kershaw)	Beeby	10	10
PERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. H. R. Lawrence)	Poole	10	10
PERISCOPE (Mr. J. B. Leigh)	Sneyd	10	10
YUARITE (Mrs. R. Levy)	Powell	10	10
PERIMINT (Mr. D. Llewellyn)	Lindsay	10	10
aEL-CLARO (Captain G. Lockett)	T. E. Leader	10	10
ROCKFOIL (Mr. H. Lygon)	Beary	10	10
aOLOR (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	10	10
THE SCRIBBLER (Sir P. Newson)	W. Nightingall	10	10
aSONG OF ESSEX (Sir H. Nugent)	Walsh	10	10
WARNING (Mr. I. Oppenheim)	Barthropp	10	10
SWEET HELEN (Miss Nancy Paull)	Private	10	10
COPTHORNE (Mr. D. Heneage)	Pendarves	10	10
aPURE KNIGHT (Major A. E. Phillips)	Clement	10	10
aGOLDEN FLAME (Mr. C. J. Phillips)	Gale	10	10
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	10	10
ON WATCH (Mr. A. H. Saxby)	Saxby	10	10
ORBY'S PRINCE (Mr. H. G. Selfridge)	Powell	10	10
aSILVER WILLOW (Mr. H. G. Selfridge)	Powell	10	10
PURPLE EMPEROR (Mrs. T. Setchell)	Rennison	10	10
aBANKELL (Mrs. T. Setchell)	Rennison	10	10
BEN BAWN (Mr. R. W. Sharples)	I. Anthony	10	10
aTHE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	F. Hartigan	10	10
aGALLOPER GAY (Major J. B. Walker)	Whitaker	10	10
POUNCE (Lady Warrender)	H. A. Brown	10	10
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir Mathew Wilson)	W. Nightingall	10	10
aCORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton)	Coulthwaite	10	10
aFIREDAMP (Mrs. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BURGEE, T. Leader; SWAN MILL, D. Morgan; OLIVER CROMWELL, R. Thrale; FILIBUSTER, W. Payne; BLACK MINSTREL, W. Speck; ROCKY CAPE, H. Graves; PERISCOPE, R. Everett; EL-CLARO, Fish; OLOR, J. Hogan; SONG OF ESSEX, F. Brookes; PURE KNIGHT, K. Piggott; GOLDEN FLAME, Dale; NUMIDE, —; SILVER WILLOW, W. Parvin; BANKELL, —; THE TORCH, —; GALLOPER GAY, C. Rhodes; CORDUROY, S. Ingham; FIREDAMP, F. Sergeant.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, EPSOM OAKS, AND COLUMN PRODUCE STAKES, NEWMARKET.—Roshun Ara, by 10 p.m. on Monday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—Story Teller, by 10 p.m. Monday.

DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Angelo II.

MIDDLESEX HURDLE, KEMPTON PARK.—Observatory and Spiramonde.

STAINES LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE, KEMPTON PARK.—Phosphore and Nosiamas.

KEMPTON PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Norman Baron and Dandy Dennis.

BERKSHIRE HURDLE, NEWBURY.—War Mist, Livid, and Western Flier.

MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Carbineer.

RUFFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, NOTTINGHAM.—Winnie the Pooh.

TOLLERTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, NOTTINGHAM.—Rushaway.

NEWARK SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, NOTTINGHAM.—Silver Lad.

FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, MANCHESTER.—Rushaway.

CARDINAL'S HANDICAP HURDLE, SANDOWN PARK.—Festum.

AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, HURST PARK.—Blue Peter III.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.0.—Blood May Tell, WIN 20s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Irish Basket, PLACE 2s.; Prickly Heat, PLACE, 2s. 3d.

1.30.—Suncourt, WIN 20s., PLACE 12s. 3d.; Odin, PLACE 7s. 3d.

2.0.—Dash o' White, WIN 6s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Drumhirk, PLACE 17s.

2.30.—Easter Hero, WIN 2s.

3.0.—Bob Stone, WIN 8s. 9d., PLACE 5s. 9d.; Martian, PLACE 6s. 6d.

3.30.—Appledore, WIN 28s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Sanstrome, PLACE 13s. 9d.; Winter Royal, PLACE 2s.

LEICESTER RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The GLEN SELLING HURDLE of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

BLOOD MAY TELL, b f, by Lorenzo—Haygun (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 10st. 3lb. . . . Mr. Scratchley 1
IRISH BASKET, b g, by Irishman—Look Sharp (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge), 10st. 12lb. . . G. Pellerin 2
PRICKLY HEAT, br f, by Irish Battle—Twinthorne (Capt. J. B. Powell), 10st. 8lb. . . . W. Parvin 3
Windora (Mr. G. W. Hands), 10st. 12lb. W. Speck 0
Golden Rye (Mrs. F. M. Kershaw), 10st. 8lb. R. Everett 0
Cenobite (Mrs. H. Musker), 10st. 8lb. . . . J. Hamey 0
Stripanatit (Mr. G. Picken), 10st. 8lb. . . . H. Graves 0
Purple Emperor (Mrs. T. Setchell), 10st. 8lb. J. Jones 0
Sufferance (Lt.-Col. H. P. Sykes), 10st. 8lb. K. Piggott 0
Blacktie (Mr. C. F. Wadlow), 10st. 8lb. . . . W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by G. R. Sadler, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Irish Basket, 11 to 2 agst Prickly Heat, 7 to 1 Cenobite, 8 to 1 each Golden Rye and Blood May Tell, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Cenobite was fourth and Golden Rye last.

The winner was sold to Mr. R. E. Morel for 180 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

SUNCOURT, b g, by Sungirt, dam by Craig Royston (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer), aged, 11st. . . . J. Middleton 1
ODIN, br g, by Juggernaut—Danelagh (Mr. B. Warner), aged, 11st. 5lb. . . . J. Hamey 2
AGRICOLA, b g, by Louvois—Arcola (Mr. E. B. Forwood), aged, 10st. . . . J. Regan 3
Magic Bard (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 10st. 10lb. G. Wilson 0
Ballywin (Mr. F. Wint), aged, 10st. 7lb. . . J. Ward 0
Singlecote (Mr. J. L. White), aged, 10st. 4lb. E. Foster 0
Arklow (Mr. G. Beeby), aged, 9st. 9lb. . . P. Coleman 0

(Winner trained by Fenwick-Palmer, at Bangor-on-Dee)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Magic Bard, 7 to 2 Suncourt, 6 to 1 Arklow, 7 to 1 Odin, 8 to 1 Singlecote, 10 to 1 Ballywin, 20 to 1 agst Agricola.

Won by six lengths; a bad third. Singlecote was fourth and Ballywin last.

The winner was bought in for 85 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—The HARRINGTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

DASH O' WHITE, br g, by The White Knight—Calliope (Mr. P. S. Akroyd), aged, 10st. 5lb. . . . K. Piggott 1
DRUMHIRK, ch g, by Zria—The Pile (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 10st. 5lb. . . . Owner 2
ORBED, bl g, by Orb—Mrs. A. (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. . . . F. Brookes 3
Black Miner (Mr. H. S. Kenyon), aged, 10st. (car. 10st. 1lb.) . . . Mr. Dutton 0
Aubretia (Mrs. G. Pease), aged, 10st. . . . W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Stubbs, at Sparsholt)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Dash o' White, 7 to 4 Aubretia, 7 to 1 Black Miner, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third. Only three finished.

2.30 (2.31).—The WIGSTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

EASTER HERO, ch g, by My Prince—Easter Week (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 11st. 11lb. . . . T. Cullinan 1
AMPULLA, ch g, by Ampelion—Chrysophrase (Sir L. Green), aged, 10st. 12lb. . . . T. Leader 2
Olaf (Major H. Musker), 4 yrs, 10st. . . Mr. Scratchley 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

BETTING.—100 to 7 on Easter Hero, 100 to 7 agst Ampulla, 50 to 1 agst Olaf.

Won by 10 lengths. Only two finished.

3.0 (3.1).—The JANUARY HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BOB STONE, b g, by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 10st. 4lb. D. Morgan 1
MARTIAN, b g, by Pommern—Princess of Mars (Mr. H. A. Brown), aged, 9st. 12lb. P. Kelly 2
KNUD, b g, by Santair—Time Flies (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), aged, 11st. 5lb. . . . R. Lyall 3
Sanpere (Mr. A. Marsh), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. . . . Owner 0
Jack o' Doris (Mr. G. F. Leader), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Scratchley 0

(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst Martian, 3 to 1 Bob Stone and Sanpere, 7 to 2 Knud, 100 to 7 agst Jack o' Doris.

Won by three-quarters of a length; five lengths separated second and third. Sanpere was fourth and Jack o' Doris last.

3.30 (3.32).—The GOPSALL MAIDEN HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

APPLEDORE, b h, by Silvern—Grania (Mr. F. Handsley), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. . . . A. Waudby 1
SANSTROME, br h, by Santair—Kylestrome (Mr. J. Burgess), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. . . . W. Parvin 2
WINTER ROYAL, br g, by The Winter King—Anglian Queen (Mr. G. Gilbey), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. . . . S. Ingham 3
Baron John (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. (car. 11st. 6lb.) . . . F. Rees 0
Osprey (Mr. H. D. Dennis), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Stott 0
Grecian Hope (Sir K. Fraser), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. E. Foster 0
Scorn (Mr. H. Beeby), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. . . W. Lees 0
Kirk's Pride (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. F. Fish 0
Sprite (Mrs. M. Partridge), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. T. Leader 0
Flambent (Mrs. G. Robinson), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. F. Gurney 0
Roquefort II. (Comte Fal de Saint Phalle), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. . . . Mr. Scratchley 0
Is Zat So (Major R. Benson), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. R. Everett 0
Lion's Lair (Mr. W. Charters), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. W. Gurney 0
The Plumber (Mr. M. G. Hartigan), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. G. Pellerin 0
Irish Moor (Mr. B. Nichols), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. S. Mulcaster 0
Pounce (Lady Warrender), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. J. Loftus 0

(Winner trained by Hammett, at Beverley)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Winter Royal, 7 to 2 Baron John, 9 to 2 Lion's Lair, 6 to 1 Appledore, 10 to 1 Sanstrome, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Baron John was fourth, and Grecian Hope last.

THE TOTE IN IRELAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JAN. 20

The Board of Control for Mechanical Betting in the Irish Free State has now received its licence, dated January 1, from the Minister for Finance. The Board will endeavour to have mechanical betting installed on all racecourses that desire it at the earliest possible date.

If no unforeseen circumstances arise the Board hopes to have Pari-mutuel betting in operation at the meetings at Fairyhouse, Punchestown, Phoenix Park, Leopardstown, and Baldoyle in April and May of this year. The Board has appointed as racecourse manager Major G. Shine, who has been acting in a similar position in England for the past six months, and was previously Secretary and Manager of the Lahore Racecourse, where the totalisator was operated successfully. Major Shine is a native of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

CHEAPER RACING AT WARWICK

It has been decided to reduce the entrance fee to Tattersalls' Ring at the Warwick Race Meeting on February 3 and February 4 to 17s., including tax.

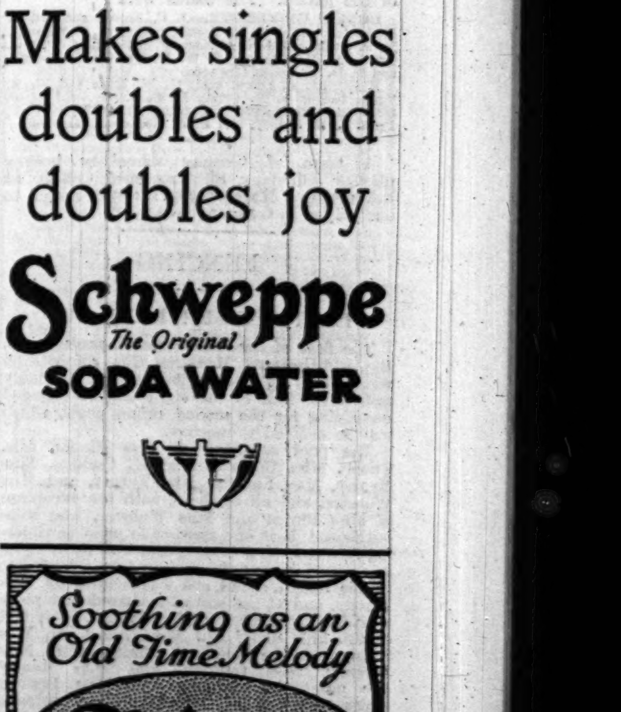
POLO AT CANNES

In the semi-final round of the Côte d'Azur Polo Club's tournament at Cannes for the Prix du Cercle Nautique the Mandelieu team (received 1½) easily beat the Esterel team by 8½ goals to none.

The teams were:—

MANDELIEU.—P. Brooksbank, No. 1; A. Sinclair, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and Major P. Magor, back.

ESTEREL.—Baron R. Schroeders, No. 1; G. Madlener, No. 2; R. Treeck, No. 3; and Major H. E. Lyons, back.



Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE WELSH TEAM

The Welsh Rugby Football team to meet Scotland at Edinburgh on February 1 contains four new caps.

The selected side is:—

J. Bassett (Penarth), back; G. Davies (Cardiff), B. R. Turnbull (Cardiff), G. Jones (Cardiff), and R. Boon (Cardiff), three-quarter backs; F. Williams (Cardiff), and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; T. Arthur (Neath), H. C. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), A. Lemon (Neath), H. Peacock (Newport), D. Thomas (Swansea), and I. Jones (Llanelly), (captain), forwards.

There are nine changes from the team which was beaten at Cardiff by England on Saturday. The three-quarter backs are all new, and W. C. Powell, who has played in many international matches has been brought back at scrummage half-back. There are also four changes in the scrummage, where Day, Lemon, Peacock, and D. Thomas take the places of W. Thomas, D. Parker, F. A. Bowdler, and T. Hollingdale. G. Davies played twice for Wales two years ago. B. R. Turnbull has also played in several international matches, and Lemon and Peacock, of the forwards, both played last year.

CHANGE IN FRENCH TEAM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 19

It is reported that C. Magnanon, the French international half-back, has notified the French Rugby Federation that he will be unable to take part in the match against Ireland on Saturday through indisposition.

The Oxford University Rugby Football Club have received an invitation from the Japanese Rugby Union to tour Japan, but owing to the difficulties of time and transport it could not be considered.

The annual schoolboys' Rugby football match between the North and the South will be played on the ground of the Waterloo R.F.C. at Blundellsands, Liverpool, on April 5.

The Rev. B. V. F. Brackenbury, headmaster of St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, has announced that Rugby football will in future be played there, and a start will be made in the Michaelmas term.

A farewell luncheon was given in honour of the Australian Rugby League team at the Stadium Club yesterday. The Mayor of Holborn presided.

HOCKEY

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Little more than three weeks remain before the University Hockey match, and an excellent opportunity will be given this afternoon of comparing the merits of the two sides. Cambridge University will play the Royal Navy at Portsmouth this afternoon, and Oxford were beaten there on Saturday by six goals to none. Cambridge are strong in attack and in defence; if the half-backs can help the backs to break up the attack of their opponents, and at the same time make openings for their forwards, Cambridge will be an almost invincible side.

Oxford University will play the Army this afternoon at Oxford. The Services' teams, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, have their most important matches of the year, those in the Services' tournament, only a little way ahead, so they will be anxious to show their best in team-work and thus improve their prospects. Oxford must improve considerably on the form they showed last Saturday if they are to win to-day, and face the prospects of the University match with any degree of assurance.

The Royal Air Force will play the Civil Service at Stanmore this afternoon. A fortnight ago the Army beat the Civil Service by six goals, and the result of to-day's match should give some inkling of the respective merits of these two Services' sides. The match between Sussex and Buckinghamshire has been postponed, and the chief county match to-day is at Oxford, where Oxfordshire play Berkshire.

The fixtures for to-day are as follows:—

OXFORD.—Oxford University v. The Army.
PORTSMOUTH.—R.N. and R.M. v. Cambridge University.
STANMORE.—Royal Air Force v. Civil Service.

COUNTY MATCHES

OXFORD.—Berkshire v. Oxfordshire.
WATFORD.—Hertfordshire "A" v. Kent "A."
OSTERLEY PARK.—Middlesex "A" v. Essex "A."
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire "A" v. The Island.
READING.—Berkshire v. Surrey II. (Women).

OTHER MATCHES

CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Woolwich Garrison.
SHOEBURYNESS.—Shoeburyness Garrison v. Metropolitan Police.
READING.—Reading University v. Aldershot Command.
GREENWICH.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) v. Philistines.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham University v. Bristol University.
WESTWOOD.—Leeds University v. Liverpool University.
EALING.—Guy's Hospital v. R.N., Chatham.
TOOTING.—Westminster College v. East London College.
OXFORD.—Pembroke College v. Oxford University Occasionals.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WIN

In the second match of their tour Dublin University beat the H.A.C. by two goals to one at Armoury House, City-road, yesterday. Fog made it impossible to see from one goal-mouth to the other in the early part of the game, but after about 15 minutes' play the mist lifted. It was a fast game, and but for brilliant goal-keeping more goals would have been scored by each side.

J. E. R. Keyms, the Dublin captain, played well at left back, while F. W. Darley, at centre-forward, and T. G. McVeagh, at outside left, were the best of the forwards. In the first part of the game Dublin University were continually attacking, but failed to score. Frith received a pass from L. H. Shelley, the international player, and scored for the H.A.C. Dublin University equalized when F. W. Darley hit a goal 10 minutes later. Shelley nearly scored shortly afterwards, but his shot was well cleared by the Dublin goalkeeper. The remainder of the play was even. Both sides were trying to get the winning goal, and Dublin University did so two minutes before the end, when N. R. Fleming hit the best goal of the match. The teams were:—

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—J. C. Brown, goal; R. P. McGarrigle and J. E. R. Keyms, backs; D. F. Williams, E. P. Griffith, and N. A. Kinnear, half-backs; H. F. G. Irwin, N. R. Fleming, F. W. Darley, C. M. Deverill, and T. G. McVeagh, forwards.

H.A.C.—S. F. Davis, goal; G. W. Hyde and W. R. Tyler, backs; A. N. Other, D. S. Harley, and A. F. Stapleton, half-backs; C. B. Young, R. D. Hyde, P. L. Frith, L. H. Shelley, and E. A. Mortleman, forwards.

A team of German schoolboy hockey players will play St. Lawrence College at Ramsgate on March 29, in a return match to one played in Germany last year.

FENCING

BAPTISTE-BERTRAND CUP

The first of the second round pools in the Baptiste-Bertrand Memorial Cup competition was fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night, four of the eight fencers engaged qualifying for the second round pools, which will be decided to-morrow.

The pool consisted of Miss Bloom, Mrs. Crispe, Miss Desprez, Miss K. Godden, Miss Heatly, Miss Lightly, Miss Turner, and Miss Webster, and all of these, with the exception of Miss Bloom and Miss Webster, who were outclassed, beat one another in most bewildering fashion. Mrs. Crispe, who won three fights in succession, was the first to take a lead, but in the fourth round she was beaten by Miss Heatly, and at the end of it shared first place with Miss Desprez and Miss Turner. The end of the fifth round saw Mrs. Crispe and Miss Turner at the head of affairs, with Miss Desprez, Miss Godden, and Miss Heatly one point behind them, and Miss Lightly apparently out of it with three defeats. Then came a dramatic change. The two leaders each lost her next two assaults, the other four fencers each won two in succession, and the whole position was altered. Miss Desprez, Miss Godden, and Miss Heatly, with two defeats each, were certain of promotion, and Miss Lightly, Mrs. Crispe, and Miss Turner, with three each, tied for fourth place, the last that carried promotion with it. A count of hits was made, and it was found that Miss Lightly, with 17 against her, had gained the coveted place. Miss Turner, with 18, and Mrs. Crispe, with 21, failed to qualify, as did Miss Bloom and Miss Webster. Miss Turner's defeat was the first surprise of the competition, for she was confidently expected to reach the semi-finals, if not the final pool. A single hit made all the difference to her, for she was only beaten by four hits to three in her last assault but one, by Miss Heatly.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BEAT THE CASUALS

Cambridge University gained an easy victory over the Casuals on the University ground yesterday by six goals to one, the scoring being heavy in the second half, when the visiting defence showed signs of weakening.

The start was delayed owing to the Casuals being held up by fog in London, and when play started the ground, which had become greasy after the frost, was troublesome, and ball control was rather difficult. The result was that the game lacked real interest for a considerable period, and there was a lot of aimless kicking until about 10 minutes before the interval, when Webster, who was the outstanding forward of the match, made a good centre which enabled Kemp-Welch to shoot into the net. The University led by this goal at half-time, but two minutes after the change of ends the Casuals equalized, when Cree headed in. The visitors, however, did not remain long on terms, as Webster, getting the ball near the centre, worked through alone and finished up with a capital drive. This was the turning point in the University's favour. From a centre from Fabian, Vaughan rushed up and sent the ball into the net. The Casuals had just previously re-arranged their defence, but it did not prove very effective, as Webster again showed his skill with a fine long shot which went home, and before the end Vaughan added a fifth goal. Grant also evaded the defence and beat the Casuals' goalkeeper with a cross shot which went in at the corner.

The visiting forwards occasionally got within range, and on two or three occasions the University goal was not altogether free from danger, but Edwards managed to take the shots which came his way.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. J. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus), R. T. Vaughan (Repton and Clare), and R. R. Vassar-Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), G. C. Grant (Trinidad and Christ's), G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and G. I. Barty King (Winchester and Pembroke), forwards.

CASUALS.—A. L. Hilder, goal; J. T. Barker and L. C. Rumsey, backs; P. E. M. Mellor, H. F. Robinson, and B. E. Bryant, half-backs; F. K. Reeves, J. Mayes, A. Cree, J. Graves, and J. T. Hammond, forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

DRAW FOR THIRD ROUND

The draw for the third round of the F.A. Amateur Cup, which is to be played on Saturday, February 8, was made in London yesterday and is as follows:—

ESH WINNING OR STOCKTON v. BARKING TOWN.
BOURNEMOUTH GASWORKS ATHLETIC v. BARNET.
WIMBLEDON v. METROPOLITAN POLICE.
KINGSTONIAN v. LEYTON.
ILFORD v. EVENWOOD TOWN.
DULWICH HAMLET v. CHESHAM UNITED.
TOW LAW TOWN v. NORTHERN NOMADS.
PERCY MAIN AMATEURS v. YORKSHIRE AMATEURS.

The kick-off will be at 3 o'clock and in the replays at the same time. Extra time must be played if necessary.

Four of the six Northern teams left in the competition have been drawn to meet one another, and two, which are believed to be the best, Northern Nomads of Liverpool, and Yorkshire Amateurs of Leeds, have to play on the grounds of their opponents, Tow Law Town and Percy Main Amateurs. The winner of the game which has yet to be replayed between Esh Winning and Stockton will play Barking Town in the North, while Evenwood Town will come south to play the holders of the Cup, Ilford.

There will be some interesting contests in the South. That at Kingston between Kingstonian and Leyton, who have reached the final round in each of the last three years and won twice, should be one of the matches of the day. Chesham United, the leaders in the Spartan League, who beat Nunhead, the leaders of the Isthmian League, at Nunhead last Saturday, have now to play another of the best Isthmian League teams, Dulwich Hamlet, at Dulwich, and they may be confident of winning after their success in the second round. Another contest between two leagues is the game between Wimbledon and the Metropolitan Police. The game is to be played at Wimbledon, where Wimbledon are not easily beaten. Barnet have to go to Bournemouth to play a strong side, the Bournemouth Gasworks Athletic.

After a report had been made by a member of the Football Association Council on the conduct of spectators at the match between Nunhead and Chesham United, at which he was present on Saturday last, it was decided to appoint a commission to consider the matter. T. Kirkup, W. W. Heard, H. J. Huband, and B. A. Glanvill were appointed to form the commission, which will meet on Wednesday, January 29.

CAMBRIDGE FOOTBALL OFFICERS

Both of the University football clubs at Cambridge have held meetings to elect new officers who will hold their appointments until the end of the year. The Rugby Football Club have elected J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius) as captain, in succession to W. G. Morgan (Christ's College, Brecon, and St. Catharine's), and Mr. R. W. Smeddle (Durham and Emmanuel) has been appointed honorary secretary and P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel) will act as assistant treasurer. It is understood that F. H. Waters (Loretto and Pembroke) is not in residence and has finished his university career.

The Association Football Club have elected G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex) as captain, in succession to R. T. Vaughan (Repton and Clare), while R. R. Vassar-Smith (Lancing and Pembroke) has been appointed honorary secretary.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Royal Air Force.
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. R.N.E. College.
EASTBOURNE.—Eastbourne v. Harlequins (2.45).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Blundell's School v. T. R. K. Jones's XV.
Christ's Hospital v. St. Mary's Hospital "A"
Rutlish School v. Haberdashers' School.
Stamford School v. "A" Squadron, Cranwell R.A.F.
Whitgift School v. Surrey Wanderers.

RUGBY LEAGUE

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

HUDDERSFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Cumberland.

ASSOCIATION

PORTSMOUTH.—Royal Navy v. F.A. Amateur XI. (2.30).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
Worcester	10	Magdalen	6
Keble	40	Exeter	3
Worcester II.	27	New College II.	5

ASSOCIATION

	Goals		Goals
Christ Church	4	Trinity	2
Keble	4	University	2

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
St. Edmund Hall	4	Corpus Christi	2
Jesus	8	Merton	1
Lincoln II.	4	Pembroke II.	3
St. Edmund Hall II.	5	Banbury H.C.	1

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
Sidney Sussex	30	Magdalene	0
Corpus Christi	18	Peterhouse	14
Queens'	3	Selwyn	3
King's II.	8	Trinity Hall II.	8
Christ's II.	15	St. John's II.	8

ASSOCIATION

League 1

	Goals		Goals
St. John's	3	St. Catharine's	1

Other Matches

Clare II.	1	St. Catharine's II.	1
St. John's II.	6	Trinity II.	3
Emmanuel II.	4	Queens' II.	1
Pembroke III.	5	Magdalene II.	4
St. John's III.	7	Caius III.	1

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
King's	1	Trinity	1
Fitzwilliam House	5	Selwyn	5
Emmanuel	10	St. John's	2
Sidney Sussex	6	Jesus	3
Christ's	2	Peterhouse	1

FIGURE SKATING

MORGINS, Jan. 20.—The Whitley Challenge Cup for figure skating in the English style, which is the senior event for lady members of the Bear Skating Club, was won here to-day by Miss G. Carver, who obtained 78 out of 100 marks. Miss G. Middleton was second with 74, Miss A. Denison third with 66, and Miss E. Shelford fourth with 61. The ice and general conditions were perfect.—*Reuter.*

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE OXFORD CREW

The Oxford crew are in luck's way as regards the weather, which was again delightfully fine and mild yesterday, and a large number of spectators thronged the towing path. The crew were again confined to the home water, but the river is inconveniently crowded with torpid eights, and the President, A. Graham (Brasenose), will doubtless extend the practice below locks at the earliest possible moment.

Tubbing opened the afternoon's work, the President giving instruction in the pair to Johnston and Poole; Hutton and Clive. The eight was manned shortly after 3 o'clock when Emmett (University College), who occupied the bow thwart for the first time on Monday, again occupied that position. The President coached, and was accompanied by G. C. Drinkwater, the old Wadham Blue. They went upstream at an easy paddle to Randall's Bridge, and with so many eights finishing the course they immediately swung round and went down to Iffley at a stroke of 22. On the return journey a brief halt was made before coming through the Gut, whence they pulled through to Salter's Raft at the same rate of striking. Another journey was made downstream, Martineau setting a rather slower stroke. They halted at the Long Bridges and, having turned, paddled back to the Boathouse, Martineau starting at 24 and dropping to 22.

Dr. P. C. Mallam (Queen's) relieves the President of coaching to-day.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

		St	lb
	A. M. Emmett (Sherborne and University College) (bow)	11	11
2.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	4
3.	R. A. J. Poole (Eton and Brasenose)	12	13
4.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	4
5.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	7
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1½
7.	D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	3½
	C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	0
	H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	8	1

CHANGE IN THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

There was a surprise development at Cambridge yesterday, when the Secretary, N. M. Aldous (Selwyn), was superseded at No. 2 by H. R. N. Rickett, the old Etonian, who was seen in the crew for two days last week and who has been instructed in the tub pair daily since he came out of the boat on Friday. Mr. Haig-Thomas, who finishes to-day, was in charge of the work and tubbed all the crew in turn after luncheon, working through the boat from bow to stern.

The eight was brought out at 3.15 and they made their way down to Baitsbite Locks in short stages, with one or two short bursts of rowing. After turning the boat above the locks the crew paddled back to Ditton, where they prepared to row up Long Reach. Conditions were very similar to those on Monday, and they covered the distance in 2min. 35sec. This is five seconds faster than on the previous day, but they were not rowing so well at the higher rate of striking. After a short easy the journey back to headquarters was undertaken in easy stages. The Hon. W. Dudley Ward and Mr. J. C. Holcroft accompanied the coach during the outing.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

		St	lb
	D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
2.	H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	3
3.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	9
4.	P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	8
5.	G. V. Bevan (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	12	11
6.	M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	3
7.	R. A. Davies-Cooke (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	12
	T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
	R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

BOXING

THE PLADNER-BALDOCK FIGHT

The meeting of Emile Pladner, of France, who, until disqualified in his second fight with Genaro, was the flyweight champion of the world, and Teddy Baldock will provide the chief event at the Royal Albert Hall this evening, under the management of Mr. Jeff Dickson.

Pladner and Baldock will box no more than 12 rounds and at 2lb. over the official bantamweight, but this is not likely to prevent the fight from being regarded generally as one between two national champions, each with a chance of meeting Al Brown, the American negro, for the world's title, if this contest in London can be won and won well. Pladner apparently no longer attempts to fight as a flyweight, but that may not prevent him from being any less deadly in his assaults upon the body than when he knocked out Genaro in their first encounter and finally destroyed the best hopes of Johnny Hill. Yet Hill twice beat Pladner in the ring at the old N.S.C., as that club unfortunately now has to be described.

Pladner has all the craft, concentration, and physical fitness of the Continental professional boxer, but it appeared then that he was slightly lacking in the reach of most champions; hence, no doubt, his intensive methods. Baldock's form and state of body are such uncertain quantities that one hesitates to regard him as the world's champion he undoubtedly might have been had he not been pressed too soon into the limelight and 20-round contests. That he has made a real effort to join restraint and ringcraft to the boyish fury and brilliance of the earlier days may be believed. If he is perfectly fit, too, he has just the speed and length of arm to try Pladner to the utmost at the weight. The issue looks close enough to be really interesting.

Another important fight will be that between Maurice Griselle, the French heavyweight champion, and Roberto Roberti, one of the growing band of Italian giants. The winner of this fight over 12 rounds will no doubt in due course meet Phil Scott, unless the latter returns from America as the champion of the world. There also will be a 10-round contest between Dick Corbett, who is a persistent challenger of Baldock, and Packey McFarland, who is the best of the Irish-born bantamweights.

SKI-ING AT WENGEN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WENGEN, JAN. 20

The race for the MacMillan Cup was held at Wengen to-day. The course was from the hotel on the Mannlichen to the valley, a total vertical descent of over 4,000ft. The 11 competitors started together, and Taylor soon secured the lead. Waghorn overtook him, but both men fell. Then they raced neck-and-neck, dead-heating in 11min. 46sec. The weather was sunny and frosty, and the snow was fast.

The *Sunday Times* Challenge Cup for No-Fall Racing was contested yesterday. This was the first cup presented for this form of race, and is open to all ski-runners. It was first held in 1927. The course selected was from Wengernalp to Inner Wengen by way of "The Bumps." There was a record entry of 47, and the interval start was used. Competitors started one by one, at minute intervals, and 13 competitors finished without falling—all of the Downhill Only Ski Club, Wengen, with two exceptions. The result was:—Taylor, 3min. 48sec.; Caulfield, 3min. 51sec.; Rubi, 4min. 10sec.; Fox, 4min. 12sec.

The race for the Wengen Team Shield, a no-fall race, was held over the same course. Each team consisted of 10, and the teams entered were the Downhill Only Ski Club, the Kandahar Ski Club, and the Wetterhorn Club. The result was:—Bracken, 4min. 6sec.; Taylor, 4min. 16sec.; Caulfield, 4min. 27sec.; Fox, 4min. 53sec. Six of the Downhill Ski Club and one of the Kandahar Ski Club finished. Snow conditions were rather difficult.

ALPINE SKI CUP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MÜRREN, Jan. 21.—The race for the Alpine Ski Challenge Cup, the oldest Cup for Slalom racing in the world, was held at Mürren to-day. The course set was down Lone Tree slope. There were 22 entries, and the result was:—

C. E. W. Mackintosh, 1min. 8sec., 1; W. R. Bracken, 1min. 10sec., 2; Lord Knebworth, 1min. 21sec., 3; Flight Lieutenant H. R. D. Waghorn and P. Lunn, equal 4.

Bracken was leading on the first round. Mackintosh's second course was three seconds better than Bracken's best. Mackintosh succeeded by sheer strength. Where two or more turns have to be done in rapid succession all other runners adopt a fluent style, one turn following smoothly after the other, whereas Mackintosh jumps out of the first turn before it is finished, half jerking and half jumping round on his inside ski, thus increasing his speed.

CRICKET

M.C.C. IN NEW ZEALAND

MARTON (N.Z.), Jan. 21.—Winning the toss for the M.C.C., Gilligan put Rangitikei in to bat first in their two-day match which began here to-day. Although Gilligan did not use his best bowlers, most of the local batsmen seemed very nervous, and at the luncheon interval they had lost seven wickets for 40. Staples, Lyon, and Sladden, however, batted steadily and the total eventually reached 135. Cornford, who was given a spell with the ball, took one for 14 in 14 overs, nine of which were maidens. Worthington took four for 15.

After losing Barratt and Legge cheaply, the M.C.C. scored at a good pace and they led by four runs at the close of play, the total standing at 139 for two.

Score:—

RANGITIKEI.—First Innings

Cameron, c. Nichols, b. Barratt	6
Barton, c. Earle, b. Worthington	2
Burke, c. Nichols, b. Worthington	1
Hayward, run out	11
Smith, c. Woolley, b. Cornford	5
Hodder, run out	6
Hawke, run out	0
Staples, c. Earle, b. Worthington	28
Lyon, b. Legge	31
Sladden, b. Worthington	31
Glennie, not out	0
Byes, &c.	14
Total	135

M.C.C.—First Innings

Barrett, c. Hayward, b. Smith	2
G. B. Legge, b. Smith	4
E. W. Dawson, not out	59
Nichols, not out	71
Byes, &c.	3
Total (2 wkts)	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS

RANGITIKEI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	17	5	30	1	Dawson	5	2	7	0
Worthington	9·2	2	15	4	Duleepsinhji	4	0	20	0
Legge	7	0	25	1	Allom	5	2	10	0
Cornford	14	9	14	1					

—*Reuter.*

THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

SOUTH AUSTRALIA BEAT QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, Jan. 21.—South Australia won their Sheffield Shield match with Queensland here to-day by 147 runs. They took their overnight score of 216 for eight to 235 and then dismissed Queensland for 260. Hurwood, the Queensland right-handed medium pace bowler, kept a fine length and took six for 80. He was born at Brisbane in 1902 and plays for the Valley Grade Club. The absence of their regular bowlers forced Queensland to play him again this season and he did well against New South Wales, taking in the match 10 wickets for 236. He is now looked upon as a possible member of the Australian team to visit England next summer.

Queensland began their second innings requiring 408 in order to win, but apart from Gough and Mossop none of the batsmen made any real resistance. Gough scored a sound 50 in 64 minutes, including a 6 and five 4's; Mossop, who is a newcomer, played fine fighting cricket for an hour and a half and scored 66. The South Australian fast bowler, Wall, was "no-balled" 12 times in the match.

Score:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
B. W. Hone, c. Oxenham, b. Thurlow	6	c. Hornibrook, b. Hurwood	15
G. W. Harris, l.-b.-w., b. Thurlow	42	c. O'Connor, b. Thurlow	2
D. Pritchard, b. Hornibrook	33	b. Hurwood	22
V. Richardson, c. O'Connor, b. Hornibrook	112	st. O'Connor, b. Hurwood	96
H. E. P. Whitfield, c. O'Connor, b. Bensted	32	c. Hornibrook, b. Oxenham	3
H. C. Nitschke, l.-b.-w., b. Oxenham	26	c. Hornibrook, b. Oxenham	0
A. Hack, c. Hurwood, b. Oxenham	43	c. O'Connor, b. Thurlow	1
C. V. Grimmett, b. Hurwood	16	c. Hornibrook, b. Hurwood	53
T. Wall, c. Gough, b. Oxenham	1	l.-b.-w., b. Hurwood	0
T. Carlton, c. Hurwood, b. Hornibrook	14	b. Hurwood	12
C. W. Walker, not out	33	not out	30
Byes, &c.	7	Byes, &c.	4
Total	365	Total	238

QUEENSLAND

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. Higgins, c. Richardson, b. Wall	45	c. Richardson, b. Wall	16
F. J. Gough, c. Walker, b. Wall	8	c. Harris, b. Grimmett	50
E. Hubbard, c. Walker, b. Grimmett	41	c. Hack, b. Wall	23
E. Bensted, c. Whitfield, b. Grimmett	28	c. Carlton, b. Grimmett	18
R. K. Oxenham, c. Walker, b. Wall	3	c. Carlton, b. Whitfield	13
L. E. O'Connor, b. Whitfield	24	c. Pritchard, b. Grimmett	20
K. Mossop, c. Hack, b. Whitfield	1	l.-b.-w., b. Carlton	66
G. H. Cooper, c. Whitfield, b. Grimmett	5	c. Pritchard, b. Grimmett	15
A. Hurwood, c. Pritchard, b. Grimmett	18	c. Carlton, b. Wall	16
F. M. Hornibrook, c. Pritchard, b. Whitfield	13	not out	9
H. Thurlow, not out	1	b. Carlton	0
Byes, &c.	9	Byes, &c.	14
Total	196	Total	260

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hornibrook	32	5	79	3	Oxenham	30	8	76	3
Hurwood	25	6	65	1	Bensted	4	0	11	1
Thurlow	27	3	125	2	Cooper	1	0	2	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thurlow	16	1	61	2	Hornibrook	19	3	34	0
Hurwood	29	4	80	6	Bensted	2	0	11	0
Oxenham	16	2	41	2	Gough	5	1	7	0

QUEENSLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	14	2	37	3	Carlton	6	2	18	0
Whitfield	18	4	49	3	Grimmett	22	0	83	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	16	1	75	3	Carlton	9	3	24	2
Whitfield	15	1	49	1	Grimmett	22	2	98	4

—*Reuter.*

VICTORIA BEAT WESTERN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—The young Western Australian team, which is making a tour of the Eastern States, lost their first match to Victoria here to-day by four wickets. Victoria wanted only 130 more runs for victory, and they obtained these for the loss of three more wickets, their final total being 291 for six. Hunt, before he threw away his wicket in trying a foolish run, gave a stylish display in scoring 93. The fifth-wicket partnership between him and Perraton put on 102.

The absence of Halcombe, the fast bowler whose action has been subject to criticism, weakened the West Australian attack. To-morrow a slow-motion picture is to be taken of Halcombe's action, which will be watched by the umpires Barlow and Crockett.

Score:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. Drew, b. McCormick	4	b. Wedgewood	0
F. Bryant, run out	18	absent ill	0
W. Horrocks, b. McCormick	4	c. Barnett, b. Chivers	16
M. Inverarity, c. Barnett, b. Wedgewood	61	b. McCormick	13
R. Bryant, c. Barnett, b. Chivers	1	b. Wedgewood	86
E. Bromley, c. Muir, b. Wedgewood	5	c. Perraton, b. O'Brien	56
R. Wilberforce, c. Junor, b. Hassett	56	b. McCormick	59
A. Evans, b. Chivers	21	b. Hassett	15
M. Hewson, c. McCormick, b. Hassett	1	c. McCormick, b. Chivers	35
H. Baird, c. Junor, b. Hassett	0	run out	0
R. Halcombe, not out	3	not out	10
Byes, &c.	13	Byes, &c.	21
Total	187	Total	311

VICTORIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
L. P. O'Brien, c. Hewson, b. Bromley	0	b. Evans	7
C. Sindrey, b. Bromley	4	st. Junor, b. Inverarity	32
W. Muir, c. Drew, b. Wilberforce	41	c. Horrocks, b. Bromley	61
B. Barnett, run out	6	l.-b.-w., b. R. Bryant	37
A. Hunt, c. Drew, b. Bromley	25	run out	93
— Junor, b. Evans	41	st. Hewson, b. Wilberforce	6
J. Perraton, l.-b.-w., b. Evans	7	not out	43
R. Hassett, c. Drew, b. Inverarity	58	not out	4
E. McCormick, c. and b. Bromley	3		
— Wedgewood, l.-b.-w., b. Inverarity	8		
P. Chivers, not out	5		
Byes, &c.	11	Byes, &c.	8
Total	209	Total (6 wkts.)	291

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	16	4	33	2	Hassett	17.3	2	59	3
Chivers	15	1	34	2	Perraton	4	0	13	0
Wedgewood	12	3	30	2	O'Brien	1	0	5	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	24	5	72	2	Hassett	16	1	67	1
Perraton	2	0	13	0	Wedgewood	16	2	56	2
Hunt	6	1	25	0	O'Brien	2	1	3	1
Chivers	13.6	2	43	2	Muir	1	0	11	0

VICTORIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Halcombe	1	0	8	0	Inverarity	8.4	1	27	2
Evans	25	7	58	2	Baird	6	0	34	0
Bromley	18	2	64	4	Wilberforce	5	0	12	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Evans	28	6	60	1	Drew	2	0	15	0
Bromley	20.3	5	75	1	R. Bryant	3	0	15	1
Wilberforce	9	0	33	1	Baird	10	1	36	0
Inverarity	8	0	44	1	Horrocks	2	1	7	0

—*Reuter.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S FINANCES

Although the net profit on last season's working is no more than £97, Gloucestershire actually had a successful financial year. A sum of £300, which had previously been borrowed from the sustentation fund for the establishment of a nursery, was repaid from the profit made last summer, and both gate money and subscriptions show a substantial increase. Investments amount to nearly £2,000, and there is still a substantial amount in the sustentation fund for use in the event of an emergency.

SQUASH RACKETS

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The third round of the Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship was played at Queen's Club yesterday.

Bad though the fog was outside, little of it penetrated into the courts, and the electric light was not found to be necessary for the matches. All the matches ended as they were expected to end, but Mrs. H. W. Backhouse at one time seemed to be going to gain a most surprising victory over Miss S. Keith-Jones. In the first game Mrs. Backhouse led 2—0, but after three more hands Miss Keith-Jones led 7—3. Mrs. Backhouse scored one more point, and then her opponent won the game, the winning stroke being rather a fluky one off the wood. Mrs. Backhouse led 4—1 in the second game, scoring one ace by service, two with straight drops, and one with a side-wall drop. Miss Keith-Jones drew level at 6—6, led 7—6, and after three blank hands won the game. Mrs. Backhouse led 3—0 in the third game, winning her first two points by service, and with a run of three aces led 6—0. Miss Keith-Jones, who had been overdoing the reverse angle strokes, pulled up to 4—6, hitting hard for a length, but Mrs. Backhouse scored two points, one by service, to reach game-ball—4, and won the game with a service in her next hand. Mrs. Backhouse had runs of two, three, and three aces in the fourth game, her drop strokes and placing being extremely clever. Mrs. Backhouse was 2—0 in the final game. Then came good service from Miss Keith-Jones, and Mrs. Backhouse suddenly cracked.

Miss E. Foster was again in very good form, and beat Miss D. E. Boucher by three games to none. The second game was a very close one indeed, both playing a number of winning strokes and both showing good power of return. In her second hand Miss Boucher went to 4—0 with a run of four aces, and in her next hand led 5—0. From 2—5 Miss Foster went to 6—5 with a run of four aces. Miss Boucher was ahead again at 7—6, and Miss Foster at 8—7. Miss Boucher drew level once more at 8—8 and Miss Foster, after setting two, put her out and won the game in her next hand. In the final game Miss Boucher tired, her opponent setting the pace faster than ever.

Miss Lytton-Milbanke showed distinct nervousness in her match on Monday, but yesterday she found her game at once, and never allowed Miss J. Huntsman to settle down. Miss J. Huntsman can play quite well, but on this occasion found an opponent who played too fast a game for her. Miss Lytton-Milbanke hits the ball hard and low, and confines herself almost entirely to hard shots down the side walls or across the court into the empty corner.

Mrs. V. S. Daniell won her match against Miss Crispe very quickly. She varied her game continually, and with drops, half-paced strokes down the side walls, and cross-strokes made an almost unfair number of nicks, although the nicks were frequently intended. Mrs. Maxwell gave Miss S. Huntsman some good practice in the second game of their match. There were many hands and plenty of good rallies until 5—5 in that game, but then Miss S. Huntsman played in her best form, her length strokes to the uncovered places in the court being hit hard and early. Miss Rothschild made her match against Miss N. Cave last quite a long time, though Miss Cave was never in danger of losing. Miss Rothschild has great promise, but in the excitement of the moment was apt to look up in the middle of a drop stroke and so hit the ball down. She worked cleverly for several openings for her drop strokes, only to throw away the rally by not keeping her head steady at the moment of playing the ball: in a practice game the ball which hit the board would have been a winner. Miss N. Cave had one of those days on which the harder the player tries the less effective the result appears to be.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND (concluded).—Miss E. Foster beat Miss D. E. Boucher (9—2, 10—8, 9—1); Miss C. M. Fenwick w.o., Mrs. J. Naylor scratched; Miss A. Lytton-Milbanke beat Miss J. Huntsman (9—0, 9—2, 9—0); Miss S. Keith Jones beat Mrs. H. W. Backhouse (9—4, 9—6, 4—9, 1—9, 9—3); Mrs. V. S. Daniell beat Miss Crispe, (9—2, 9—0, 9—0); Miss S. Huntsman beat Mrs. Maxwell (9—0, 9—5, 9—0); Miss N. Cave (holder) beat Miss Rothschild (9—4, 9—1, 9—5).

THE BATH CLUB CUP

JUNIOR CARLTON BEAT ROEHAMPTON

The Junior Carlton Club beat the Roehampton Club in the second division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Junior Carlton Club courts yesterday, by two matches to one. The Junior Carlton Club courts were only finished early in December, so that all their matches in the first half of the competition were played in their opponents' courts. All their matches in the second half of the competition will, of course, be played at the Junior Carlton Club.

R. E. Soher (Junior Carlton Club) beat P. H. Pennell (Roehampton Club) by three games to two (9—3, 9—4, 1—9, 2—9, 10—8). Soher has improved greatly in the last six months, but even so it was expected that Pennell, who did well in the Amateur Championship in December last, would beat him. Soher made a run of three aces from 2—2 to 5—2 in the first game. He played, all through the match, a number of straight drops into the right-hand corner of the court, and when these were not winners outright he was frequently able to kill Pennell's return down the left side wall. Soher added two more points in his next hand and after Pennell had scored an ace won the game. The second game was level up to 4—4 and then Soher made a run of four aces, two by service, which took him to 8—4, and in his next hand he won the game. Pennell, who is often a slow starter, went out for strokes and set a big pace in the third game. He went from 0—1 to 4—1 in one hand and from 4—1 in the third game to 3—0 in the fourth in his next hand, a sequence of eight aces. The fourth game was a long one, but Soher, though he got in many times, could only score two aces. In the final game Pennell went all out and in his first two hands reached 5—0. Perhaps he thought Soher was done; perhaps he was then a little tired himself. In any case Pennell seemed to drop his game for a moment and Soher came back at him with a fine run of four aces, and in his next hand reached 5—5. Pennell led 7—5 and after three blank hands 8—5. There were six blank hands and then Soher pulled up to 7—8. Pennell was in and out again without scoring and Soher drew level at 8—8. Pennell set two and Soher got to 1—0 with a backhand drop in the left corner which nicked on the side wall. Pennell got in but was put out by a length stroke down the left side wall. Soher won the game and match rather luckily with a cross-stroke which nicked stone dead on the side wall and was unplayable.

R. E. Trevithick (Junior Carlton Club) lost to R. H. W. Hope (Roehampton Club) by three games to none (3—9, 5—9, 2—9). Hope has gone quite a long way in the Amateur Championship more than once and he knows the game. Yesterday he was playing particularly well and his placing and his variation of stroke were too much for Trevithick. Trevithick makes a lot of winning strokes, but he cannot wait for an opening, and playing strokes for an inch above the board, which are not always winners by any means, he too often hits the ball down.

W. B. Franklin (Junior Carlton Club) beat A. D. Stocks (Roehampton Club) by three games to one (9—2, 9—3, 4—9, 9—7). Franklin has improved several points since he played in this competition halfway through October last. Stocks has only been playing the game at all seriously in the last few months, and at present he knows little of side-wall and angle strokes.

To-day's match:—

Guards Club v. Union Club, at the Guards Club.

BANK OF ENGLAND v. R.E.

The Bank of England beat the Royal Engineers at Chatham at squash rackets by three matches to two.

The results were:—

Captain T. H. Sweeny (R.E.) beat B. A. Campbell-Orde (9—5, 7—9, 9—4, 10—8); J. Cowley (R.E.) beat D. P. Henry (9—6, 9—0, 6—9, 5—9, 9—4); Captain O. L. Roberts (R.E.) lost to D. G. Mackenzie (6—9, 9—4, 9—5, 9—10, 7—0); J. E. Marsh (R.E.) lost to T. B. Parker (9—5, 7—9, 9—6, 1—9, 6—9); H. Withers (R.E.) lost to C. A. Norton (9—2, 4—9, 5—9, 9—6, 6—9).

LAWN TENNIS

CANNES TOURNAMENT

CANNES, Jan. 21.—W. T. Tilden advanced a further stage in the Singles at the New Courts Club's tournament here to-day, when he beat A. C. Hunter by 6—0, 6—1. Brame Hillyard did very well to beat P. Gaslini, the Italian, in two sets, but C. H. Kingsley was forced to the third set by Kay Warden.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—W. T. Tilden beat A. C. Hunter (6—0, 6—1); Brame Hillyard beat P. Gaslini (6—2, 6—1); A. J. Gerbault beat O. M. Wilson (6—1, 6—1); P. B. de Ricou beat H. Fisher (6—1, 6—3); G. Lyttleton Rogers beat J. Arago (6—0, 6—1); C. H. Kingsley beat Kay Warden (7—5, 4—6, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss Ryan beat Mme. D. Petrocochino (6—2, 6—2); Fräulein C. Aussem beat Miss G. N. Thompson (6—3, 6—4); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. Crawshay Williams (6—4, 7—5); Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Fräulein Loewenthal (6—1, 6—2); Mlle. Jung beat Miss Radcliffe (6—1, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. T. Tilden and C. H. Kingsley beat Colonel F. F. Elwes and J. Morris (6—1, 6—2).—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. DAVIS

When the match between Lindrum and Davis was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday Lindrum was leading by 2,865. Although Davis outpointed his opponent slightly yesterday afternoon, Lindrum still held a lead of 2,798. Davis scored 1,039 for an average of 104, while Lindrum made 972 for an average of 97.

The scoring in the early part of the play was very much slower than usual, and each player had a number of difficult strokes to make. Lindrum increased a small unfinished run to 60. He played a little cannon and tried to drive the red ball over the corner pocket, but it dropped in. With the red spotted the balls were left in a line, and Lindrum missed a difficult cannon, playing on to the cushion first. Davis, however, had scored only 73 when he failed to make a forcing red winner, and, although Lindrum left a double balk after he had lost the white, Davis was the first to secure an opening. He played well in making a run of 65 cannons, which was the chief contribution to a break of 200.

In their next three visits Lindrum scored only 14 and his opponent 18, although each was helped by a fluke; but Lindrum showed much better all-round form while making a break of 175. When he missed a little cushion cannon Lindrum left the balls well placed for his opponent, and Davis gave a fine display while making a break of 528. In the early part of the break Davis made a run of 53 cannons, but he did not bother very much about this phase of the game afterwards. Davis plays less from the balk end of the table than he used to do, and his play in the close-range game seems to improve with every new game he plays.

Lindrum did not control the balls as well as he usually does, and although he made a run of 63 he left himself with a very difficult position and missed a cannon when playing on to the cushion first. Davis added runs of 92 and 112 at successive visits, but he might have made still better use of his chances. Lindrum then showed very much better form than he had done earlier in the session. His first hundred occupied seven minutes to make, a very slow rate for Lindrum, but he had a number of awkward little strokes, and he seldom makes a stroke without giving it due consideration. When he had overcome these little difficulties Lindrum played correctly at the top of the table and added hundred after hundred without having to make a stroke from the balk end of the table. He made a run of 64 close cannons and, continuing to show very fine form, played out time with a break of 637 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 18,835; Davis, 16,037.

After some good play Lindrum increased his lead in the evening to 2,879, scoring 1,095 for an average of 122, while Davis, who paid one visit less, made 1,014 for an average of 127. Lindrum increased his unfinished break to 1,017, this being the 34th run of four figures he has made during the tour and his fourth in the present game.

Lindrum reach four figures after he had been playing for an additional 21 minutes. The versatility of Lindrum's play is remarkable. In most of his big breaks he has scored very freely by means of close cannons, but, with the exception of the run which he made in the afternoon, he did not trouble about this phase of the game. Scoring at the top of the table chiefly Lindrum had to pay only an occasional visit to the balk end, and when he did his gathering strokes were made with splendid accuracy. When the break had reached 1,009 Lindrum played a forcing cannon, but the white ball remained on the edge of the top pocket. Lindrum endeavoured to make a steeplechase loser, but potted the white, and after making a six stroke he missed a difficult long jenny.

A high standard of play was maintained. Davis played equally as well at the top of the table while making a break of 286 and, rather unexpectedly, he missed a middle pocket winner. Davis had another chance soon afterwards, but he could not make use of it, missing a long-range cannon. His mistake enabled Lindrum to improve his position with a break of 304. Until he had nearly completed the second hundred Lindrum scored nearly all his points at the top of the table, but then he made a run of 58 close cannons, the last 100 points being scored in a minute and a half. In playing quite an ordinary cannon Lindrum pushed the ball and, with the ball spotted, Davis gave another sound display, making runs of 64 and 39 cannons in a break of 288.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 19,930; Davis (in play), 17,051.

McCONACHY v. SMITH

Two big breaks were made in the afternoon session in the match between McConachy and Smith at Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday. McConachy had a run of 839, losing the white in attempting to make a cannon, and Smith, who did little of note at the opening, had a break of 642, which was unfinished at the interval. McConachy scored 1,257 for an average of 118, and Smith made 743 for an average of 124. The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 3,276; Smith (in play), 2,532.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 4,236; Smith, 3,484.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Play was resumed in the second round of the Stock Exchange Handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday. G. Alexander (receives 110) beat R. L. Richardson (receives 30) by 250 to 202; while in a second heat W. F. Gilderson (owes 50) beat L. T. Matthews (receives 20) by 250 to 156. In the second game Gilderson made seven breaks of 20 and over, while Matthews's best was 22.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

H. W. Bond scored a good win over S. J. Lee in the London qualifying competition of the Amateur Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall, yesterday, the margin in his favour being 403. Bond played excellently yesterday, and turned a deficit into a commanding lead when he made breaks of 39, 46, 90, and 114. These he followed with 138, 45, 56, and 41 (unfinished), Lee's best in the meanwhile being 55 and 30.

The result was:—H. W. Bond 1,000; S. J. Lee, 597.

In the match between Carpenter and Inman, at Thurston's Hall, Carpenter (in play) was leading last night by 2,737 to 1,532.

GOLF

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY AT ROYAL WIMBLEDON

Dublin University played the first match of a flying visit to London at Royal Wimbledon yesterday. Doubtless the journey affected their play, for the club beat them in Foursomes and Singles by 11 matches to none, one match ending all square.

Foursomes were played in the morning and these the club, aided by local knowledge and a thick fog, won by four matches to none. They were not runaway victories, for three finished on the 17th green. In the first, the Dublin couple, J. Q. Wisdom who ran-up in the Irish Native Amateur Championship two years ago, and J. D. Parsons, won the first two holes and kept ahead until the 13th hole. Then, however, they lost four holes in succession, largely due to the fine putting of A. N. Harper, who finished off the match on the 17th green by running down a long steal for a 2. In the third match L. C. Kolb, an American golfer, and C. H. Warren, who hails from South Africa, held F. B. Brown and Brigadier-General A. D. Hubback until within four holes of home. Then the Club couple went away and won by three and one.

The top match in the Singles between Harper and Wisdom was dramatic. Harper playing very well stood five up at the turn, Wisdom meanwhile meeting with a series of bunker troubles. Then he pulled himself together to such purpose that Harper was only dormy one and had to play the home hole well to get the half necessary for victory.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

ROYAL WIMBLEDON		DUBLIN UNIVERSITY	
A. N. Harper and F. L. Hird (2 and 1)	1	J. O. Wisdom and J. D. Parsons	0
W. R. Rumbold and M. G. Bradley (4 and 2)	1	A. J. Barrett and R. P. O'Neill	0
F. W. Brown and Brigadier-General A. B. Hubback (3 and 1)	1	L. C. Kolb and G. H. Warren	0
E. W. Brodie and H. A. Robinson (2 and 1)	1	R. J. McKeown and H. C. G. Silcock	0
Total	4	Total	0

SINGLES

A. N. Harper (1 hole)	1	J. O. Wisdom	0
F. L. Hird (5 and 4)	1	J. D. Parsons	0
W. R. Rumbold (3 and 1)	1	A. J. Barrett	0
M. G. Bradley (3 and 2)	1	R. P. O'Neill	0
F. W. Brown (3 and 1)	1	L. C. Kolb	0
Brigadier-General A. B. Hubback (2 and 1)	1	H. C. G. Silcock	0
E. W. Brodie (4 and 2)	1	G. H. Warren	0
H. A. Robinson (halved)	0	R. J. McKeown (halved)	0
Total	7	Total	0

HUNTING

GOOD SPORT WITH THE SOUTH DEVON

THE BEAUFORT met at Knockdown yesterday and waited there in dense fog until 12.30, when they went to the lower woods where it was clear. Putting in a busy afternoon in woodland hunting they found plenty of foxes and scent was good. To-day the meet is changed to Knockdown instead of Kelston.

THE BELVOIR.—After meeting at Honington Hall yesterday, hounds found at Barkston Gorse, and ran to Gelston Gorse. They then turned nearly to Haugham Station, and from there went round to the Speller. After returning to Gelston Gorse, they were beaten near the Minkley and Frinkley plantations after a capital run of 40 minutes. Finding again at Jericho Wood, hounds divided, one lot running a fox to Belton and then to the Gonerby road, where they were stopped. There was a late afternoon gallop from Casthorpe Covert.

THE BERKELEY met at Whitminster yesterday. They had a good day and killed a brace of foxes. After finding at Mulgrove and crossing the Standish road they ran over the best of the Gloucester Vale to Haresfield Park, where they lost. They quickly killed another fox found at Pack Thorn. Then from the Frampton Marshes they had the best hunt of the day. Hounds ran by Frampton Village to the Whitminster canal, returning to Frampton at a great pace and knocking their fox over after 30 minutes.

THE BICESTER met at Evenley yesterday. After drawing Evenley Coverts blank, hounds found an outlier near Black Jack and ran to Brackley Gorse and killed. They found next in Shelswell Plantation and ran through the pits, right-handed through Mixbury and Spilsmore. Going across Shelswell Park, they again ran through Mixbury Plantation. There the scent improved and hounds ran fast past Barton, through Chetwode Spinneys, and crossed the railway line near Goddington. They ran past Chetwode Gorse to Chetwode Village, their fox going to ground in the railway bank.

THE BLACKMORE VALE had a disappointing day from Chilthorne Domer yesterday. A sharp white frost made scent bad. A fox was chopped in Kissmedown, and hounds ran another a few fields only from Chilthorne. Hounds ran round Sock Dennis and lost near Tintinhull and Limington. The fox ran to Ashington and slowly across to Yeovil Marsh. They then ran from Ashington through Wangles to Yeovil.

THE BURTON had two very good gallops after meeting at Middle Rasen yesterday. Both of these runs took them into Brocklesby country. A fox from Market Rasen Plantation ran the Walesby road, and, skirting Claxby Wood, went over the Wold to Otby, and was lost at Risby Wood. Another fox, from Kingerby Wood, took hounds over the Kingerby Beck to Thornton-le-Moor. When short of Kelsey he turned through Short Wood, and was lost at Brandy Wharf, near the River Ancholme, after a run of 60 minutes.

THE CATTISTOCK had a busy day from Haydon yesterday. A good fox from the bushes led hounds through Haydon Wood past Apring Copse and Redford. He bore on through Sieviern, past Leigh Common, before being lost in the Lyme-Chetnole road. Another fox from Haydon ran by Batcombe Church to Hendover, and, sinking there, ran by Evershot Tunnel and was lost under Melbury Bubb. An evening hunt from Frome Park finished at Haydon.

THE COTSWOLD did not find until they drew Boddington Brake after their Staverton fixture yesterday. Scent was fairly good with this fox, who ran a left-handed circle towards Hayden. Coming back to the place where they had found him they ran on past Barrow Farm, scent failing near Moorfields. A lame fox was added to the tally in this covert. Afterwards from Loadlow Gorse hounds hunted well on a catchy scent, going out across the railway and towards Bishop's Cleeve. They swung right-handed past the Grange, scent failing near Swindon.

THE COTTESMORE.—After meeting at Loddington Mill yesterday, hounds could do little with a fox found in the Red Ditch. With a fox seen near Tilton Station, however, they ran well and fast past Tilton Station and on the right by Davenport Spinneys. They bore left-handed to Brown's Wood and on to Tugby. Several fresh foxes were on foot during the latter part of this hunt, hounds being eventually beaten below Skeffington Village. Hounds ran well again from Launde Big Wood across to the Park Wood. They then bore left-handed by Cole's Lodge and on to the Lovers' Walk. It is probable that a fresh fox then took hounds back to Launde Park Wood. Quaker's Spinney was drawn blank before hounds went home.

THE ESSEX did not find till late from their Abridge meet on Monday, but then they had a nice gallop from Barbers, running over Hill Hall Park, through Beechetts, and over Tawney Hall to Skinners Farm. There hounds checked and afterwards ran on slowly along the river up to Hollingtons Farm to Theydon Hall, and marked their fox to ground at Loughton Shaws. The first 20 minutes were very fast over a nice grass country. Hounds were running for an hour and 15 minutes.

THE HOLDERNESS met at the Barracks, Beverley, yesterday and found in Bentley Wood. Hounds ran over Vinegar Hill and, passing the Barracks nearly to the railway, came back through Jilly Wood and finally lost their fox near the Pheasantry after 90 minutes' slow hunt. A fox from the Fishpond, after a long delay, ran out towards Bentley, turned through Briarpit to Bentley Wood, and was killed after a hunt of 45 minutes.

THE MEYNELL met yesterday in foggy weather at Grindley Station, when they found scent bad. From Chartley Moss hounds ran slowly right-handed round Drointon Village towards Hixon, short of which the fox found an open drain. From Kingston Wood hounds ran towards the Blithe, and then swung back left-handed past Upper Callow Hill, scent giving out before they reached Bagots Wood.

THE RUFFORD met at Kirklington yesterday and drew several coverts blank. They found in Diliner and ran towards Eakring Brail, turned for Harehills, and crossed Penny Pasture to the Maplebeck road. The fox turned through Roe Wood and Kirklington Hills to Kirklington Hall, swam the lake to the boathouse, and then was hunted back to Kirklington Hills and out for Park Spring. He turned over to Hackerton Moor, and was marked to ground in the Dumble after 90 minutes' hunt on a bad scent. A Coppice Wood fox was lost when pointing for Roe Wood.

THE SOUTH DEVON enjoyed excellent sport from New Inn yesterday, accounting for a brace of foxes in the open. The first, found in Rora, was hunted to Lounston, where hounds caught him. The next was found at Belle Vue and he led hounds to Bovey Gasworks and back to the Wilderness. With a great improvement in scent, the pack now ran a big ring round the Wilderness and, forcing their fox away, made for Langaller and Brimley. Keeping to the left, they ran through Binneys and Willsworthy and, passing Colesworthy Farm, reached Sandy Pool. After two attempts of the fox to regain the Wilderness had been frustrated he made for Old Lays and Graysholt Leading. Hounds now got a view and raced him to Willsworthy, a single hound bowling him over outside the covert after two hours and 40 minutes.

THE V.W.H. (CIRENCESTER) met at Ampney Park yesterday, but fog delayed the start until 1 o'clock. A fox found in the park was hunted about, and was finally killed near the house. Another fox gave a short spin, but the fog came on again so thickly that hounds had to go home.

THE WARWICKSHIRE.—Hounds ran a fox from Barton Grove until they marked him to ground above Little Compton. There was a fair pace, but a thick fog hung over the hills. Hounds had a turn round Gravel's Coppice, and killed. They never got on good terms with a fox from Wolford Wood, but from Timm's Coppice they ran at a great pace up to the Kneebrook and over the railway towards Stretton-on-Fosse. They were run out of scent at the Fosse road.

THE WHADDON CHASE met at Wenslow yesterday after their Annual Meeting, at which Lord Rosebery was re-elected Master for next season. Finding a fox at Addington, hounds ran through the old covert almost to Great Norwood. Going through Wenslow Spinnies they then ran by Swanbourne almost to Wendover Gorse. Swinging right-handed, they put their fox into Christmas Gorse, and then ran up almost to Grandboro. Coming back left-handed to Christmas Gorse, they hunted a fresh fox, and ran under Oving and on to Hoggestone, where they were stopped after having run all day.

THE ZETLAND met at Greta Bridge yesterday and drew a lot of country blank. Hounds found in Browson Bank and ran past Hutton Whin and Hutton Field, turned with Rokeby Close on the left and ran nearly to Thorpe Hall. They bent through Barningham Big Wood and ran past Newsham Village. With Dalton Fields on the right, they reached Dunster Bank and lost their fox after a slow 80 minutes' hunt.

THE HATRY CASE

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

ALLEGED DEPOSIT OF BOGUS CERTIFICATES

Witnesses were called for the Crown when the trial was continued before Mr. Justice Avory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, of Clarence Charles Hatry, 40, described as a company director, who is charged with conspiring with John Gialdini and other persons unknown to forge and utter valuable securities purporting to be bearer scrip certificates relating to part of the authorized issue of Borough of Swindon Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, City of Gloucester Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, and Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959.

Hatry is also charged with forging and uttering scrip certificates purporting to be certificates relating to the stocks mentioned. He is further charged with conspiring to defraud and with causing, by false pretences with intent to defraud, large sums of money and valuable securities to be paid or delivered by various companies, firms, and persons to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and other companies.

With him are charged Edmund Daniels, 32, director; Albert Edward Tabor, 36, director; and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, 37, director. The charges against these defendants are the same as those against Hatry.

All the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. H. M. Giveen, Mr. H. D. Roome, and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared to prosecute. The defendants were represented by the following counsel:—For Hatry: Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Daniels: Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. C. Humphreys; for Dixon: Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., and Mr. W. Frampton; for Tabor: Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Russell Vick.

SWINDON LOAN

Mr. Alfred Ernest Dean, borough treasurer of Swindon, examined by Mr. McClure, said that on January 7, 1929, he was introduced to Daniels and Dixon at the offices of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and he discussed with them the raising of a loan of £500,000 for Swindon as a private issue. On February 14 he again called at the offices of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and saw Daniels and either Dixon or Tabor. It was arranged that Corporation and General Securities, Limited, should buy the stock at 99 per cent. net. Payment was to be made to Swindon Corporation as follows:—£250,000 immediately; £150,000 on July 1, 1929; and £100,000 on January 1, 1930. Swindon Corporation were to issue definitive certificates after they had received the money. On March 15 he (the witness) received a cheque for £250,000 from Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. McClure.—Is that the only payment you ever received in respect of the loan?—Yes.

Mr. Dean said that on June 27, three days before the second instalment was due, he wrote to Daniels and asked for a cheque for £150,000 on July 1. In reply, he received a letter from Dixon saying that Daniels was out of town on business. The letter also stated:—

Not having had confirmation from you we assumed that you would not be requiring a remittance until the turn of the half-year, and we arranged our budget accordingly. As we have only been able to place half of the stock, owing to the market conditions, it would be more convenient to us to arrange the payment about the middle of the month. As we gather that this will be quite convenient to you, we will make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Dean said that there had been a conversation over the telephone in which a postponement of the payment was suggested by Corporation and General Securities, Limited. He agreed to the postponement.

On June 29 he received for registration £225,000 temporary scrip certificates in £500 denominations.

Mr. McClure pointed out that all the £500 Swindon certificates were alleged to be forgeries. The £225,000 in question had been deposited with the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Mr. Dean said that, as at that time he had received the £250,000 cash, he arranged for the registration of the £225,000 scrip and for the issue of definitive certificates. The promised £150,000 was not received in the middle of July.

Mr. Justice Avory.—What did you do when it was not paid?

The witness.—In August I called at the offices of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and saw either Dixon or Tabor. To the best of my recollection I was told that they had not been able to place the whole of the issue, but that payment would be made at the end of August.

On September 20 Mr. Dean continued, he received £25,000 scrip certificates in £500 denominations from Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons, and Co. for registration. On the same day he received from Lloyds Bank £225,000 scrip certificates in denominations of £1,000. On the same day also he received 275 £1,000 certificates from Messrs. Cohen, Laming, and Hoare [a firm of stockbrokers].

Mr. McClure.—The result of that was that, at the end of that day, you had been asked to issue definitive certificates for £750,000 of stock?—That is so.

What did you do?—I refused to accept the scrip certificates from Lloyds Bank and Messrs. Cohen, Laming, and Hoare for, together, £500,000. I did that because that scrip was in excess of the amount of the loan and the applications to register it came after the proper date, July 1.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Birkett, Mr. Dean said that he had not seen Hatry in the matter at all.

Mr. Birkett.—When you had entrusted Corporation and General Securities, Limited, with the issue of this stock you knew that they sent out allotment letters to various people?—I was not aware of that.

That was the usual procedure, was it not?—Not in the case of a private issue.

The witness said that he was not aware that any allotment letters or scrip certificates had been issued. He had not since taken steps to look at either the allotment letters or the scrip certificates.

Answering Mr. Oliver (for Tabor), Mr. Dean said that he was practically sure that it was Daniels and Dixon and not Daniels and Tabor whom he saw on February 14. He might also have been mistaken when he said that he saw Tabor in August.

Mr. Henry Page, the next witness, said that last year he was employed by Secretarial Services, Limited, which carried out the secretarial work of the Hatry companies. He was chief clerk in the issue department, which dealt with applications for loans negotiated by Austin Friars Trust, Limited, or Corporation and General Securities, Limited. A new prospectus for a loan would, in the ordinary course, be drawn up by Daniels or Tabor. When it was finally approved by one of them he (the witness) ordered the number of prospectuses required to be printed. Later, he sent copies of the prospectus to stockbrokers and members of the public. When he received back the forms of application which were attached to the prospectuses he ordered the required number of allotment letters.

Mr. Roome.—Before you did that, used you to report to anyone the number of the applications?—Yes, to Mr. Daniels.

Mr. Page described how he filled up the allotment letters and sent them to the subscribers and how holders of allotment letters could exchange them for scrip certificates.

Mr. Roome.—Since 1927 have Corporation and General Securities, Limited, issued 19 corporation loans?—Yes.

The Swindon loan was a private issue, continued the witness, the whole amount being subscribed by Austin Friars Trust, Limited. Austin Friars Trust, Limited, passed to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, a cheque for £497,500 in respect of the transaction, that sum representing the price of the whole of the loan at 99½ per cent. On the instructions of Dixon, he (the witness) prepared an allotment letter of the whole of the Swindon issue to Mr. Walkyier, the secretary of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and Mr. Lawrence Wolf Channon, the assistant secretary of the same company, as nominees of the company. Later, that allotment letter was split into three letters, and he issued scrip certificates for those three letters in the form of 500 bearer scrip certificates of £1,000 each.

Mr. Roome.—So that, by the end of February or the beginning of March, was the whole of the Swindon loan placed in these certificates?—By about March 12.

GLOUCESTER LOAN ISSUE

About the middle of March, Corporation and General Securities, Limited, issued a loan for the City of Gloucester, also for £500,000. He (the witness) made out an allotment letter to the same nominees of Austin Friars Trust, Limited. He opened a special banking account in the name of "Corporation and General Securities, Limited: Gloucester Loan" with a cheque for £497,500 drawn by Corporation and General Securities, Limited, to "selves" or bearer.

Dixon instructed him to have printed scrip certificates for the Gloucester loan and he ordered 400 certificates of £1,000 denomination and 200 of £500 denomination. On April 3 he received the allotment letter from the Westminster Bank and gave in exchange the scrip certificates which he had had printed for the £500,000. That completed the Gloucester loan, so far as his office was concerned.

"About June 22 or 23," continued the witness, "Mr. Dixon sent for me and asked what certificates I had in the office relating to the Swindon and Gloucester loans. I said: 'None. You will remember that we only ordered the exact quantity of scrip for the two loans?' He said: 'We shall require some certificates of less than £1,000 for Stock Exchange purposes,' and he instructed me to order £250,000 scrip for each loan in denominations of £500 each."

What did you say to that?—I said: "What shall I get in exchange?" and he said: "You will get back scrip certificates of the £1,000 denomination to an amount corresponding to that of the £500 denomination issued."

If, added the witness, he had received back the £1,000 scrip in exchange for the £500 scrip he would have cancelled it. When he received the £500 certificates from the printers he handed them to Dixon. Dixon gave him no £1,000 certificates in exchange.

Mr. Justice Avory.—Did anything take place when you handed them to him?—Not on that day.

"Two days later," continued the witness, "I said that I had not received any of the £1,000 certificates. Dixon replied: 'No, but you will.'"

On June 25 a clerk from Lloyds Bank presented to him two allotment letters of Gloucester loan for £75,000 each.

Mr. Roome.—Had you ever seen them before?—No.

Was there written across them the words, "Fully paid, John G. Dixon, secretary"?—Yes.

Is that in Dixon's handwriting?—I should say so.

Were they allotment letters to Mr. Walkyier and Mr. Channon?—Yes.

The bank clerk asked that the letters should be exchanged for scrip. The witness had no scrip, so he went to Dixon and told him what had occurred. Dixon said: "That's quite all right," and he handed to the witness a bundle of Gloucester scrip for £150,000. It was the new scrip which had come from the printers that morning.

As he did not receive any of the original scrip in exchange for the new issue he spoke to Dixon about it next day. Dixon replied: "You'll get them."

THE ALLEGED OVER-ISSUE

DEFENDANTS' EXPLANATIONS

Mr. Roome.—Did you return to the subject later on?—Yes, about six or seven times at intervals of about a week I repeated that I had not received £1,000 scrip in exchange for the £500 scrip.

Dixon replied: "I know you haven't, but the matter is not quite settled yet. We have been very busy and I must have a word with Mr. Daniels."

"I was satisfied at the time," added the witness, "I expected the stuff to come in sooner or later, but it did not."

Therefore, he spoke to Tabor about it.

Mr. Roome.—What did you say to Tabor?—I was in his room one day, and I asked: "What about this Gloucester and Swindon scrip?" He said: "Well, what about it?" I explained what had been done and he said: "I know nothing about it. I will have a word with Mr. Dixon about it." I said: "I wish you would," and I left it at that.

Tabor later told the witness that he had spoken to Daniels and there was no need to worry. After that he did not again speak about the matter to Dixon or Tabor.

At the end of July or beginning of August, however, he spoke to Daniels, who said that he had been so busy that the matter had not been settled, but that he would look into it. When he saw Daniels again, Daniels said that there might be an increase in the loans. He agreed that there had been a "technical" over-issue, but again promised to look into the matter.

In August the witness was told that the date for the registration of the Swindon stock had been postponed till August 31. Some of the Swindon scrip was altered so as to bear that date. He also heard later that the registration date had again been postponed to September 30, but no scrip was altered to bear that date.

Mr. Roome.—Did you ever receive any of the £1,000 denomination Swindon or Gloucester scrip to be cancelled?—No.

WAKEFIELD LOAN

Turning to the issue of Wakefield Corporation stock, Mr. Page said that the Wakefield loan was fully subscribed by January 16. He ordered scrip certificates of £50, £100, £500, and £1,000 denominations in "A," "B," "C," and "D" serial numbers.

Shown a certificate bearing a serial number "E," the witness said that he had never seen such a certificate before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Birkett, the witness said he was not certain about the exact date in June when Mr. Dixon sent for him about the Swindon and Gloucester scrip. It might have been, as counsel suggested, Monday, June 24.

Mr. Birkett referred to the procedure on the issue of scrip and said that the allotment letter gave the allottee two choices: (1) to pay it in full and dispatch it or (2) to apply for scrip. From the printed matter on the face of the scrip the position was that, unless some steps were taken to prevent the holder of the temporary scrip from dispatching it to the corporation by the given date for registration, the corporation would have the whole of their issue in their possession.

"The point I want to make," said Mr. Birkett, "is that, if there had been a very considerable duplication of stock in any issue, then in due course, unless steps were taken to prevent registration, the corporation would know that there had been an excess in the issue of the stock?"

The witness.—Yes, that is true.

In answer to Mr. Roland Oliver, the witness agreed that Tabor was in the same position as he himself was in assisting Daniels and Dixon in the issuing. He (Tabor) would do most of the detail work in the preparation of prospectuses.

Do you know that, so far as Corporation and General Securities, Limited, was concerned, he had never had a right to sign their cheques?—He had not.

Tabor went away for a holiday in September; do you remember when he came back?—I do not know. I expect he was away about a fortnight; but he came back before I went on holiday.

When the question arose about getting back the over-issued scrip, that was not a matter you went to Mr. Tabor about until you had made many other inquiries?—No, he asked me to speak to Mr. Dixon about it.

In the ordinary way it was no concern of his at all?—No.

In answer to Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Page said that Secretarial Services Company, of which Mr. Dixon was the managing director, had, so far as he knew, nothing to do with financial operations. While Dixon was away on his holiday in September, the witness took his orders from Daniels.

ORDERS TO PRINTERS

Mr. William Giles Coles, a representative of Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades, Limited, told Mr. McClure that his firm had printed a number of securities relating to corporation issues for Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. McClure.—On March 14 last year, did you print 500 scrip certificates of £1,000 each in relation to the Borough of Wakefield loan?—Yes.

The witness said that he received a further order to print 500 scrip certificates of the Borough of Wakefield loan on June 24, 1929.

Mr. Justice Avory.—Who gave you the order?—Mr. Page.

In answer to counsel, Mr. Coles said that he delivered in connexion with the Gloucester loan 400 scrip certificates of £1,000 each to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, on March 15; and on March 19, he delivered 200 certificates of £500 each, making a total of £500,000.

Mr. McClure.—On June 24, did you have another order from Mr. Page for 500 more for £500 each?—Yes, and they were numbered C 201-700, while the earlier issue was C 1-200 for the £500 scrip.

Referring to the Wakefield loan, Mr. Coles said that he received an order from Mr. Tabor, of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, in December, 1928, to print 80,000 copies of prospectuses for the Wakefield Corporation Stock. That was done. All the scrip in connexion with that loan was in denominations of £50, £100, £500, or £1,000, and the serial letters were A, B, C, and D. That scrip was delivered in January, 1929.

Mr. McClure.—On the morning of July 13 do you remember getting a message about some further Wakefield printing?—Yes, I went round to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and saw Mr. Daniels.

ALTERATION ON SCRIP CERTIFICATES

What did he say to you?—He handed me a scrip certificate which had alterations in pencil on it, and asked me to get it altered as he had given it to me, and to have 80 copies of it delivered to him by 11 o'clock on Monday, July 15. I said I would do it if possible. The denomination of the altered scrip certificates was to be for £5,000.

The witness added that Daniels told him that he wanted it to go through Mr. Dixon and not through Mr. Page. He (the witness) delivered the scrip personally to Dixon, and the bill for it was included in an account sent to Mr. Page.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett (cross-examining).—I understand that both the Swindon and Gloucester scrip were not ordered until June 24, 1929, and that one lot was delivered on June 24 and the other on June 25?—That is so.

You were asked whether you could recognize the handwriting on the altered Wakefield certificates; you are not sure of the handwriting, are you?—No, I am not at all sure.

Mr. Lawrence William Gill, the head of the securities department of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, in answer to Mr. Roome, said that on June 22, 1929, he saw a letter from Daniels, in which he said:—

I would also put before you for your consideration the following loans, the borrowers of which would be Corporation and General Securities, Limited:—(a) A loan of £200,000 on the security of £225,000 Swindon Corporation stock. This forms part of a £500,000 issue of the stock which is being placed through the Stock Exchange privately by Cohen, Laming, Hoare, in the course of the next few weeks.

That loan was granted, and Corporation and General Securities, Limited, wrote requesting the Equitable Trust Company to keep the security in its present form and not register it, in order to avoid stamp duties on delivery to the market.

Mr. Roome.—On June 25 did you credit the current account of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, with £200,000?—Yes.

Had you known that the £225,000 Swindon scrip was not part of the genuine issue would you have allowed that cheque to be drawn?—The position was this. When the scrip came in I went to look at it and found that it was scrip and not stock. I said: "We don't want it; we want definitive certificates."

JUDGE AND BOARD MINUTE

Did you see the resolution of the board of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, authorizing this borrowing?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Avory.—It is important to notice that the resolution is "borrow on the security of stock."

Mr. Roome.—When you got scrip instead of stock what did you do?—I at once reported it to our office president, and we agreed not to keep it but to send it back.

Mr. Justice Avory.—The result was that by arrangement with Corporation and General Securities, Limited, you sent it up to Swindon to be at once exchanged for stock?—Yes.

Mr. Gill said that they received definitive certificates on September 19, 1929.

Mr. James Somerville Knott, manager of Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons, and Co., gave evidence of the loan to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, of £22,000 on the security of £25,000 Swindon scrip. The date of the registration was altered from July 1 to August 31, 1929. A Mr. Frederick Welfare Smith, one of their assistants, rang up Austin Friars Trust, Limited, on September 4, and spoke to Mr. Hatry, asking to confirm the amount Kleinwort, Sons, and Co. were to pay the National Bank. Hatry said that £22,000 was the correct amount, and on being told that the date for registration had expired he said that it was all right as the date had been extended to September 30, 1929.

GLOUCESTER £500,000 LOAN

CITY TREASURER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Albert Bernard Clutterbuck, the city treasurer of Gloucester, said that at the end of 1928 he approached Mr. Arthur Collins, the secretary of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, with regard to raising some money for Gloucester Corporation. On January 17 he met Mr. Collins in London and was introduced by him to Daniels and Tabor at the office of Corporation and General Securities, Limited. It was arranged that the company should pay £99 per cent. for the whole of a loan of £500,000 to the corporation. It was to be a private issue. The witness afterwards sent to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, a draft of the particulars relating to the loan and, later, the order of the Ministry of Health consenting to the loan.

Gloucester, said the witness, was to receive the loan in instalments. On March 31 he received an instalment of £100,000. On June 1 they received a further £50,000, and similar sums were paid on July 3 and August 1, making payments of £250,000 in all.

Mr. Justice Avory.—Have you ever received anything more?—Nothing since August.

The witness said that he wrote to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, on August 27 suggesting payment of the balance of £250,000 by five instalments of £50,000 each, the last instalment being payable in January, 1930. He was only prepared to issue definitive certificates of stock against cash. Although he had only received £250,000, he received applications for the registration of stock to the amount of £750,000.

Answering Mr. Oliver, Mr. Clutterbuck agreed that he conducted most of his business with Daniels, who, he was bound to say, was very pleasant and seemed to be a very capable man. Though the witness did business mainly with Daniels, on July 1 he had a letter, signed by Mr. Tabor, in which he said:—"Unfortunately, we have not been able to place any of your stock."

Mr. Oliver.—And that letter is perfectly true. I understand that at that date none of the stock had been placed.

Answering Mr. Whiteley, the witness said that he saw Dixon in connexion with the loan in August.

Mr. Whiteley.—In connexion with genuine stock?—I cannot distinguish between genuine and any other stock.

BANK'S LOAN TRANSFERRED

Mr. William Arthur Carling, an inspector of branches of the Westminster Bank, said that on March 18, 1929, an allotment letter for £500,000 Gloucester Stock was deposited with the bank on behalf of Corporation and General Securities, Limited, by way of security for a loan of £450,000. On April 3 the allotment letter was exchanged by the bank for scrip, 400 certificates of £1,000 each and 200 certificates of £500 each.

Mr. Roome (to the Judge).—In other words, they received the whole of the genuine issue.

On that, continued the witness, the bank advanced £450,000. The loan was repaid on May 29, 1929, but on the same day the money was borrowed again by Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, on the same security.

Mr. Justice Avory.—Who arranged the transfer of the loan?—So far as I am aware, Daniels.

The witness said that, after the transfer, the bank received a charge on the stock signed by Gialdini and Tabor and a copy of a resolution of the directors of Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, authorizing the borrowing of the money.

On August 26 the bank released £20,000 of the scrip against the payment of £19,000 in reduction of the loan. On September 9 a further £27,500 of scrip was released against a cash payment of £25,000 in reduction of the loan.

That left the bank with £452,500 scrip. When, on September 19, the bank applied to Gloucester for the scrip to be registered, registration was refused.

Mr. Birkett.—In all that you have told my Lord and the jury, have you got the smallest ground of complaint about anything which was done?—No.

There was not the smallest irregularity? Everything was in perfect order, was it not?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Avory.—What use to you is scrip which you cannot have registered?—The matter is under consideration. I think that the Corporation of Gloucester are merely holding their hands.

Mr. Justice Avory.—But you don't know how long they are going to hold them! (Laughter.)

DUNDEE TRUST BORROWING

Mr. John Neville Buchanan, managing director of J. C. im Thurn and Sons, Limited, bankers, said that he had met both Hatry and Gialdini in business. On July 1, 1929, Gialdini called on him about a loan to the Dundee Trust. It was arranged that J. C. im Thurn and Sons, Limited, should advance £35,000 to Dundee Trust, Limited, against various securities which included £30,000 Gloucester scrip. That scrip was delivered in the form of 60 certificates of £500 each.

Later, the loan was reduced to £30,000 by the sale of certain Corporation and General Securities, Limited, shares, and the £30,000 loan was extended to September 15. A request further to extend the loan was refused. The loan was not redeemed on September 15. On September 17, therefore, the scrip was sent to Gloucester for registration, and a certificate of registration was received.

Answering Mr. Birkett (cross-examining), the witness said that the person with whom he dealt throughout the transaction was Gialdini.

Mr. Justice Avory.—But in what capacity, personally or otherwise?—As a director of the Dundee Trust.

Mr. Birkett.—Do you know that Mr. Hatry was not a director of the Dundee Trust?—I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. Frederick James Smith, joint manager of Barclays Bank, 170, Fenchurch-street, E.C., said that on July 2, 1929, he agreed to increase by £25,000 an existing loan to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, against a deposit of £30,000 Gloucester Stock. The bank were asked to hold the stock in bearer form, as Corporation and General Securities, Limited, would be "redelivering the stock to the market in a few weeks." The stock was delivered in the form of 60 scrip certificates of £500 each.

Mr. Roome.—Is that scrip still held by the bank?—Yes.

When you received it, did you believe it to be part of the genuine, authorized issue?—Yes.

If you had thought that it was otherwise would you have advanced any money against it?—No.

On July 30 the bank arranged to grant Corporation and General Securities, Limited, a further increase of their loan by £45,000 against £50,000 Wakefield Corporation stock. The borrowers asked them to hold the stock "in its present form," "as we shall be delivering the stock to the market in the next few weeks."

Mr. Roome.—On that did you refrain from registering the stock?—Yes.

On July 31, the bank agreed to a further increase of the loan by £25,000 against £28,000 Wakefield stock. They only received £25,000 of the £28,000.

"They could not deliver £28,000," commented Mr. Roome, "without delivering some good stock. The bad Wakefield stock was all in £5,000 denominations."

Mr. Justice Avory.—It would have been very easy to have printed a certificate for £3,000. (Laughter.)

The witness said that the total amount of Gloucester stock held by the bank was £30,000 and the total amount of Wakefield stock held was £80,000.

Mr. Roome.—Has any of the Wakefield scrip been redeemed?—No.

Have you applied for registration of it?—Yes. It has been refused.

When you advanced money on it, did you believe it to be part of the genuine, authorized issue?—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned, the defendants being granted the same facilities for consultation that they had previously had.

THE 1912 CLUB

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN THE EAST

Speaking at a meeting of the 1912 Club last night, Mr. F. W. Roberts (honorary secretary) said that in seven months, like reckless gamblers, the Government had made a reputation and then lost it.

Their foreign and Imperial policy was marked by attempts at conciliation which in practice strongly resembled the weakness which attempts to buy off threatened disorder by concessions damaging to British interests and prestige. Regardless of the warnings of experienced administrators, they had initiated risky departures in national policy towards our possessions in the East. After nearly five years of firm and wise administration had given to both Egypt and India a state of comparative peace and order, seven months of Socialist government had been long enough to endanger that peace, to encourage the forces of disorder, and to weaken British prestige throughout the Orient.

In domestic affairs they had introduced an atmosphere of uncertainty. When dealing with unemployment insurance they had displayed the same fatal characteristic of weakness, beginning by taking a stand on sound financial principles and ending by surrender to their own Left Wing. Their Bill had diverted an insurance scheme into a vehicle for the distribution of relief without adequate safeguards as to the genuine need of the recipients. In their Act amending the Widows' Pensions scheme of the previous Government the same principle, or lack of it, was discernible. In the basic industry of coalmining we had seen wanton interference with a continually improving position. For the first time we had an attempt to give legal authority to the restriction of output, the control of supplies, and price levels fixed by coalowners were to be given the force of law. It was high time that public attention was focused on this wicked proposal to tax home industry and the domestic consumer in order to provide our commercial competitors with cheaper fuel than we ourselves could buy.

To pile on fresh burdens just when there were signs of revival, and when all our basic trades were struggling gamely with keener foreign competition, was to take the road to industrial disaster. Already too great a part of the product of industry had been diverted to social services and cost-increasing burdens and restrictions. We carried a load that no other nation in the world had ever dreamt of even trying to bear. It had been shown that in many instances this policy had already been carried so far as to create the very social evils it was designed to mitigate. Our costs of production were already higher than our competitors, mainly owing to the tremendous burden of rates and taxes saddled on our industries. The Government gave no sign that they appreciated the serious position of our basic trades, they made no suggestion to help industry, but calmly proposed to increase the burdens and pile the load higher still.

Already they had contracted for £14,500,000 a year for Unemployment Insurance; £100,000,000 for Widows' Pensions; and at least £5,500,000 a year for raising the school-leaving age. In the immediate future we were promised schemes for a vast increase in the number of subsidized houses and for slum clearances; for increased pensions for aged workers; a new Factories Act; an upward revision of Workmen's Compensation, and dearer coal for all our industries. This was a mere beginning already denounced by their own followers as totally inadequate! Increases in direct taxation, an upward revision of the death duties and the surtax meant that the capital resources of the country were to be impoverished to carry out rash and premature extensions of social services. If by the dual policy of increased burdens on the one hand, and a depletion of capital accumulation on the other, our productive industries were brought to the point of breakdown, all the social services in the world would not help the worker or prevent increasing misery for the masses.

THE TRAINING SHIP WARSPITE

Captain Sir Arthur Clarke, the chairman, presided at the quarterly Court of Governors of the Marine Society in London yesterday. It was reported that there had been 362 boys under training in the Warspite during 1929, of whom 145 had been sent to sea, 41 to the Royal Navy, 104 to the merchant navy, and 41 to other services. In moving the adoption of the report Sir Arthur Clarke said that the removal of the ship from Greenhithe to Grays was causing the committee grave anxiety as to how to find the money to construct a landing causeway, swimming bath, hospital, &c., at Grays. No suitable offer had yet been received for the society's freehold shore establishment at Greenhithe, on which large sums had been laid out during the past 30 years. The committee hoped that the public would come to the rescue and supply fresh funds to enable a larger number of boys to be trained in the ship.

SECRETARY OF BRITISH LEGION IN SCOTLAND

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Mathers, D.S.O., D.C.M., has been appointed general secretary of the British Legion in Scotland. Colonel Mathers, who for several years has been secretary of the Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh, has had a distinguished military career. Like his father, he joined the Gordon Highlanders, and went abroad almost immediately. He served in the Chitral campaign of 1895, the North-West Indian Frontier in 1897, in the South African War, and also in West Africa. On the opening of the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, in 1908, he was appointed to be the first adjutant. During the Great War he served in Gallipoli, Egypt, France, and Belgium. He was four times mentioned in dispatches. In 1919 he went to India in command of The Second East Yorkshire Regiment.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE AGAIN IN COURT

ACCUSED MAN'S CLOTHING

William Henry Podmore made a further appearance before the Southampton magistrates yesterday on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter.

The body of Messiter, an oil company's agent, was found in a garage in Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10, 1929, 10 weeks after his disappearance from his lodgings. He had severe injuries, and a hammer, which it is suggested may have inflicted the injuries, is an exhibit in the case.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

Mrs. Gertrude Ellen Parrott, of Carlton-road, Southampton, giving evidence, said that Messiter went to lodge with her on September 18, 1928. His habits were regular, and he came home every afternoon after three o'clock to write his letters. The last day he was there was October 30, 1928. She called him that morning at 7.15, because he said he had an appointment. This was unusual. He went out after breakfast and never returned to her house. The witness was handed a key found on Messiter's body, and she said that it was the key of her front door.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that Messiter told her that his appointment on the morning of the 30th was at 8.45 "in the town." She did not understand the appointment to be at the garage.

Mr. O'Connor:—Have you any doubt that he left the house that morning to keep an unusual appointment?—I have no doubt.

The witness said that she had not seen Messiter wear a watch chain. He had been in the habit of receiving a number of letters from America and she saw some of them after he disappeared. Messiter never told her why he received letters in code. The code referred to was in one of the books she had seen at the house. There were a few words in code, and it seemed to be a private rather than a business code.

Mr. Trapnell:—It looks like an affectionate code. I see "grap—I am awful lonesome for you"—and another code word, apparently meaning "Love for birthday."

Mrs. Mary Gentle Horne, of Cranbury-avenue, Southampton, said that Podmore came to lodge with her on October 20, 1928, giving the name of Thomas. He brought with him a woman who he said was his wife. On Tuesday, October 30, he paid his rent and said that he would be leaving on the Thursday or Friday to go back to the head office in London. His hands and face were dirty and his dungarees were very soiled with grease. They left on the Saturday morning. A letter arrived later and was redirected to him.

A TRILBY HAT

The witness said she had "a faint recollection" of seeing Podmore go out in a trilby hat.

Mr. O'Connor.—Before we go any farther, will you try to realize the importance of your evidence in this case. Did you swear at the inquest "I have never seen Podmore in a trilby hat"? Think before you answer.—I don't remember.

The witness added that when Podmore paid her he was in dungarees, and that was the only occasion when she had seen him in those garments.

Mr. O'Connor.—Suppose it is proved conclusively that Podmore was in dungarees on the Saturday and on the Saturday only, would you still be prepared to stand your ground that it was on the Tuesday?—I am prepared to say it was on the Tuesday.

Mr. O'Connor questioned Mrs. Horne closely about the colour of the clothes Podmore was wearing, and she said he had a dark suit.

William Murray Fisher, a dental surgeon, of Carlton-crescent, Southampton, said that Messiter was one of his patients. He expected him to dinner on the Tuesday evening, and thought to see him on Wednesday, October 31, when he had intended to play golf with Messiter, but Messiter did not turn up to dinner the previous evening, and did not keep the golfing appointment.

John Robert Horne, a chemist's dispenser, and a son of the witness, Mrs. Horne, said that Podmore gave a London address, 28B, Chiswick-road, to which the letter was to be forwarded. The witness was shown a scrap of paper contained in a small cardboard box, and he said it was part of a receipt for payment of money. It was in his writing. On it was "Five Cranbury-avenue, October 20. — thanks. Horne."

Mr. O'Connor questioned the witness as to whether he had seen "Thomas" in dungarees, and he replied, "The church bells were ringing. It was about 11 a.m. He said he was going to take stock."

Mr. O'Connor.—This stocktaking was going on in that garage on the Saturday morning. Are you prepared to swear it was not on Sunday, but on Saturday, that you saw him going out in dungarees?—I am perfectly certain that it was on the Sunday he went out. I never saw him in dungarees on the Saturday.

Thomas Henry Haslett, of the Bungalow, Redbridge Wharf, near Southampton, said that he was foreman of a "switch and crossing shop" of the Southern Railway. A man named Galton was assistant foreman. Galton was at work between 9 and 12 o'clock on the morning of October 30, and could not have been at Grove-street.

At that point Mr. O'Connor protested against witnesses, who had not yet given evidence, being in Court. It was a revelation to him that in a murder trial witnesses should stay in Court and listen to the evidence.

The Chairman (Sir Russell Bencraft).—You have not objected before, Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor.—I was not aware of it. I am not making any allegations against anybody. In fairness to all those witnesses should be out.

About 12 witnesses then left the Court.

QUESTION OF DATES

Harold Frederick Galton, of Southampton, said that he wrote to Messiter applying for a position. As a result he tried to get orders. He was to be paid 2s. 6d. for each five-gallon drum of oil sold. He signed a receipt for 2s. 6d. on October 29 in the book shown him, and the page next to it was not then torn out. The receipt was dated the 30th. He had never been to the garage in Grove-street. He was certain that he did not see Messiter on October 31.

Mr. O'Connor, questioning Galton about the date on the receipt: "Why should Messiter make a mistake in the date of that receipt if he paid you on October 29?"—I do not know.

"Let me suggest to you that there was another gentleman in Southampton on that day who was mistaken with regard to the date," said Mr. O'Connor. He drew Galton's attention to the date on top of a letter—October 27, a Saturday—in which he referred to "to-morrow Monday."

I suggest that you thought at that time that Sunday was the 27th of October and not the 28th.—Is not anyone liable to make a mistake?

Yes, but not of that kind. What I am suggesting is that you were one day behind in your dates at the end of October, 1928. Do you agree?—No, sir.

I carry the suggestion further—that Messiter was right and you were wrong, and that he paid you, as the receipt says he did, on October 30.—I say he did not.

Galton referred to an order he had from a man named Gover, who paid him. He agreed that he kept the money.

Mr. O'Connor.—Ashamed of yourself for it?—No, sir.

Referring to the book in which he signed the receipt, Mr. O'Connor asked Galton if he could swear that the page was not torn out when he signed the receipt. Galton said that he was almost certain that the page was not torn out.

Is it true that you cannot say one way or the other?—I still say that the page was not torn out.

Galton, in reply to further questions, said that his agreement with Messiter was to keep the money until he got another order. There was not the slightest truth in the suggestion that he intended to keep the money he had from Gover.

Miss Ida Galton, daughter of the last witness, said that Messiter called at their house on a Monday evening. In reply to Mr. O'Connor she said that she had not been talking to her father about the evidence, except to remind him that it was on a Monday that Messiter called.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following accused persons were *Acquitted* at the London Sessions yesterday and were discharged:—

George Hope, 21, labourer, committed from Clerkenwell, charged with stealing £4 10s. belonging to Alfred Thomas Hope.

Reginald Smith, 28, traveller, committed from Clerkenwell, accused of embezzling £1 3s. 6d. and obtaining £1 17s. 5d. by false pretences.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

POPULARITY OF CLUBS

In evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday, Mr. D. Lleufer Thomas, Stipendiary Magistrate of Pontypridd and Rhondda, said Welsh women very rarely acquired the drinking habit. It was only women who went into Wales from other parts who as a rule had or acquired that habit.

Deservedly known for a number of years as "Black Glamorgan," owing to its high ratio of prosecutions for drunkenness, the county had changed very much for the better in recent years. They no longer had in the Rhondda any confirmed "drunkards" of the old type—persons continually soaked in drink.

He attributed the improvement to restriction of hours, the extensive use of the probation system, poverty, and a change in the habits of the people, assisted by better housing and improved facilities for recreation and other social attractions counter to the publichouse. A greater comradeship between the youth of the two sexes had also sprung up. Fish-and-chip shops, supper and refreshment bars kept by Italians catered better than licensed houses for the tastes of young men, and into these they could take their sweethearts with them.

Wales, he suggested, would welcome experiments in licensing reform. It was a very suitable "laboratory." To North and Mid Wales, where there seemed to be a strong prohibitionist sentiment, a permissive right of local veto or local option might be granted; the Carlisle method might suit such towns as Swansea and some health resorts such as Aberystwyth. For the coalfields and new industrial districts, and ultimately for the whole of Wales, the best solution, he thought, would be disinterested ownership or management under a central board. He would like to see different systems tried, and a choice then made by the free vote of the people.

The club system met a human demand. Whatever blame, if any, there was for the excessive number of clubs in Wales must be laid at the door of the party organizations.

Sunday closing was an unqualified success. It must be safeguarded for Wales and extended to its clubs. On the whole, drink had ceased to be the main cause of domestic infelicity in his area. The man's fondness for his club or the wife's love of dancing, leading to habitual absence from the home, was, however, a cause of unhappiness in it. A high percentage of all assaults on women and children were still committed under the influence of drink.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald, stipendiary magistrate for Hull, said there was not the drunkenness in Hull one might expect at any seaport. The permitted hours were the same throughout the city, and were undoubtedly a protection against drunkenness. There was no doubt about the popularity of clubs. Since 1919 they had increased in Hull from 78 to 120 and the membership from 20,000 to 35,000, whereas on-licensed premises had been reduced for redundancy from 340 to 307. There were drunken criminals, but some of the cleverest criminals were extremely abstemious.

DRINKING AMONG WOMEN

There was a probable increase in drinking among women, but he could not say very definitely, as a good many did not drink at a publichouse, but patronized an off-licence. There were a few women drinkers of methylated spirits, a horrid thing, which it seemed impossible to prevent.

The penalties for drunkenness were adequate, except that for the very occasional persistent drunkard he suggested a long period of detention might be advisable. From what he saw and heard in Hull, the licensees respected the law and generally "played the game." The old-time stigma which attached to women seen going into publichouses had disappeared.

Mr. J. Farndale, Chief Constable of Bradford, in a paper, said that in Bradford 70 clubs had so picked their hours that intoxicants might be supplied on the club premises in the afternoon when supply would not be lawful on licensed premises. With regard to the police supervision of clubs, he had received many complaints of excesses and irregularities on such premises. He attributed the decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness generally, as compared with the pre-War period, to:—An improvement of habits; counter-attractions—cinematograph halls, sport generally, cheaper and better travel facilities; and increased price of intoxicants—particularly spirits.

He did not consider that the present system of permitted hours was responsible for the decrease in drunkenness. Persons who were in the habit of taking drink to excess remained drinking on licensed premises behind closed doors or entered clubs whose permitted hours covered the period when permitted hours on licensed premises had come to an end.

Dealing with the general question of drinking by women, and referring particularly to wife-desertion, Mr. Farndale said that the number of cases in which it was alleged that drink had caused recourse to proceedings under the Married Women Acts was almost negligible. Drinking by women on licensed premises was more in evidence to-day. At one time women entered publichouses slyly by the back door. To-day they entered quite openly by the front door. At one time it was the practice to permit women to enter certain rooms only, but this practice had almost ceased. Women were now seen to enter clubs in larger numbers. Home-drinking by women had decreased as drinking by women on licensed premises and the clubs had increased.

POLICE AND CLUBS

With regard to suggestions for the amendment of the law he said that he was satisfied that generally speaking licence-holders welcomed visits from the police, and there was little doubt that the powers of entry vested in the police had had a salutary effect on the conduct of frequenters of licensed premises. He suggested that wherever intoxicating liquor was sold or supplied by retail, all persons and premises concerned should be regulated in the same manner. In other words, the law should apply equally to clubs and licensed premises. He could not see what objection there could be on the part of a *bona-fide* club being required to obtain a justices' licence, or the police being given power of entry to clubs. If the police were given power of entry to clubs, all clubs in the City of Bradford would be classified in the same manner as licensed premises and visited by responsible officers accordingly. The existing provisions disqualifying club premises were not sufficient to deal with the evil of the bogus club. The club was simply re-registered at other premises.

Children should be excluded from the bars of clubs in just the same way as from bars. Children were seen by the police to be taken into club premises and to leave late at night, particularly at the week-end. He appealed to the Commission to remedy "the present unsatisfactory state of the law with respect to clubs."

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

OVERLAPPING CHURCHES

BAPTIST PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

Dr. Douglas Brown, president of the Baptist Union, preaching on "The spiritual balance-sheet of the Churches" at Ramsden-road Baptist Church, Balham, on Sunday, said that the statistics of organized religion for 1929 had now been published and the spiritual balance-sheet made depressing reading. If it were the balance-sheet of a limited liability company, there would already have been consternation among the shareholders and the calling of a special meeting to consider, with brutal frankness, the desperate situation.

They stood staggered and humbled before the figures of failure, and it was no consolation for them to know that other denominations were no better off than the Baptists. The generality of the facts increased their concern. He was convinced that denominationalism must decrease its competitiveness and increase its cooperativeness. It was pitiful to see half-a-dozen churches of various denominations in a tiny town, all on the verge of bankruptcy, all struggling to make ends meet, all half paralysed by despair, all being propped up by central funds, which were fast being bled to death. Two of the six buildings would hold all the Free Church worshippers. This denominational overlapping called for inter-denominational inquiry and concerted action. There was dire need for cooperation instead of separation.

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT

All branches of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade (including Sea Transport Department) formerly housed in 20, Great Smith-street, have now been removed to the headquarters of the Board of Trade at Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Telephone, Victoria 3840.) Telegraphic addresses of the Mercantile Marine Department remain unchanged. The office of the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen remains at 1, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

THE BUILDING SOCIETY MOVEMENT

A SILENT REVOLUTION

Mr. Harold Bellman, Chairman of the Metropolitan Building Societies' Association, read a paper at the London School of Economics last evening on the "Building Society Movement."

From the beginning of the present century, he said, the total assets of the movement revealed, in the main, a very gradual upward tendency, until the total of £65,000,000 was reached in 1913. Building society statistics showed little change during the War, but following the signing of the Armistice the progressive tendency was again apparent. Total assets amounting to £107,000,000 were recorded in 1922. From this point the figures showed a continuously increasing rate of progress, a total of £268,000,000 having been returned for 1928, the last year for which official figures were available. To a large extent this was a reflection of the abnormal housing situation which existed in this country shortly after the War.

The number of share investors in 1928 was 1,133,000. Depositors numbered 357,000, and there were 555,000 borrowers. The average amount of share capital per member was £112, and the average debt per property mortgaged, £399. For some years the movement was strongest in the North of England, and in 1928 roughly half the assets of the movement were represented by societies which had their head offices in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Lancashire and Durham, &c. More recently the Southern societies had made far more rapid progress than their competitors in the North. To-day there were approximately 1,000 societies in Great Britain; but 35 of the large societies were responsible for two-thirds of the total balances outstanding on mortgage securities for all societies, and for nearly three-fourths of the new advances. Each of the 35 societies had balances due on mortgages exceeding £1,000,000; and at the present time several had a balance which ran into tens of millions of pounds. On the other hand, there were upwards of 900 smaller societies in the country, many of them drawing their share capital and making advances within a few miles of their offices.

There was a notable tendency for new business to gravitate to the larger societies, and it might naturally be expected that this tendency would increase. It must be assumed that magnitude and service were factors which were influencing both investors and borrowers. There would seem to be scope for a measure of judicious amalgamation among societies. This might not only be considered desirable in itself, but would facilitate and increase the effectiveness of common action within the movement itself, which would probably be more and more necessary in the future.

He anticipated that the future activities of the movement would be influenced mainly by the following factors. Most important, perhaps, was the normal annual demand for houses—estimated at 100,000 a year—due to increasing population, &c. Here was a regular supply of mortgage business in an age when home ownership had become almost an essential part of social life. There could be no doubting the fact that we were definitely becoming a nation of home-owners. The extent to which home ownership proceeded denoted a social revolution—silent, bloodless, but highly beneficent. And doubtless it would inculcate a high sense of individual responsibility, which should prove a valuable safeguard against the dangers which some observers perceived in the wide adoption of democratic government. We were fast approaching a day when house purchase would be the rule, and renting the exception. The spread of this inbred desire for possession and for the security of a personally owned home would continue to provide the bulk of building society business for many years.

RNLI

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During those gales
157 Life-boats have been launched;
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Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

GOVERNMENT DEFEATS IN THE LORDS

SEEKING-WORK CLAUSE DELETED

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JAN. 21

The House of Lords reassembled after the Christmas holidays. When the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 4.15 there was a large assembly of peers on the Opposition benches, several of whom took the oath and their seats for the new Parliament.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, replying to the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, said it was very desirable for certain financial arrangements that the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Committee stage of which was the business of the evening, should get through all its stages as quickly as might be. Should the Committee stage be finished that evening, the Report stage would be taken on Thursday, and the third reading early next week. The Report stage of the Road Traffic Bill would be resumed to-morrow. The Government did not intend to raise again the question of municipal trading, which arose out of that Bill, but it would be raised in the House of Commons. The Bill relating to railway rating would, in the first instance, be introduced in the House of Lords. That was as far as he could go in reference to business, of which, he would remind their lordships, there was a great pressure.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

PROPOSED LIMITATION TO ONE YEAR

The House went into Committee on the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that consideration of clauses 1 to 19 be postponed until Clause 20, which is the last clause of the Bill, had been considered. He explained that if the House agreed to this proposal it would enable him to move the amendment which he had set down on Clause 20, that the operation of the Bill should be limited to one year. The noble lord said his proposal was not without precedent, and it was a well-known part of the procedure of their Lordships' House if reason could be shown for postponement of clauses of a Bill. There was obscurity as to what the Bill was intended to effect and also as to the real convictions of the Government, and in these circumstances he thought the House would agree that the Bill should be made not a permanent but a temporary one. No one could say that their lordships had offered anything in the nature of factious opposition to the Bill; but, though they agreed to the second reading, they were considerably startled by some of the provisions of the Bill. For the first time young children were to be introduced to the terrible road which led onwards to the dole, with its demoralizing influences. There was no serious reason for that, because there was no serious unemployment among children; the difficulty in many parts of the country was to get a sufficient number of children to do the work. The Bill also proposed to change the onus of responsibility for finding work for unemployed men. Up to now it had been necessary for the unemployed man to make an effort on his own behalf, and in nine cases out of 10 that effort was made—that, fortunately, was the character and temperament of the people of this country—but there was a minority of whom that was not true, and there was no obligation upon them to make any effort to find work. The remarkable thing was that there was no assurance that the sponsors of the Bill were convinced that that change was right.

The provision of benefit for children was intimately associated, so it was contended, with the provision of instruction for the children; but that was not in the original Bill, and it was only inserted as an afterthought or as a result of pressure in another place.

Now it was said that that afterthought was an essential part of the Bill, but instruction was only provided, so far as he could discover from figures relating to 1928, for less than 10 per cent. of juveniles who were unemployed at any one time. The mixing up of the two matters of insurance and relief in one Bill was very much to be deprecated and it ought not to be permanently established. For these reasons he asked the House to postpone consideration of the clauses of the Bill until they had settled the question of whether it was to be permanent or temporary.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, resisted the motion. He said there was good ground for the contention that the proposal which had been made was contrary to the custom of Parliament. He did not say there was no precedent for it, and their Lordships' House was not bound by the rules of another place. (Hear, hear.) Erskine May stated on page 409 that "it is laid down that a proposal to postpone the only effective clause of a Bill until a subordinate clause has been considered has been ruled out of order." It was not certain, but it was fairly clear from the context, that Erskine May considered that that dictum applied to Parliament as a whole. The question raised in the motion was an important Parliamentary point, and it would set a precedent that would have far-reaching consequences.

The main operative part of the Bill, which dealt with the transitional period, was temporary and must come up for review in April, 1931. But it did not in the least follow that the remaining part of the Bill should come up for review at the end of a certain period. The Bill had been most carefully considered in the House of Commons, and he claimed that ample time had been allowed for its discussion in their Lordships' House. The Government were quite unable to assent to the proposal of Lord Salisbury. If such a proposal had been made by the Labour Party when the Conservative Party were in office it would have received very short shrift at the hands of their Lordships. He had a suspicion that this amendment—especially taken in conjunction with what happened in regard to the Widows' Pensions Act—meant that the Parliamentary situation was being transformed, and that they were returning to two-chamber Government. They had not really had two-chamber Government for some years. He could not believe that Lord Salisbury had fully considered the effect of his amendment. It would mean that the new provisions of the Bill would come to an end on March 31, 1931, and some of the benefits would cease to be payable. He urged their Lordships to consider very carefully whether it was wise to pass an amendment which would set a precedent, against which there were serious Parliamentary objections. (Ministerial cheers.)

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the motion	107
Against	18
Majority in favour	89

Their Lordships then proceeded to consider Clause 29 of the Bill (interpretation, repeal, application, short title, and commencement).

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved an amendment providing that the Act should continue in force until March 31, 1931, and no longer. He said that this amendment followed upon the motion to which their Lordships had just agreed. If it was necessary to make certain consequential changes in the schedule he would see that the matter was considered before the Bill reached its next stage, in order that such amendments might be put down.

LORD ARNOLD said an alteration of the schedule would not be sufficient. Other things would have to be done or there would be chaos.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—I will look into it.

The amendment was agreed to and Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

RATES OF BENEFIT

Clause 1 (Minimum age for insurance) having been agreed to without discussion,

LORD BANBURY moved the rejection of Clause 2 (Rates of benefit) on the ground that its proposal, which was to increase the benefits at present payable under previous Acts of Parliament to people out of work, would act as a still greater inducement to the unemployed to be content with what they got from the State without working rather than earn a little more by working.

LORD ARNOLD, opposing the amendment, asked whether it was Lord Banbury's position that the present weekly benefit of 8s. for a young woman of 18 was sufficient.

LORD BANBURY.—My position is that people should work for themselves, and should not look to the ratepayers for an easy living.

LORD ARNOLD said the people were willing to work if they could get it; and they would get no benefits if they did not work when work was available. The rates of benefit were, in fact, higher three years ago, and were reduced by the Conservative Government.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said he was impressed by the finding of the Blanesburgh Commission, composed of men of the world, and they saw no reason for increasing the benefits. As, however, the operation of the Bill was to be limited to a year, he asked Lord Banbury not to press his amendment.

LORD BANBURY thought that once the benefits were fixed it would be difficult to get them reduced. In the circumstances he felt compelled to press his amendment.

The clause was carried by 38 votes to 34.

"GENUINELY SEEKING WORK"

LORD BANBURY moved the omission of Clause 4, which deals with "genuinely seeking work." He said he could not summarize the clause better than in the words which the Attorney-General was reported to have used in another place—namely, that a man could sit in his house and smoke his pipe and receive money from the taxpayer which enabled him to live, while he need do nothing to try to obtain work until somebody came round and asked if he would accept work under certain conditions. Remembering human nature, was it unlikely that a certain proportion of the population in these circumstances would do nothing to endeavour to find work? The first part of the clause was a premium upon idleness, while the second part—which said that if a man were offered work in another district at a rate of wages lower than the trade union rate he would be still entitled to the dole—was another attempt on the part of the trade unions to keep up wages while the country was competing with other countries where people worked harder and worked longer hours for lower wages.

LORD ARNOLD, who refused to accept the amendment, said the Attorney-General was not speaking of the clause when he used the words that had been quoted, but was asking a rhetorical question in the course of debate. There were several conditions in the clause which entirely destroyed the impression that Lord Banbury had tried to create. So far from an unemployed man being able to sit at home and smoke his pipe, he had to be up and doing if there was any probability of work being found. Legislation would not stop the little shirking which took place; but the attempt to catch a few shirkers had led to great injustice being done to hundreds of decent men who were only too willing to work.

The EARL of MIDLETON said the Government were saying for the first time to the unemployed that they need not prove that they were genuinely seeking work. If the Government were in earnest in excluding from benefit those who did not deserve it, why did they not fall back on the rules which the best trade unions had enforced as to genuinely seeking work? Would any trade union disburse its funds on the conditions of the clause? The Government were proposing to do what the best trade unions had long refused to do—namely, to give the habitual loafer the same benefit as the honest man. The official figures quoted in another place showed that, while the majority of working men were honest and desired to find work, there was a large residuum who did not desire to find work, and he objected to them receiving benefit as the Bill proposed. This clause would not work for 12 months without causing such a revulsion of feeling that the Government would wish that they had stood by the provisions of the Bill as they originally stood.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he was profoundly dissatisfied with this clause. It was difficult for those who were not members of the Government to draft an alternative, and he agreed that it was rather unsatisfactory to take the clause out of the Bill as Lord Banbury proposed and leave a blank. If, however, the amendment was pressed to a division, he would vote for it as a gesture of dissatisfaction, though he could not pretend that he thought that that was likely to be the final form of the Bill.

The EARL of MIDLETON said that Lord Salisbury's criticism of the amendment was quite fair, and he suggested that while leaving out the present clause they might insert the provisions made by the Labour Government in 1924 in regard to genuinely seeking work. The Government could introduce new provisions if they liked on the Report stage.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said there was no doubt that the old test of genuinely seeking work imposed great hardship on decent working men who for a time found themselves out of a job. On the other hand, he thought the clause ambiguous, and while he would prefer a reasoned amendment rather than rejection he could not vote for the clause.

The clause was deleted by 94 votes to 14—majority, 80.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the Bill was reported, with amendments, to the House.

LORD PARMOOR stated that it was proposed to take the Report stage on Thursday.

Their Lordships rose at 20 minutes before 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JAN. 21

The House reassembled to-day after the Christmas Recess, and there was a large gathering of members when the SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

FOREIGN SWEATED LABOUR COMPETITION

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade what progress the present Government had made up to the present in safeguarding British labour conditions against unfair foreign competition and goods made from sweated labour by means of international negotiations.

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) also asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central).—As has already been indicated, the policy of the Government is to approach this matter by way of international discussion, and it will continue to take every opportunity to promote international agreement on labour standards.

The International Labour Office have already concluded an inquiry into working conditions in the coalmining industry, and a technical conference of the chief coal-producing countries of Europe has recently been held at Geneva to explore the possibilities of reaching international agreement in regard to hours, wages, or other conditions of work in coalmining. A committee has also been set up by the International Labour Office to conduct an inquiry into conditions in the textile industry. His Majesty's Government has taken an active part in the coal inquiries, and is giving every assistance to the textile inquiry. Exceptional steps for expediting the former were taken on the special representation of his Majesty's Government at the last meeting of the Assembly of the League.

Mr. ALBERY asked whether, as the result of these steps, there was any likelihood that British workers would be protected against foreign sweated labour within the next 12 months. Mr. GRAHAM.—No one can possibly put a time limit—(Unionist cheers)—especially where these international discussions are taking place, but I am very hopeful that within that time results of some kind will be obtained. Mr. W. THORNE (Plaistow, Lab.) asked whether there had been a definition of what was known as sweated labour. Mr. GRAHAM was understood to say that he agreed with the view that what was usually involved was the offer of goods here at a price less than the fair cost of production. Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked whether, in the event of no decision being arrived at with other nations, this competition between foreign sweated labour and honest labour in this country was to continue indefinitely. Mr. GRAHAM.—It does not follow for a moment that it will continue indefinitely. I have given in my answer information indicating all the steps which are being taken. In our view it can only be solved on an international basis, and we are taking every step to that end.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS'S STATEMENTS

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether the Government had any new measures or plans for reducing unemployment.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby).—I am continuing steadily to expand and develop the policy I have already explained to the House. In particular, the policy of aiding and encouraging the revival of industry, especially the export trades, is being actively pursued, and in this connexion I have recently been able to make an authoritative pronouncement upon the relations between the City and industry which makes it plain that proposals put forward for assisting the reorganization of industry on sound lines will receive the sympathetic consideration and the cooperation of the City in working out plans and finding the necessary finance.

SIR K. WOOD asked whether the right hon. gentleman proposed to give any further details, for instance, with reference to the City and industry and matters of that kind.

Mr. THOMAS.—Certainly, at the most convenient opportunity. But the House will appreciate that when there are negotiations affecting the reorganization of certain industries for which millions of pounds have to be found, it would be unwise on my part to make such announcements, because the firms engaged would resent them more than anyone else. (Laughter.) At the most convenient opportunity I shall be delighted to elaborate my reply.

SIR K. WOOD said the opportunity might not occur for a week or two, and asked whether in the interval the right hon. gentleman could issue a White Paper or give further particulars so that the trades and industries concerned might know exactly what was proposed and take their course accordingly.

Mr. THOMAS.—The issuing of a White Paper is entirely unnecessary for the purpose which the right hon. gentleman suggests. There are already thousands of schemes and applications. The difficulty is not that people do not know, but to separate the wheat from the chaff.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

Mr. THOMAS, replying to SIR K. WOOD and Mr. L. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.), said that unexpected delays had occurred in the later stages of the work of the Channel Tunnel Committee, owing partly to the necessity for considering additional matter which had been laid before them. It was hoped, however, that the report would be submitted shortly.

THE WHITE PAPER

Mr. THOMAS replied to a series of questions by Mr. MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.), Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden E., U.), Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.), Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.), and Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.) as to the effect on unemployment of his new schemes. He said:—While it is not convenient within the limits of a Parliamentary answer to give the information asked for, hon. members are clearly entitled to it, and, as stated on December 24, I propose to issue very shortly a further statement amplifying the White Paper recently issued.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. THOMAS said that he did not know if it would be possible, in the White Paper, to say how much of the work was fresh employment and how much was replacement of schemes which were terminating.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. THOMAS informed Mr. Hannon that grants were approved by the Development (Public Utility) Advisory Committee in November towards schemes for electrifying the London Midland and Scottish Railway between Dagenham and Upminster and also the Wirral section (Birkenhead to West Kirby and Bidston Junction to New Brighton). It was anticipated that an early start would be made on both these works. The company had also undertaken to electrify the track between Barking and Dagenham. Following upon the remission of the Railway Passenger Duty, the Southern Railway Company proposed to electrify their line between Coulsdon and Brighton, Redhill and Guildford, and Preston Park and Worthing. Contracts for a considerable amount of this work were expected to be let shortly. The company had also announced their intention to electrify by next summer their lines between Hounslow Junction, Whitton Junction and Windsor, Dartford and Gravesend, and Wimbledon and West Croydon. Mr. WISE (Leicester E., Lab.) asked if figures could be given showing the effect on unemployment of the measures which the right hon. gentleman was taking to revive export trade. Mr. THOMAS said it was impossible to do that. It was perfectly true that the effect of certain schemes of rationalization which he was encouraging because they were in the interest of the country must be to add to the unemployed and not to decrease them. It was no good running away from that fact. In addition, the railway companies were understood to be considering further schemes of electrification.

Mr. HANNON asked if any progress had been made with the L.N.E.R. scheme in relation to Liverpool Street Station. Mr. THOMAS replied that the difficulty in this matter was that it could not be disconnected from the whole problem of London traffic. Negotiations on those lines were taking place at present.

COAST PROTECTION BILL

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham) informed Mr. H. W. RUSSELL (Tynemouth, U.) and Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) that he was not at present in a position to indicate when it would be possible to take the money resolution for the Coast Protection Bill. In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. MACDONALD added that he had indicated earlier that the Bill would not be proceeded with unless it were regarded with something like general agreement. It was because it was not so regarded that there had been the delay.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The following members were successful in the ballot for notices of motions for Wednesdays, January 22 and 29 and February 5 and 12, and gave notice of their intention to move resolutions on the subjects named:—

Mr. Remer (Macclesfield, U.).—The necessity of Empire Free Trade (January 29).

Miss Wilkinson (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.).—The necessity of improving our trade with Russia. (February 5.)

Mr. P. Oliver (Blackley, L.).—The effect of the present rating system and street paving charges on housing development. (February 12.)

Mr. McElwee (Manchester, Hulme, Lab.).—Sittings of the House. (January 22.)

Mr. Ramsbotham (Lancaster, U.).—The condition of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services. (February 12.)

Mr. W. M. Adamson (Cannock, Lab.).—Representation of the Universities in the House of Commons. (February 12.)

Mr. Grundy (Rother Valley, Lab.).—Extension of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers. (January 29.)

Major Colville (Midlothian, N., U.).—The failure of H.M. Government to frame a policy to help the depressed heavy industries. (February 5.)

Sir B. Falle (Portsmouth, N., U.).—Certain anomalies in regard to officers of the Royal Navy, more particularly with regard to marriage allowances. (January 22.)

Mr. Vaughan (Forest of Dean, Lab.).—The constitution and powers of county standing joint committees. (January 22.)

Mr. Mathers (Edinburgh, N., Lab.).—The government of Scotland. (January 29.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle (St. Albans, U.).—The abuse of social reform. (January 22.)

Mr. Tinker (Leigh, Lab.).—Payment of pensions at 60. (February 12.)

Mr. Somerset (Belfast, N., U.).—The linen trade of this country. (February 5.)

Mr. Milner (Leeds, S.E., Lab.).—The incidence of rating. (January 29.)

Miss Lee (Lanark, N., Lab.).—Family allowances. (February 5.)

ARBITRATION (FOREIGN AWARDS) BILL

The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill passed Report stage and was read a third time.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

THE TRAINING CENTRES

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair, on a Supplementary Estimate of £4,150,000 for expenses of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), explained that £4,000,000 was required to meet payments in connexion with transitional conditions during the year ending March 31 next; £300,000 to meet additional charges thrown on the Employment Exchanges for administration; and £100,000 for the training of unemployed young men. Against that total of £4,400,000 the sum of £250,000 could be set off as appropriations in aid. The £3,500,000 voted just before the recess to make effective the principle of equal terms between the Exchequer, employers, and workmen, as recommended by the Blanesburgh Committee, was insufficient to carry on the Fund until the end of the financial year, and the estimate would provide the additional amount required. The increased sum for salaries, wages, and allowances was largely due to improved placing facilities at the Exchanges. As a result of those improvements the number of persons placed in employment between April and December, 1929, was 1,166,254, compared with 966,079 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges that were filled was 87 per cent. of the whole of the notifications during the first nine months of the current financial year. This satisfactory result was due, not only to the fact that emphasis was being put upon the placing of men by the Exchanges, but to the growing knowledge among employers generally of the actual work being done by the Exchanges.

As to the £100,000 needed for the training of the young unemployed men for settlement oversea and preparing them for transference, £60,000 was required for additional capital expenditure on two non-residential centres for training handy men and for the adaptation and improvement of existing centres. Three new centres were opened last year, each with a capacity of 400 places. These centres would together enable 3,000 additional men to be trained annually. There were now eight non-residential training centres, and, in addition, places for a small number of handy men at residential oversea training centres. The total number of places available for trainees was now 3,300. It was proposed to open two further centres, each to take 400 at a time, and this extension would bring the total annual output of the centres up to between 9,000 and 10,000 men. The Ministry welcomed an investigation into the work these centres were doing to keep alive the fingers, the eyes, and the spirits of the men in them. Arrangements had been made for the admission to the training and transfer instructional centres of married men, of young single men who had hitherto been debarred from taking advantage of these facilities owing to the fact that a large part of their unemployment benefit went to the upkeep of their families, and of older single men up to the age of 45. Trade union secretaries had expressed alarm at the condition of young people in particular who had been idle for any length of time. The men's organizations and representatives clearly recognized that the deterioration which took place when men were unemployed was lamentable, and so far as they could aid by advice and influence towards the taking of training or reconditioning in any way, they had given their services.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) asked whether the Parliamentary Secretary could say what proportion or how many of the places in the oversea training centres were now filled. That was the real test of how they were going ahead.

Mr. LAWSON said that all he could say offhand was that for oversea purposes they were not all occupied. He added some figures relating to particular places, and said that the department had to keep a certain margin. The Australian position had changed recently; and the position varied, too, in the case of Canada.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND hoped that later the Minister would put the Committee in real possession of the state of affairs with regard to the training centres.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said the estimate was brought forward to deal with a Bill which had not yet finished its stages in either House of Parliament. The unemployment figures after the Christmas holidays showed a formidable rise, and on this occasion there had been no pre-Christmas fall. The rise was being maintained and the figures for January 6 showed an increase of over 20,000 persons above those at the same time last year, when the Conservative Government was in power. He prophesied that when the return for the following fortnight was published, it would be found that the unemployment figures were above those of a year ago. Before the recess Mr. Snowden had said that Mr. Churchill had robbed the fund of £10,000,000 a year. Was it suggested that the fund was robbed by lowering workmen's contributions? If so, was it the intention of the Government to restore the rate of workmen's contributions? The number of State-aided houses under construction in England and Wales last November was 5,700 less than in November, 1928, when a Conservative Government was in office. That meant that under the present Government key men were being thrown on the dole, and with them many others were affected. In Scotland there had also been a fall of 5,000 in the number of State-aided houses under construction. Yet Parliament was being asked to vote £4,000,000 more to keep men walking about the streets idle who, under the late Administration, were building houses for people to live in.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) said they ought to be told whether, in order to avoid a call for further large sums of money for administration, it was the intention to carry out the scheme, referred to by the Under-Secretary for Scotland in Glasgow, of giving 30s. a week pensions to all persons over 60 now engaged in industry. Was that a serious utterance or was it merely a propaganda speech with no real meaning in it? He did not see the necessity for spending so much money on training centres. The training had no relation to finding work. What jobs could the people get who were being trained for overseas? He was getting letters weekly from people who had been sent overseas requesting money to get home. In both Canada and Australia they were suffering acute poverty, and if they returned here they could at least get unemployment benefit. It was no use training people in trades which were already overmanned and had large numbers seeking employment.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), referring to the explanation in the estimate that some of the increased sum required for salaries, wages, and allowances was due to "increased activity in placing men in employment," said the Committee were entitled to know what that meant. What was this increased activity? What areas and what body of men were affected by it? Was it on a large scale and was the Lord Privy Seal's Department cooperating with the Minister of Labour and her officials?

SIR O. MOSLEY, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Smethwick), said he was unable on that estimate to describe any measure adopted by the Government which would provide work as distinguished from benefits. He had never claimed that in the period of time which had yet elapsed the unemployment figures would be affected by any measures which a Government could undertake. At this stage the Government could not be judged by their achievements one way or the other. It was clear that with certain unusual factors the recent increase in the unemployment figures was of the usual seasonal character. He did not claim either success for the Government in mitigating that usual increase, nor did he recognize the failure of the Government in that customary increase. He did not at this stage either claim success or admit failure. It was far too early by any standard they had themselves set up or any reasonable man had ever adopted to judge the present Government by the actual facts of the situation. (A UNIONIST MEMBER.—"How long do you want?") They had always rigorously avoided any time-table whatsoever for the culmination of the Government's efforts in success.

The unemployment problem was not one which they could dogmatically say would come to its appointed end at an appointed date. It required that the whole resources of the State should be mobilized, very much as Mr. Lloyd George mobilized them during the War, and employed in a continuous struggle over a long and possibly indefinite period of time until, by a variety of measures, they arrived at a victorious conclusion. In all probability during the course of that struggle it would be found that many attempts which they made would be frustrated, and that many avenues to success which they had believed to be closed were open to energetic action. But the measures which the Government were employing must take longer for their fruition than the short period of time that the Government had been in office.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, who had asked about retirement pensions, Sir O. Mosley added that the Committee appointed some months ago to inquire into the whole question had finished its work and had reported. It would be for the Cabinet in due course to make a pronouncement on the matter. Nothing was more dangerous than to confuse their long-term reconstruction programme with their short-term programme. Because the long-term programme, known as rationalization, must involve in the first instance an aggravation of unemployment, it provided them with the great necessity for a short-time programme of constructive and useful works which would add to the economic equipment of the country and bridge the gulf between the present situation and the permanent reconstruction of the country. The measures which the Government had in contemplation made a real attempt in both directions. He believed that not only could they reconstruct the industries of this country so as to make them the foremost in the world, but that in the period that must elapse before they reached the fruits of these measures they could devise plans and schemes that would afford early relief to those suffering from unemployment to-day.

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) asked when this series of really necessary commitments of the Government was coming to an end. It might be possible to defend any particular item by itself, but they could not really judge it fairly unless they were given the total of the commitments to which it belonged. They might be handicapping and stultifying themselves for any real and final solution by dribbling away their resources on not very well considered emergency measures. This one question of unemployment was ousting all other questions from the mind of the ordinary man, who was already suspicious of politics and might soon become disgusted and turn for help to unauthorized practitioners and what might be dangerous remedies. They ought not to confine themselves to consultation. The Prime Minister's luncheon parties were not enough. It would be necessary in the near future to broaden our executive basis and bring into administrative work the right kind of private citizen.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) said we were years behind our competitors in the matter of rationalization, and the Government were holding up the process. There was no evidence of constructive desire on the part of the Government; they simply concentrated on doling out public money for which they could not possibly get any return.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) doubted whether the country would be able to meet all these new and increasing liabilities.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said this estimate was the price of the Government's failure to fulfil any one of the gay promises which they held out to the electorate as recently as May last. Perhaps the worst feature of the speech of the Chancellor of the Duchy was the self-satisfied complacency with which he viewed the immediate future of this problem. If that was the attitude of mind of the Government, if they really hoped never to do any better than this miserable pittance, then the immediate outlook for them and the nation was indeed bad.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) said that when the House was asked to pass a vote for £4,000,000, they were entitled to know what further demands were likely to be made on them in the near future.

MISS BONDFIELD AND THE TRAINING CENTRES

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), referring to housing and unemployment, said that figures as to houses under construction had been quoted which showed a diminution, but the next group of figures showed that the turn of the tide had begun as the result of the policy of the present Government. In October, 1929, there were for England and Wales 5,453 authorizations, in November 4,381, and in December 8,934. The December figure was greater than the figure for any previous month of 1929. The greatest number of authorizations reached previously was 6,727 in March. The Government were in regard to the estimate acting constitutionally. There were complete precedents for their action, but they did not want to depend on precedents but on common sense. Part of the increase in the estimate was due to the increased work which she desired to pursue in relation to juvenile unemployment centres. There was bound to be a certain amount of unavoidable dislocation in the change over from the old to the new style of administration under the Insurance Act. She asked for the sympathy of the House and the cooperation of members of Parliament in their constituencies so that the change over might work as smoothly as possible. There were three groups of training centres. In the handy men centre there were 3,300 places and at the end of the year there were 2,689 men actually in training. It must not be assumed, however, that there were always 600 places vacant. In the group for overseas training there were 1,220 places; 9,640 trainees had passed through those centres. At present there were 670 men in training, a very low figure compared with the number of places available. There had been admitted for training to go to Australia 2,830 applicants, of whom 2,366 completed the course or found employment before completion. For training to go to Canada 6,810 had been admitted and 4,893 completed the course or found employment before completion. It was common knowledge that policy in regard to Canada received a sudden check, but they must not be discouraged by setbacks of that kind. At present more men were prepared to go to the Dominions than could be taken.

An interesting experiment in connexion with the Zoological Society was being carried out at Whipsnade. The society was prepared to take 160 men on work that would last two years, and the Ministry of Labour was to be responsible for finding all the labour required. That would be a great help for the transference schemes and would help the distressed areas. The opposition of local authorities, notably the London County Council, to transference schemes had been steadily lessening. The accumulative neglect and shortsightedness of those who had had the control of industry had brought them to a position where they had got to rationalize or go under. For probably two, three, or four months more the unemployment figures would be uncertain and might possibly go up. But she was confident that they could feel the determination to turn the corner as speedily as possible.

Mr. W. S. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) urged that the Insurance Fund should be reorganized on lines which, among other things, should have regard to the large number of wage-earners who steadily contributed to it but received no benefits for their contributions.

SIR J. POWER (Wimbledon, U.) said that two forces seemed to be at work in the Government. One force was represented by the Lord Privy Seal, who was preaching the need of the extension of our trade in order to find more employment; the other was represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in threatening to remove the McKenna duties was confronting 600,000 workers with the possible loss of their employment.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said the great weakness of the training scheme of the Ministry of Labour was that there was no guarantee that the men would be found employment after they had been trained. It seemed to him that this was a waste of good money. If the Government would declare that they were prepared to form a committee to deal with the unemployment question and invite the Conservative and Liberal Parties to join it he believed it would be possible to get some result worth having.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENEAGE (Louth, U.) entered a protest on behalf of members representing rural constituencies against the Government's lack of attention to unemployment in those areas.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had been rightly apologetic in his speech, for the situation warranted an apologetic tone. When the Government came into office in June the unemployment figure was 60,000 less than the year before. After the Government had been in office eight months it was 20,000 more than a year before. The policy of rationalization was intended to decrease costs in industry and thus to regain our foreign trade, but all the time far greater burdens were being put on industry than would ever be taken off by rationalization.

The amendment was negatived by 242 votes to 102—majority, 140, and the Vote was agreed to.

COLLECTING CHARITIES BILL

POWERS OF THE HOME SECRETARY

On the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Collecting Charities (Regulation) Bill,

Mr. E. BROWN protested that the Bill proposed to give extraordinary powers to the Home Office. That Department would be empowered to make absolutely unspecified regulations regarding any collecting charities which desired to make house-to-house collections, to have collections in places of public entertainment, or even to exhibit collecting boxes in shops. In the preceding debate on the Bill the Home Secretary informed the House that the larger societies had approved these proposals. He would like to know what promises had been made to induce those societies to abate their hitherto strong opposition, and, further, what would be the position of smaller organizations? It was essential to know whether house-to-house collections were to be allowed only when approved by the local authority, and, in this connexion, whether the great missionary societies of the Churches were to be brought under the Bill, as most of their collections were made from door to door by children organized by Sunday schools. Other important points were what type of regulations the Home Secretary had in mind; whether there was to be a right of appeal, and, if so, to what authority.

SIR K. WOOD said that under the Bill, as presented to the House, the Charity Commissioners could absolutely close down a charity without any right of appeal. The Bill called for scrutiny by every member of the House. (Hear, hear.) The report of the Departmental Committee stated that, out of some 8,000 charities, there were only some 100 which might be said to be preying on the public, and that hardly justified the drastic provisions in the Bill. Was the Home Secretary going to make regulations for an individual charity or regulations which would apply to all charities? In the former case it would lead to great difficulties in Home Office administration and for the charities themselves. If the regulations were made generally applicable they would work very hardly on smaller societies which were doing equally good work with the larger charities. The London County Council, which had had great experience in these matters, had brought a number of points before the Home Office. They urged that if there was any question about the administration of charities they should all satisfy a competent authority. He did not think that there would be many charities which would object to that mode of procedure. The County Council suggested a system of registration under which, when a charity had satisfied a licensing authority, it would be free to carry on its beneficent work. He hoped that a reply would be given to the points raised by the County Council.

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) said that as one interested in Catholic charities he considered that it would be a monstrous thing to set up this inquisitorial system to examine every proposal for carrying out the charitable dictates of the people.

Mr. BOWEN (Crewe, Lab.) hoped that some modifications would be made in the Bill because people regarded with apprehension the possibility of being treated as pedlars if they wished to assist in hospital collections. The Bill would also prevent spontaneous collections for charity.

Mr. P. OLIVER (Blackley, L.) said that secretaries of hospitals in the north of England were perturbed at the effect that the Bill might have on their voluntary collections.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary for the Home Department (Wednesbury), said that in this Bill, the provisions of which were based on recommendations of a Departmental Committee appointed under the Unionist Government, they were seeking to meet a demand put forward by the charitable organizations themselves. By the measure it was sought to provide means by which investigation could be made into the affairs of a collecting charity which was suspected of fraud or of being grossly mismanaged. The Home Secretary was empowered by Clause 3 to make regulations governing house-to-house collections, collections made in places of public entertainment, or public refreshment, and the exhibition of collecting boxes in shops and similar places. The Home Secretary recognized that Clause 3 gave rise to anxiety, and he would be prepared in Committee to make drastic amendments to meet the views of the House and thereby secure, if possible, unanimity for the remaining stages. It was also intended so to amend the Bill as to permit an appeal to the High Court against an order of the Charity Commissioners for the regulation of a charity under Clause 2, an appeal to Quarter Sessions against the refusal of a licence to any collector on the ground of his bad character, and an appeal to the Charity Commissioners against the refusal of a licence on the ground of fraud or maladministration of the charity itself. The regulations were to apply to all charities, but the War charities now governed by various Acts of Parliament would be excepted by amendments which would be moved in Committee. The Home Secretary was most anxious that the regulations should be drawn in a broad and generous spirit and that there should be nothing in them calculated to cripple charities, national or local, which were above suspicion, or to prevent the creation of new charities. The endeavour would be to safeguard the interests of all concerned, including the contributing public.

Mr. DEVLIN (Fermanagh and Tyrone, Nat.) was speaking at 11 o'clock when, under the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

The Select Committee on Estimates was appointed.

The House adjourned at five minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Introductions of Lord Marley and Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede.

Road Traffic Bill, report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Private members' motions: Mr. McElwee, sittings of the House; Sir B. Falle, Naval officers' marriage allowances.

LORD BLEDISLOE ON NEW ZEALAND

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY LUNCHEON

Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General-designate of New Zealand, and Mr. T. M. Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, were the guests of the Royal Empire Society at luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Victoria. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., presided, and was supported by Lord Passfield (Secretary for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies), Lord Jellicoe, Lord Liverpool, and Mr. A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty).

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "Our Guests."

LORD BLEDISLOE, in reply, referred to the fatal accident on the Tasman glacier, New Zealand, reported in *The Times* yesterday, and said they would all wish to express their deep sympathy with the relatives of those who had lost their lives.

Continuing, Lord Bledisloe said he was interested to learn that there was no country in the world where the average standard of education was higher than in New Zealand. There was certainly none, with the possible exception of Denmark, where the organized marketing of land produce had reached, in recent years, such a pitch of excellence. The interchange of trade between the Dominions and the Old Country was generally spoken of as involving payment for the land products of the former by the factory products of the latter. There was, however, one sphere in which there seemed to be an opportunity for British farmers to become the customers of the New Zealand farmers to a quite considerable extent, if the latter, at least in suitable localities, were prepared to grow grass and clover seeds for sowing in this country. Recent research would seem to indicate that there was no country in the world better suited for raising seeds of pasture plants than New Zealand, and she might thus secure a valuable trade which went to-day mainly to Scandinavia and Central Europe. Lady Bledisloe and himself would go to New Zealand determined to identify themselves with the interests, ideals, and ambitions of those among whom it would be their privilege to live for the next five years regardless of race, party, or creed. Whatever difference as to details there might be between politicians at home and oversea they must all be agreed that in future they must think in terms of Empire rather than of nation, and do all in their power to develop to the utmost mutual knowledge, mutual confidence and help. (Cheers.)

THE MEANING OF EMPIRE

Mr. WILFORD also replied. He referred to the part taken by Lord Bledisloe in the grass land question, which was of vital interest to New Zealand, and said that he would be welcomed by producers in that country. In New Zealand they lived on the rim of the wheel of Empire. They could not get a real perspective of the Empire until they got away from the hub. Some of them who lived 11,000 miles away had perhaps a strong conception of the meaning of the Empire. They knew that their trade routes were the arteries of their economic life.

LORD PASSFIELD proposed "The Royal Empire Society," and spoke of its many years of work as the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. AMERY, in reply, said that the British Empire was destined to play an ever-increasing part in the progress of the world. They met on a memorable day, because it had witnessed the opening of the great Naval Conference. They all hoped, without any distinction of party, that the Conference might be a success without the impairment of that essential naval security upon which the existence of the British Empire rested. He believed that in the long run it was not limitation or restriction or agreements about armaments that was going to preserve the peace of the world, but policy—that temper and understanding which was able to harmonize conflicting ideals and aspirations. There was no greater school in the world for reconciling conflicting patriotism with a wider patriotism, and varying interests with a wider common interest, than the British Empire, and he believed its example in the world could be a powerful factor for peace. (Cheers.)

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS IN THE EMPIRE

During the year 1929 112 exchanges were effected between teachers in this country and those in the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. In Great Britain and Ireland 51 local education authorities cooperated in the scheme during the year, 22 of them having not previously exchanged their teachers. Of these 112 teachers, 40 went to Canada, 41 to Australia, 24 to South Africa, and seven to New Zealand, and a corresponding number from each of these Dominions have taken their places in the English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh services. There were 10 exchanges between specialist teachers in secondary schools, and an exchange was made between a lecturer at the Bingley Training College and a lecturer at the South African Training College, Cape Town. During this month a further 32 exchanges will take place, and of this number six are men teachers—an increase on previous years. Any teacher who is interested in the scheme for the interchange of teachers may obtain further particulars by writing to the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 124, Belgrave-road, London, S.W.1.

"RIMA" PAINTED AGAIN

Mr. Epstein's sculpture "Rima," in Bird Sanctuary, Hyde Park, was extensively covered with red, green, and black paint last night. A police officer on patrol duty in the park made the discovery shortly before 10 p.m. The paint was still wet and was dripping from the projecting parts of the figure. With the help of other officers a close search of the surrounding ground was made, but nothing was found except empty paint tins.

Full of Energy and Glorious Health!

MERRY and happy—full of energy and romping fun—every father and mother delights in this evidence of glorious health.

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P525

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

OPENING CEREMONY

TEXT OF THE SPEECHES

The speech by the King yesterday opening the London Naval Conference is given on page 14. After his Majesty had left, Mr. Stimson, the chief Delegate of the United States, proposed Mr. MacDonald as Chairman of the Conference. Mr. Stimson said:—

It has been the uniform custom at these Conferences in the past that the Chairman who should preside over the deliberations of the Conference should be chosen from the Delegation of that nation which is the host of the Conference. I think I speak for every member of the visiting Delegations when I say that we feel that we are happy in the person of the Chairman of the British Delegation, who are our hosts on this occasion, and therefore, if there be no objection, I suggest that we choose, as our Chairman for this Conference, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Honourable Ramsay MacDonald.

M. Tardieu (Prime Minister of France) seconded the motion. He said:—

The French Delegation would like to associate themselves whole-heartedly with the suggestion which has just been made by Mr. Stimson, and we hope that the choice we are making of the Rt. Honourable Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to act as Chairman of this Conference really means the expression of the feelings of us all, the feelings of our countries and of ourselves.

MR. MACDONALD

Mr. MacDonald then spoke as follows:—

I am both honoured and obliged by my fellow-Delegates asking me to occupy the position of Chairman of this Conference. All I can say to my fellow-Delegates is that I shall do my very best to facilitate your business and to win your approval of my impartiality.

The gracious speech to which we have just listened both conveys to you the hearty welcome of this country, and also expresses the hope which the people of every nation share, that our labours here may be crowned with success. It is peculiarly appropriate, and is the cause of most ardent satisfaction to us, that this should be the occasion of his Majesty's first public speech since his recent illness, and I venture to offer to him, in your name, our most hearty thanks and congratulations.

Every country to-day—wealthy and poverty-stricken alike—feels the burden of arms, dreads their competitive development, doubts the value of the security which they give, and would like to escape from their influence and their power. And yet, as has been shown again and again, the difficulties in the way are manifold. All, however, come mainly from one source—a lack of confidence. The spirit of doubt whispers, "There will be *some* State which will refuse to carry out its obligations to the community of peaceful States; the machinery of arbitration will break down *somewhere* and *somehow*; do what we may, a situation will arise one day when a deadlock of *some* kind will have to be faced, and there will be but one remaining method, the old-fashioned one of a fight."

Thus a habit of mind, nurtured by the experience of many generations, controls our thinking and our action, casts a shiver of hesitancy over all our peace efforts, and prevents a great change in our attitude to militarism as a means of national security. As a matter of fact, the generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in the spell-bound fastnesses of militarism ought by their failures to enlighten us, so that we break the spell and seek for peace and security by other means. That will come. How marvellously slow it has been. How easy it is to retard the progress of States when old habit can be enlisted to fight enlightened reason.

The whole world, it may be said with almost literal accuracy, is turning its eyes upon us to-day. It expects that we shall deliberate and negotiate on the assumption that, having put our names to Pacts of Peace, we mean to respect our signatures. It prays that we shall not only relieve it of burdens, but establish it still more securely in the ways of peace. It begs us to give public opinion a chance, and to lift our problem out of the narrower scrutiny of the technical expert and put it on to the broader field of the creative statesman. Above all, it demands from us an agreement to stop the competition which has recently begun to show itself both in types and numbers of ships. If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in a feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the recent War.

At the same time, if the Conference and its work are to be justly judged, some appreciation must be shown of the nature of its tasks. Since 1919 the securing of peace has occupied much of the attention of the nations, and very considerable progress has been made. The League of Nations steadily builds up its authority, and in various clauses of its Covenant provides mutual security to well doers and menaces to evil doers among nations. The Peace Pact signed at Paris in 1928, though lacking in machinery, except that which the Covenant supplies for members of the League, is nevertheless a mighty moral bulwark against war—and we must never underestimate the effectiveness of moral bulwarks with no bayonet nor bludgeon behind them. The entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the growing confidence in the Court, and the increase in the number of nations who have signed the Optional Clause, mark definite and, I believe, irrevocable steps in the displacement of military power by judicial process in the settlement of international disputes. Public servants like us will fail in our duty if we do not diminish military power in proportion to the increase of political security.

On the other hand, no one can say that an absolute security for peace and justice has yet been found. There are risks on whichever side one leans. But I take it that the practical view is that political securities must determine the amount of military preparation; that excessive military preparation is not only a wasteful use of national resources, but a weakening of political security; that the military preparation which any one nation feels to be necessary at any given moment must be determined to a considerable degree by the military preparation of other nations, so that no nation is free, *except by international agreement*, to pursue a policy of disarmament beyond certain rigidly defined limits. Steps toward disarmament must be international agreements; the agreements themselves (whatever language is used or figures inserted) must not menace the signatory nations; they should be subject to review at reasonably frequent intervals so that the political movements towards security may be used progressively to reduce arms.

This Conference has therefore to value the securities now afforded to the nations by the political guarantees I have referred to, and agree mutually upon how far they can, on the assumption of a continuing peace, reduce arms. I dare affirm that in the naval programmes of the leading naval Powers there is a margin between real security needs and actual or projected strengths, and the world expects this Conference to eliminate that margin.

It will both smooth and shorten our work perhaps if we would assume two things in our discussions. The first is that we have different needs imposed upon us by geographical position, world responsibility, points of attack in the event of war. Conferences have broken down because there has been an unwillingness, or an inability, to understand that this is so; that, therefore, a ton used in ships for one purpose is a totally different thing from a ton used in ships for another purpose. I know that the plea of "need" can be stretched almost to infinity, and that in it lurks danger, but if peace is in our hearts, and a reduction of armaments in our minds, the substance of what constitutes "need" can be fairly admitted by each of us as regards the others and can be satisfied in the form and the provisions of an agreement, and the Conference be a conspicuous success.

The second thing which we might assume is this. Although armaments cannot be divided into water-tight compartments—naval, land, and air forces—for practical purposes we must discuss them separately, always remembering, when coming to our conclusions regarding each arm, that it has a relationship to the other two. If we are willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it comes to be reviewed again in a few years hence our attitude will depend upon what other Powers have done as regards land and air armaments in the meantime. All the nations have not the same interest in each arm, but they have all an interest in the general armed state of the world. The way of Great Britain is on the sea, for it is a small island. The stock of its people came dashing across the sea; its defence and its highroads have been the sea; its flag is a flag of the sea. Our Navy is no mere superfluity to us. It *is* us. So if this country can make a contribution to peace which will be one of deeds as well as of words, it must be as a naval Power.

That is why last June, after several attempts had been made unsuccessfully to get such an understanding between the United States and ourselves as would make a wide international agreement possible, President Hoover, through his newly appointed Ambassador in London, proposed to me that we should explore our differences once more and that, if we could overcome what had hitherto defied us, we might ask the naval Powers which had taken part in the Washington Conference in 1921 and 1922 to meet again to try and agree upon an equilibrium in strengths and competitive building, reduce expenditure on ships and bring fleets down in size, and as a result present to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission sitting at Geneva an agreement which can be related to its wider work and form part of the material which will ultimately go before a general Disarmament Conference.

This was the sole purpose of our conversations and journeyings; that is why we are here. This place, and that where we are to meet subsequently (St. James's Palace), have seen many great gatherings come and part, many deeds done, which history guards with zealous pride and watchful memory. It may well be that this Conference which has been so auspiciously opened this morning by his Majesty will be destined to rank with the most memorable and the most beneficial of them all. If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security, but indeed strengthen it by that very act, the London Naval Conference of 1930 will undoubtedly take its place among the great landmarks which tell the stages and events by which mankind has advanced in wisdom and enlightenment.

MR. STIMSON

Mr. Stimson followed. He said:—

Mr. Chairman,—We are profoundly impressed by the significance of the speeches we have just heard, by the cordial and hospitable welcome extended to us by his Majesty the King, and by the wise analysis of our problems which has been presented by the Prime Minister. I am so convinced that all the members of this Conference sympathize with the lofty idealism that has been expressed by the two preceding speeches that I look forward with confident hope to the success of our labours. I deem it an auspicious event that our first meeting at this Conference, in which there must be a spirit of understanding and cooperation, should take place in the Houses of Parliament, which have for Americans a deep significance as the cradle of our jurisprudence and of our fundamental ideas of human liberty.

The use of international conference for the purpose of limiting and reducing armaments is a recent development in world affairs, so recent that a number of our colleagues at this table participated in the labours of the Washington Conference, the first of the series of efforts devoted to this great end. That conference was a first step on a long road of international endeavour in limitation and reduction upon which the world has started. We may well feel that this beginning was a momentous event in the history of the human race. We may well derive a legitimate gratification from the knowledge that we have lived in days when, for the first time, human thoughts and desires for disarmament reach practical and tangible expression. I feel, too, that it is important to emphasize the fact that we do not look upon this effort towards disarmament as final.

Naval limitation is a continuous process. We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive stages, by frequent revision and improvement. Human affairs are not static but are moving, and, we believe, improving. A solution reached to-day, however perfect, may not respond to conditions at a later date. We sincerely hope that an increased feeling of security may enable still more drastic reduction in the future. For that reason we feel that the sound and obvious course is to reach such agreements as may be possible now, with the knowledge that they are open to revision at appropriate periods. We are convinced that in attacking now the naval problem we are following the practical and common-sense path. We believe that any solution which we can make of that problem will be a tangible contribution to the success of the wider problem of general disarmament.

There is a relationship between the land, sea, and air forces which constitute national defence. We believe that a limitation of any one of these will contribute to an enlightened limitation of the others. While the greatest contribution my country can make to the general cause of disarmament is in naval matters, still it must not be forgotten that our ultimate aim is a general solution of the disarmament problem and a consequent lessening of the risks of war. For that reason, however great the achievements of this Conference in regard to the naval problem, our zeal in the general cause of disarmament and our efforts to contribute to the future success of further endeavours in other fields will continue unabated. We have endeavoured to study the particular problems and difficulties of the other nations as well as our own; we have come here to try to find a solution acceptable to all, of benefit to all, and of benefit to the peace and stability of the world. There are many problems, we know, but each problem before us seems to us far outweighed by opportunity to serve civilization. We are ready to stay here until the problems are solved, until the opportunities are grasped, and until we can give to the world an agreement that will carry us happily on to the time when we meet again in the same spirit to look over the situation anew.

Mr. Chairman, we have had relations with the members of each Delegation here which have given us the assurance of the good will, patience, and wisdom which they will contribute to the success of our endeavours. We assure you, on our part, that we are prepared to cooperate in the fullest measure to do our utmost to appreciate the difficulties of others and to continue such work as long as may be necessary to achieve our purpose. Our peoples demand of us a success; they recognize the disaster that a failure of this Conference would bring to their dearest hopes, and they are determined that we shall succeed.

MR. FENTON

Mr. Fenton (Australia), who followed, said:—

Mr. Chairman,—On behalf of his Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and of the people of Australia, I most earnestly desire to associate myself with the remarks that have been made by previous speakers in acknowledging the gracious speech of his Majesty the King. I also wish to acknowledge the very fine spirit of concord permeating the speeches of delegates.

From Australia to London, and indeed from several other interested countries to London, is a long-distance call, but we hold that no sacrifice is too great that is directed towards the object of international peace. The peoples ask for relief from some at least of the onerous burden of naval armament, an opportunity to turn a greater portion of a country's effort to nobler aims, and such things are just the fruits of peace mankind expects. It will not be regarded as an intrusion upon the peculiar preserves of any Delegation when I say I firmly believe that the peoples of all parts of the world fervently desire concord among the nations, and it seems to me there is laid upon us the duty to evolve some scheme that will help towards achieving that end. In unity there is security.

At this stage, however, it is only necessary for me to say that the Government and the people of Australia are in hearty accord with the motives and aims of those responsible for this Conference. The Government and the people of Australia extend the hand of friendship to all nations represented here and will do all possible to create and maintain good will among all States and peoples. As the result of our deliberations I pray it may be said that this Conference has set its seal to a document which may be regarded as a distinct and definite move towards that great goal, "On earth peace, good will towards men."

COLONEL RALSTON

Colonel Ralston, who spoke next, said:—

Mr. Chairman,—For the Dominion of Canada, I humbly thank his Majesty for his gracious welcome. The eloquent words to which we have just listened have emphasized, I know, the satisfaction which is everywhere apparent that his Majesty has honoured this occasion and signally marked it by his Royal presence and his memorable and gracious speech.

And while his Majesty's participation is welcomed by all the nations represented here, I know that it is received by the nations that compose the British Commonwealth with peculiar pleasure. Each has its separate sphere and authority; there is no subordination among ourselves, but the allegiance and loyalty which each bears to the Crown in the person of his Majesty is the living expression of the tie which unites this great Empire.

And let me add this, that nowhere in the Empire could the devotion and affection to our Sovereign be greater than in Canada, where the descendants of two great races, with those who come from time to time to our shores, have united to develop and to foster a nationality which rests for its harmony, its tolerance, and its assurance of liberty on the freedom and security which is guaranteed by the British Crown.

Canada comes here, Mr. Chairman, with no assumption of undue prominence or importance. Canada hopes only for the opportunity to be useful and helpful to all those who really bear the burden of this great event. She is fully conscious that she is so situated as to be spared, in some degree, at least, the anxiety which is felt by other nations with regard to security. At the same time she has when the need arose assumed what she conceived to be her national responsibility and has shared with other nations of the world in full measure the bitter experiences of war.

Our Dominion is in close accord with the development in world affairs which has been referred to by the chairman so eloquently this morning, which looks not wholly toward armament for security but also toward machinery which forestalls the necessity for force by disposing of differences on the basis of discussion and reason; and if her experience, and perhaps intimate experience, can be put to any service in the deliberations of this conference, she gladly tenders it for that purpose. And so, Mr. Chairman, Canada unites with all the nations assembled here in earnest and fervent hope that definite and practical results may be achieved concerning the questions which confront this Conference.

May I add what has already been emphasized, that those hopes are intensified and animated by this thought, that a successful outcome of this Conference will be received by a rather anxious world as evidence of a genuine determination to work out ways and means, as it were, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, for after all that ultimate achievement and that high enterprise is the supreme business to which we, with the other nations of the world, have pledged unalterably our national honour and our joint endeavour.

M. TARDIEU

M. Tardieu then addressed the Conference, saying:—

The immediate object of this Conference is to promote the solution of a great problem under its two aspects—namely, the problem of the limitation and of the reduction of naval armaments. This we knew, and it is to solve this problem that our five countries meet here to-day. But we also know that, within that limited field, we shall presently make a decisive experiment in the organization of peace, and this makes us fully conscious of the gravity of the occasion. A decisive experiment, for last April the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament at Geneva recognized that it was impossible for them to make further progress in their work before a preliminary agreement between the naval Powers had been arrived at.

We are now invited by the British Government to make this preliminary agreement, so that our London Conference of January, 1930, takes its natural place in a necessary and logical succession of events. This work is not one which can be evaded. The only question, as Roosevelt once said, is whether we shall do it well or otherwise. The problem before us in its exact terms is the following:—Our success in the limited task we are undertaking will open the way to the success of the whole effort for disarmament. Our failure might postpone it for an indefinite period. Thus our responsibility to the world which observes us and will pass judgment upon us is clearly defined.

The task is not an easy one. In our modern world, where rights, obligations, and interests are so inextricably mixed, the position of the maritime States shows evidently the greatest complexity. No mathematical formula will be equal to the solution of such a problem, for no formula will resist the pressure of life. That is why I felt so satisfied when, a few minutes ago, I heard the eminent Prime Minister of Great Britain declaring that to know and understand each other our first duty is to bring into full light the respective needs of each.

Our needs as naval Powers are a positive factor, a factor which can be measured and compared, and which, if interpreted in such a spirit of mutual understanding as leads us at present, can supply the basis for the mutual positions of to-morrow, to be fixed by agreement for such a period as our Conference may decide. Our needs are determined, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald so justly observed, by our geographical positions, our historical conditions, our economic, maritime, colonial, political, and defensive situations. Taken together, they define what is called a nation. We must take them as our starting points in order to find, between the imperative duties imposed upon us by our security and the provisions required for its protection, the honest and sincere middle term, which will lead first to the limitation and then to the reduction of the heavy burden at present borne by mankind.

Is it necessary to add that the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact have, in a considerable measure, transformed absolute needs into relative ones? Each of us, from our different points of view, which must now come nearer one another, can without further delay look at those needs of ours as connected with an increasing amount of guarantees. And this is just what we call the organization of peace.

Our present problem is how to move from the stage we have reached to the following stage. Against the forces of the past we must now win the finest of victories—the victory of the peoples of good will. The weapon to win that victory is our faith, which alone will lead us to the necessary technical arrangements. We are confident in the coming generations, certain as we are that they will answer our call, if we know how to bind them by clear and open pledges, whose lasting value will be based upon the living foundations of our national existence.

In this capital of Great Britain, full of such great historical memories, and when we had such a gracious welcome from his Majesty the King, the inspiring feeling of our respective traditions will fill us with the proud resolution of going a step farther, by giving the world a greater measure of peace.

Several of us have just arrived from The Hague, where, in other fields, 19 Governments have tried and have succeeded in an effort in the same direction. France brings to you, as her contribution to the common work, both her good will and her will. Gentlemen, let us be equal to the noble duty which our people expect us to do, and which will be done for the benefit of humanity if we approach it in a spirit of firm resolution.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE

Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India) said:—

I rise to express my respectful and profound appreciation of the cordial welcome with which we have been honoured in the gracious speech of his Majesty the King Emperor. It is, indeed, a matter of the deepest gratification to his Majesty's Indian subjects that he has so completely recovered his health and strength as to honour this assembly with his auspicious presence. In the name of the Indian Government and of the Indian people I desire to associate myself with the fervent hope that our deliberations may result in the fullest realization of the peaceful aspirations which, I am sure, animate all our minds, but which, without the concrete agreements that we are striving to attain, will not effect a true advance in civilization. It is, indeed, a privilege which I feel very deeply, to share in your labours for this great common cause, and my countrymen are proud that India is taking part in this epoch-making international assembly.

India is a peace-loving country. Our spiritual heritage has planted in the bosom of every Indian an ardent and unswerving conviction that peace and good will transcend the bounds of mere material interest. Our needs of the present day prompt us to devote all our available resources towards moral and economic advancement. India's anxiety to see peace perpetuated on a basis of reduction and limitation of armaments is as intense as that of any other country. I am confident, therefore, that India's contribution to the welfare of the world will not be unworthy of her ancient civilization.

We shall presently come to consider the hard facts of defensive preparations and our minds will be preoccupied with the details of armaments and the material interests that are at stake. We cannot hope to accomplish our task unless we resolutely follow the path of single-minded and sincere cooperation, guided by that spirit of accommodation which is the precious outcome of mutual forbearance and genuine understanding. The notable progress which has already been made towards the establishment of world-peace will inspire us in our undertaking and we should not hesitate to place due reliance on the moral and spiritual tradition which alone can ensure the development and proper working of the machinery of peace.

Our efforts will be crowned with success if at the conclusion of this Conference we are able to claim that we have reached a further stage towards the realization of the high ideal of the common good of humanity. It is the future of world-civilization which is the issue in this gathering, and my country will do all that lies in its power to forward the great cause.

PROFESSOR SMIDDY

Professor Smiddy, who followed, said:—

On behalf of his Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State, I wish to thank his Majesty for his gracious words, and to express the gratification with which I followed the speech of the Chairman and the speeches of the representatives of the various delegations.

As the representative of a small country which is one of the States-Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is, as well, united by the closest bonds of blood and friendship with the great American Republic, I need hardly say how whole-heartedly my Government desire to see a successful issue to this Conference. Without armaments ourselves, we believe in the fundamental good will of all Governments finally to bestow peace on their peoples. Such an achievement is an urgent necessity for the material and spiritual progress of mankind. No serious effort, certainly no successful effort, can be made to solve the appalling problem of poverty and consequent degradation of large sections of the populations of all States, until the energy now devoted to preparation for war is diverted to the betterment of the lives of the people. That will be the strong motive governing the work of all the delegates to this Conference and it is the most earnest wish of the Government of the Irish Free State that it will lead them along the road towards the abolition of the crime of war.

SIGNOR GRANDI

Signor Grandi then spoke. He said:—

Allow me first of all to express the gratitude of the Italian Delegation for the kind words of welcome which his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to address to the delegates from the different parts of the world convened at this historic meeting on which his Majesty's presence has conferred such dignity and prestige. Allow me also, on behalf of the Italian Delegation, to thank the British Government for the invitation extended to us, the City of London for its hospitality, and the British nation for the cordial reception given us.

Mr. President,—You have appealed to all of us to work in a spirit of good will, so as to secure success for the cause of disarmament. Your words reflect the warmth and nobility of your convictions. With like sincerity and confidence allow me to state that the Italian Delegation will be second to none in its efforts to secure the ends in view. The Fascist Government is desirous of securing real and tangible results in the field of disarmament and security, which it considers indissolubly linked together, for two reasons, one of which I may call national and the other European or world-wide.

The head of the Italian Government, Signor Mussolini, has laid down a vast programme of work for the progress of our country, which requires a long period of peace for its execution, and to which the major resources and best energies of the Italian people are devoted. Italy desires nothing better than to carry out this programme in a peaceful Europe and in a peaceful world. But this is not all. A sense of international solidarity is inborn in the Italian people; all its history and the doctrines of its great thinkers bear witness to this fact; and we are deeply convinced of the need of an international understanding as a basis for that reciprocal confidence essential for pacific progress.

The Fascist Government has always been ready to accept any proposal offering concrete prospects of an agreement for disarmament, and not only has it constantly shown its willingness to give them effect, but it has also spontaneously reduced its armaments and maintained them at a minimum. For this reason the invitation to participate in this Naval Conference was received last October with so much favour by my Government and my country.

As our President has just stated, the eyes of the world are turned to-day towards London, and the Chief Executive of a great country, to whom the cause of peace owes much, President Hoover, rightly referred to this Conference as the most important of those which have met of late years and probably of those which will meet in the future. The nations will judge us by results. They look to us to stop that dangerous competition in naval armaments, only partially checked by the naval holiday secured by the Washington Conference. Above all they hope this Conference will lead to an agreement substantially reducing those huge naval credits which so heavily burden national resources; an agreement which will make it possible to devote to works of peace much of the vast sums now expended on naval armaments. This is what the nations expect from us as representing the five Powers with the largest navies, for they look to the most powerful to set a good example and to take the first step.

This Conference should afford concrete and decisive evidence of our desire not only to limit but also to reduce armaments. Should we merely seek arguments to justify those already existing or planned, the hopes of the peoples will be disappointed and the London Conference will have failed.

I am aware that this is not the proper moment for making specific proposals. During the last few months the Italian Government has carefully followed the conversations between the Governments here represented and participated in them with the sincere desire to help in finding a solution of our problems. We still hope such a solution will be found. We have, however, become convinced that the problem is one calling for courageous action, for in the field of disarmament there is much truth in the saying that "half measures are always a failure."

Gentlemen, the efforts made during the past 10 years and more to secure against the danger of further conflicts the world still suffering from the wounds inflicted by the Great War and to ensure a stable and enduring peace should here be crowned by results marking definite progress in the history of disarmament, heretofore so rich in debates and resolutions, but so poor in concrete results. I know that the difficulties are many and might well seem insuperable were we to face them from the purely technical standpoint; but if they be considered in their wider political aspects and in the spirit in which the Governments of the world, and first and foremost those of the five Great Powers here represented, signed the solemn Pact outlawing war, we ought to be able to overcome them. Let us hope that the experience and authority of the eminent statesmen here assembled and their devotion to the common cause will enable us to find that solution for which the whole world looks.

MR. WAKATSUKI

Mr. Wakatsuki then spoke as follows:—

On this memorable occasion, when his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased personally to open the Naval Conference, it is my agreeable duty to express, on behalf of the Japanese Delegation, our gratitude for his Majesty's cordial message of welcome and good will, and our infinite pleasure at finding him completely restored to good health. To his Britannic Majesty's Government are due our sincere appreciation and esteem for the initiative they have taken in calling the present meeting, and also our thanks for the courtesy, hospitality, and facilities which they are affording us in London.

It is the unanimous desire of the Japanese nation that peace should be lastingly established and the principle of international cooperation be firmly secured and upheld. They are conscious of the compelling need of eliminating the danger of sanguinary and wasteful warfare, and of enabling all nations to work out in peace their own destinies with the assurance of international fairness and justice. The intense interest manifested in Japan in the present Conference is an eloquent sign of the pacific aspirations of our own country.

Japan's policy of peace has been abundantly demonstrated at the conferences at Washington and at Geneva, and in her earnest participation in the manifold activities of the League of Nations. Again, it was in pursuance of the same policy that Japan wholeheartedly associated herself with the spirit and aim of the Pact of Paris. We are now about to embark upon the deliberations of this Conference with that universal testament of peace as our starting point. Moreover, I have every confidence that the Powers here represented fully understand, and are sympathetic with, the attitude and policies of each other. Though not unaware of the delicacy and intricacies of the problems that confront us, I see no insuperable obstacles in our path.

It is my happy privilege to declare at this moment that Japan pledges her free and loyal collaboration with the other Powers in the Conference, and that she is prepared to go, in conjunction with them, to the limit in naval disarmament. She is ready to effect, not merely a limitation, but an actual reduction in naval strengths, which she considers to be an appropriate and necessary programme of peace, as well as a measure for relieving the nations from onerous financial burdens. Her only concern is to keep the sense of national security of the people undisturbed by retaining such force as is adequate for the defence of the Empire, but not sufficient for offensive operations.

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate my confident hope that the Conference will be an unqualified success, and that it will fulfil the eager expectancy of sorely-tried humanity and earn the gratitude of generations to come.

MR. WILFORD

Mr. Wilford, who was the next to speak, said:—

This is a historic gathering in historic surroundings. We of New Zealand who live on the rim of the wheel of the Empire, 11,000 miles from the hub of that wheel, realize that the trade routes of our ships carrying our produce are the veins and arteries of our Commonwealth of Nations. We know that in arriving at a margin of safety for those nations represented at the Conference great difficulties will be experienced, and mutual toleration and forbearance will have to be exercised, as outlined in the gracious speech of his Majesty the King. The world is not manacled to yesterday, and we must move at least abreast of public opinion, which calls aloud that the time has arrived when the competition in armaments, which is the womb of war, must cease.

New Zealand comes to this important gathering understanding that compromise means mutual concession, and when we view and consider the widely different objectives of those nations represented here, we know that we must approach our deliberations, not with single-track minds, but with minds open to reason and not afraid of argument.

The whole world to-day understands that a halt must be called in any race for naval supremacy, but we in the far-away Pacific, the waters of which wash lands carrying half the population of the world, know that our very existence may depend on the protection we can receive, not on the protection we ourselves can supply. With that understanding we are ready to join hands and stand shoulder to shoulder with those who will help to see that the foundations of peace are well and truly laid. Just as after any trouble on land or sea, local or world-wide, an appeal to reason must some day be undertaken, we believe it advisable that such an appeal to reason should come before and not after the catastrophe.

I wish to thank the Prime Minister for his speech of introduction. New Zealand wishes the Conference well in its deliberations, and hopes sincerely that the result will be another milestone on the road to a lasting peace.

MR. TE WATER

Mr. Te Water then rose and spoke as follows:—

I listened with the greatest attention to his Majesty's gracious words of welcome and to the address of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister to the delegates to this Conference. On behalf of the Government and people of South Africa I wish to thank his Majesty and to assure the Prime Minister that my Government is in full accord with the peaceful content of his address.

It is the policy of the South African Government, based upon the geographical situation of its country, its economic needs, and upon the character of the South African people, to accord full support to any international movement which is directed towards world-peace. South Africa is a member of the League of Nations and, in conjunction with the nations represented at this Conference, gave its eager signature to the Kellogg Pact and subscribed willingly to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The growth of international armaments can only be viewed by her as a phenomenon of war and as a threat to the peace of the world. This Conference has been called to agree to the limitation of naval armaments. That is a gesture of peace, and an undoubted sign of the attitude of those peoples who have sent their representatives to this Conference. Accordingly, the only desire with which South Africa enters this Conference is to assist in contributing towards the successful issue of its deliberations; to consider all problems justly; and to entertain, at all times, good will towards those other peoples who are represented here.

The Prime Minister, in concluding the proceedings, said:—

As the time has gone very quickly the last two speeches which have been delivered, with the consent of the speakers, will appear in French in the official report of the Conference and they will not be translated at the present moment.

That finishes the business of this Session. The Conference will resume sitting on Thursday at 10 a.m. It will meet in Committee on Thursday at 10 o'clock at St. James's Palace for Committee operations.

STONE AGE SKELETONS

SPECIMENS FROM KENYA ON VIEW IN LONDON

A type series of Stone Age skulls discovered by the East African Archæological Expedition, which has been working in Kenya since August, 1926, under the leadership of Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, will be on exhibition in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the rest of this week, together with three complete skeletons in a good state of preservation, a number of tools found in association with the human remains, and a series of modern skulls from the district, for purposes of comparison.

One skeleton, though of a comparatively late period (not earlier than B.C. 3,000), is specially interesting on account of the circumstances in which it was found, as well as of its well-preserved condition. It was found at the lowest part of a great burial mound, covered with parts of other skeletons (presumably human sacrifices at the burial of a chief), fine stone pots and mortars, bowls and tools Faience and agate beads were also found, and are taken to indicate that the Stone Age people were in touch with traders from the civilizations of the time.

Two other skeletons, one of a male and another of a young woman, were found among stone tools and animal remains which closely resemble the culture called Aurignacian in Europe. Several of the skulls show clearly the long, narrow head and face of the early type of man, entirely dissimilar from that of the negro, while certain of the others, representing the type commonly found with the Wilton culture, recall certain negro races of to-day, except for the nose, the nasal indices being generally very small.

THE ROMAN FORTRESS AT CAERLEON

BARRACKS FOR FOUR COHORTS

Mr. V. E. NASH-WILLIAMS, Keeper of Archæology in the National Museum of Wales, gave an address on "Recent Excavations within the Roman Legionary Fortress of Caerleon, Monmouthshire," at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, yesterday. He discussed the general character of the fortress in the light of present knowledge and endeavoured to reconstruct the history of the site.

The site of the fortress, he said, had been admirably chosen, and, if it were possible to excavate the whole of it, they would probably have at Caerleon a better type of Roman fortress than anywhere else. The defences provided evidence that the fortress was founded in A.D. 75. There had been two main phases of occupation. In the earlier period the fortress was a timber structure, and it was probable that in the year A.D. 100 there was a reconstruction of the fortress in stone.

He described the character of the barrack buildings, the foundations of which had been excavated, and said the fortress was of sufficient width to contain 24 barrack-buildings, which would have provided accommodation for four cohorts. Further evidence on dates was provided by the coins, tiles, and other articles which had been unearthed.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BUILDING TRADES

A deputation from the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, including Mr. T. Barron (president), Mr. R. Coppock (secretary), and Mr. George Hicks, met Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, at Whitehall, on Monday, and for two hours discussed unemployment in the building trades due to fewer houses being built.

AUSTRALIA DAY IN THE CITY

The annual Australia Day service at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Idol-lane, Great Tower-street, will be held on Monday at 4 p.m. The sermon will be preached by Dr. Archibald Fleming, of St. Columba's, Pont-street. A reception will be held at 5 p.m. at Clothworkers' Hall to meet the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie.

SUCCESS OF HAGUE CONFERENCE

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who arrived home from The Hague Conference yesterday, in a statement to a Press representative, said:—

Well, I am highly satisfied with the results of the Conference. They have exceeded all my expectations. A settlement on all outstanding points has been reached which, I believe, will put the question of reparations on a workable footing and which will give every country a feeling of satisfaction. The points which were left unsettled at the Conference last August, between the creditor Governments and Germany, have been arranged. The gains which I secured then for Great Britain have been fully maintained. There were four or five matters in connexion with the German annuities which led to considerable discussion, but they were all finally arranged in a way which left no feeling of dissatisfaction among the German Delegation.

We finally disposed of the vexed question of the liquidation of private property. One question to which the French attach very great importance was that of the mobilization of the unconditional German annuities. France, as recipient of the greater part of this class of annuities, is very anxious to capitalize as large a part of them as may be practicable as soon as possible. An agreement was made that the German Government will keep out of the foreign money market until the first effort of mobilization has been made.

Considerable discussion took place between the French and German representatives on the question of sanctions, and the Germans accepted a memorandum of a rather innocuous character. This question I regard as more academic than practicable, as it is very unlikely that any occasion will arise which will raise this subject as a practical issue.

Perhaps the most difficult matter we had to settle, and one which led to a good deal of discussion with the Germans, was in regard to the postponement of the transfer of annuities when such transfer might be injurious to the German exchange. A satisfactory solution of this problem was reached and a special advisory committee will consider all the circumstances as to the financial position at the end of a period of postponement.

EAST EUROPEAN REPARATIONS

The most important achievement at the Conference was the settlement of the question of Eastern European reparations. For 10 years this problem has been found to be insoluble. Committees of the League of Nations Assembly have dealt with the matter at every annual session, but have never been able to make any progress towards a solution. At the opening of The Hague Conference we appointed a committee to deal with this matter. When we had cleared away the outstanding matters connected with German reparations I turned my attention to this committee. I was extremely anxious that if it were possible the Conference should settle this question, which has been poisoning the political life of Eastern Europe for the last 10 years. The committee at the end of a fortnight had made no progress. A few firm words, however, had a remarkable effect, and for the last three days of the Conference the committee sat practically night and day, and then found ways of reconciling itself and accepting a settlement on all outstanding questions.

The agreements are of too complicated a nature to be explained to you just now, but it may be said briefly that Austria has been relieved from the payment of all reparations, a reduction has been made in the case of Bulgaria, whose reparations have now been fixed at a very modest figure, and funds have been created under a guarantee of the Great Powers which will deal with the question of sequestrated properties. I am sure that the agreements we have reached will provide final and satisfactory settlements of these long-standing difficulties.

I want to contradict the wholly inaccurate statement which appeared in some of the English newspapers yesterday to the effect that I had demanded from Hungary a larger contribution than she was disposed to accept. There is no truth in this statement. On the contrary, I expressed to Count Bethlen at the meeting referred to my sympathy with Hungary, and declared that I should be no party to imposing upon her any burden which she regarded as being beyond her powers to bear. Count Bethlen expressed his appreciation of my sympathy and help in this matter. Indeed, my action in this question of Eastern

(Continued in next column)

European reparations was confined to acting as mediator between the various parties, and I think I may claim to have been of some service in this respect. At the end of the Conference the heads of every delegation came to me personally to express their gratitude for the assistance I had given to them.

Finally I am sure that this Hague Conference has succeeded in carrying out the mandate given to it of liquidating the financial problems left by the War, and difficulties, both financial and political, which have disturbed the relations of European countries since the War, have been removed. Everybody who took part in the Conference felt that its work had been highly successful.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT

A volume has been issued under the title of "The Electrical Industry of Great Britain" by the Economic and Statistical Department of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Inc. (36, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 42s. net).

The output of the industry in all its manufacturing branches amounted, it is stated, to £75,000,000 in 1924, compared with rather less than £30,000,000 in 1913, and about £14,000,000 in 1907, while in 1928 it had risen to £86,000,000—almost three times the highest pre-War figure and six times that of 1907. In 1911 it employed about 66,000 workers, in 1913 about 80,000, but in 1923 this total had risen to 136,000 and in 1929 to 181,000, excluding the more highly paid staff.

SELECTIVE LENDING

After showing that of £36,000,000 lent oversea from Britain over the period 1926-1929 for electrical development, £26,000,000 brought no benefit to British manufacturers, but went into the coffers of foreign firms, constituting a premium on foreign competition, and suggesting that some selective principle should be at work in oversea investment to avoid such a misuse of our financial resources, the British Electrical Association puts forward the following proposals for the improvement of import trade and the acceleration of electrification:—

(1) Rationalization, which is essential to the revival of the basic industries, should be confirmed and consolidated through the legal recognition of the right of combination, provided such combination aims at stability of price on an economic level.

(2) The basic industries should be encouraged to improve productive capacity and electrify equipment through the provision of capital at low rates with State guarantee.

(3) The national scheme should permit of direct participation of the great power-consuming industries, such as coalmining, iron and steel, so that they can dispose of their surplus power and realize a higher earning surplus on their capital assets.

(4) Regional surveys should be carried out by supply undertakings with the active assistance of the Central Board and of the Government, with a view to determining where and how electrification of industry can be effected.

(5) Main-line electrification could be carried out as part of a transport reorganization scheme for the entire country and the capital required for it could be raised under the Trade Facilities Act.

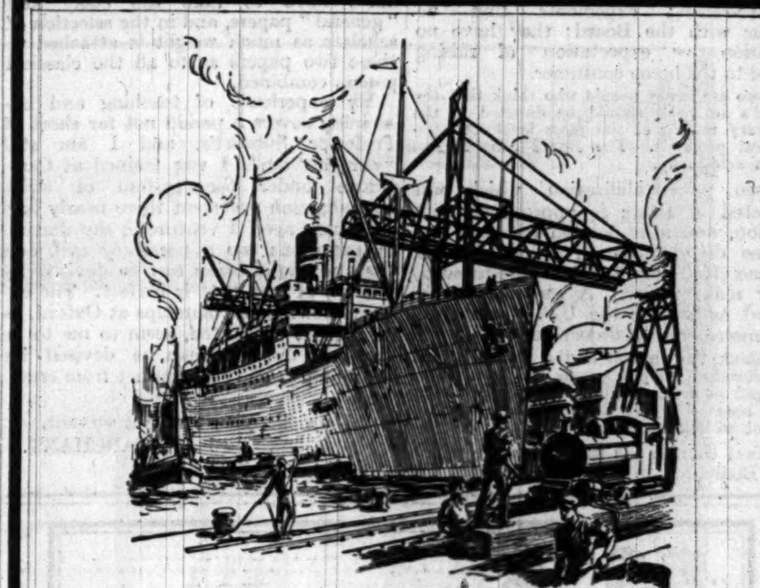
(6) The national transmission system should be tapped for the erection of low-tension distribution lines in the rural districts.

(7) Local industries centring round the revival of rural craftsmanship might be encouraged and staffed as a result of educative campaigns carried out by schools of local design and applied art.

(8) The export trade of electrical manufacturers would be increased if some selective principle were adopted in the flotation of new capital issues in London for electricity supply purposes.

(9) The Trade Facilities Act should be employed very fully for export work and it should be accompanied by the provision of special facilities for economic development in new markets, especially within the Empire. Such development would accompany a survey into power resources and economic potentialities. This survey would be undertaken by the Government in association with the Dominions and Colonial administrations.

(10) The State provision for centralized research and experiment work is not sufficient, at the present time, for the needs of the electrical industries, and should be increased.



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Letters to the Editor

COOPERATION IN FARMING

UNITED STATES FEDERAL FARM BOARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among causes responsible for the present unhappy condition of the agricultural industry, many farmers will, I think, agree that the most important is the spread in prices between producer and consumer. If the same percentage of the money now crossing the shop counter for British farm produce reached the farmer as in the years before the War, the present position could not have existed after two such harvests as those of 1928 and 1929.

In the case of milk a limited advance has been secured by means of collective bargaining; but for the greater part of what he sells the farmer's bargaining power (though he may not admit it) is very weak. It is to the many difficult questions raised by the organization of collective bargaining, and other measures likely to secure to the grower a larger share of the money paid by the public for his produce, that chief attention should be directed at the present time.

Support for this view is supplied by an examination of the early policy and statements of the "Federal Farm Board," a small group of highly competent business men set up in the United States under the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1929. This Board came into office on July 15 last; but the appointment of the men nominated was not confirmed by the Senate until after a fortnight's cross-examination by the Senate Agricultural Committee. The criticism of both the policy and the early proceedings of the Board appears to have been keen, but the members emerged successfully and, having been pronounced fit, they have been given a free hand and a revolving fund, which may amount to about £100,000,000, with which to help the farmer. The Board is independent of other Government Departments, and its relations with them are reported to be cordial. The policy, so far as possible, is to utilize the great staff of experts already provided by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the resources of the State colleges, and the services of the 5,700 county agents provided under the Extension Service. Highly skilled legal, financial, and secretarial assistance has been secured, but as the Board is essentially an advisory body (with large funds to ensure its influence) its own staff is small.

The Board has now surveyed farmers' difficulties, and we may learn both from what it is *not*, and what it *is* prepared to do by way of solving them. It has been set up to work through cooperative agencies; but while whole-heartedly supporting cooperative organization, it is made clear that by themselves such cooperative agencies as exist for purchase, or credit, or for marketing, cannot much improve the position until they are organized on a broader basis. The Board has, as a measure of urgency, already given financial aid to certain societies, but the supply of cheap money is no panacea: "the problem of agriculture cannot be solved simply on a basis of interest saving." The Board appears to attach little importance to further legislation:—

It will be impossible to legislate ourselves into prosperity. Some theorists believe that this can be done but, in practice, it is now and always was a failure

Price-raising expedients find no favour with the Board; they have no intention or expectation of raising prices to the home consumer.

There are many people who think that the Board's activities should be directed to the arbitrary raising of the price level for agricultural products. The Board cannot raise prices arbitrarily.

Even price-stabilization, which was expected of them, is approached with caution, and it is pointed out that any degree of stabilization achieved must depend chiefly on the results produced by their main policy. A member of the Board addressing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on this subject said:—

I think the opinion of the Board is that this stabilization programme will have to be engaged in most carefully, and when dealing with laws of supply and demand that they cannot be lightly disregarded.

What then is the main measure which this Board has in view for retrieving the fortunes of the American farmer? It is to develop cooperative marketing organizations, grower-owned and controlled, so as to be effective in having an influence on prices through better bargaining power and better distribution, and through the control of a large volume so as to market at low cost.

On October 29 the first of the national selling agencies, "The Farmers' National Grain Corporation," was formed with a capital of about £2,000,000 and with the means of handling over 500 million bushels of grain. Similar corporations for dealing with nine other commodity groups are projected. On January 3 the Board agreed to make a temporary loan to one of them, a National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The Board is engaged in what its members know to be a great experiment; but, while recognizing the fact that the policy has not yet been tested, we may note that if the diagnosis reached by this Board, composed of business men accustomed to deal in millions, is correct, the remedy they propose is made possible of application because agricultural organization has already made much headway in the States. There are now 12,500 Co-operative Societies at work, including as members 2,000,000 of the 6,000,000 American farmers. One member of the Board is himself President of two organizations that sell some £30,000,000 worth of produce annually.

The fiscal policies of Britain and of the United States are widely different and it would not be possible for organized British producers to control market supplies as American farmers could, but this is not a reason for doing nothing in this country. It may be observed that in the case of two products (milk and potatoes), to which farmers are now giving much attention, the policy adopted by the Federal Board would be applicable, if only unity of action could be secured among producers. And in the case of all farm products it should not be forgotten that (again to quote the Board) "Markets after all are made, to a considerable extent, by the process of bargaining." This statement is, of course, not new to farmers; in the past indeed a process of individual bargaining served them fairly well; but former conditions have gone, and the changes of the post-War years now appear likely to bring about a situation in which, unless effective measures for regulating supplies and collective bargaining are adopted, many farmers will be left with nothing to sell.

Agriculturists will be encouraged by your appreciative and helpful article in *The Times* of January 14 on the work of the N.F.U., whose branches north and south of the Tweed have striven and are striving to secure that loyalty of the individual to the industry for which this letter is a plea.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. MIDDLETON.
Development Commission, 6a, Dean's-yard, S.W.1.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The object of examiners for classical and modern history scholarships at Oxford is precisely what Professor Stewart rightly says that it should be—"to discern ability as distinguished from erudition."

For this reason the papers set are by no means confined to classics and history respectively. Indeed, only one paper in history is set; the rest of the examination of history candidates consists of an English essay—not on a historical subject—a paper of miscellaneous questions designed to test general knowledge and power of thought, and translation from various languages. The classical candidates have to take the essay and "general" papers, and in the selection of scholars as much weight is attached to these two papers as to all the classical papers combined.

My experience of teaching and examining covers a period not far short of Professor Stewart's, and I am still "carrying on." I was trained at Cambridge under the system of strict specialization prevalent there nearly half a century ago. I venture to say that all examinations are a necessary evil, and that no examination can be devised by the wit of man that is perfect. The examinations for scholarships at Oxford, as at present conducted, seem to me to be the best test that can be devised for detecting "ability as distinct from erudition."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. MARCHANT.
Lincoln College, Oxford.

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NAVAL CONFERENCE

PARITY IN CAPITAL SHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To those who believe that the most substantial economies which are likely to arise from the London Naval Conference will be obtained by an agreed and reasonable reduction in the size of capital ships and calibre of guns, the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Frank Simonds's letter in your issue of yesterday will come as something of a disappointment.

The completion of the Rodney and Nelson by this country has always seemed to be an obsession with certain American journalists, and this fact is all the more remarkable when the circumstances which gave rise to the building of these two ships are recalled to mind. It was the insistence by Japan at the Washington Conference on the retention in her Fleet of the Mutsu, then running her trials, in addition to the completed Nagato, which added to her strength two post-Jutland battleships mounting 16in. guns, which led the American delegation in their turn to insist on the retention by America of three post-Jutland battleships of the West Virginia class, also mounting 16in. guns, in order to maintain the five-three ratio in capital ships. As Great Britain had at that time no ship comparable in fighting power to these ships of the American and Japanese Navies, except the Hood, which mounted 15in. guns, and only partially incorporated the lessons of Jutland, it was thereupon agreed by the Conference that Great Britain should have the right to construct two new capital ships of equivalent value, and in due course this right was exercised when the keels of the Rodney and Nelson were laid down.

It is, therefore, a little difficult to follow Mr. Simonds when he says that the question of capital ship replacement is "not so simple as might seem at first glance, because in the view alike of the naval experts and the Senators interested in naval problems an antecedent necessity would be to establish some counterbalance to the Rodney and Nelson." And when Mr. Simonds goes on to say that "the American view would necessarily be that the British Government should either agree to scrap the Rodney and Nelson or permit the United States, during the holiday, to construct two ships of equal power," it may be pointed out that America has already not two, but three ships of equal power, mounting 24 16in. guns to the 18 16in. guns of the Rodney and Nelson.

With regard to "the view held powerfully at home that in capital ships the United States has not parity," it appears that at the present time there are included in the United States Navy no fewer than 10 ships of 30,000 tons or over, as against three in the British Navy. These 10 most powerful ships in the American Navy mount 108 guns of 14in. calibre or over, as against 82 guns of 14in. calibre or over in the 10 most powerful ships of the British Navy. Moreover, the United States Battle Fleet as a whole mounts 192 heavy guns, as against the 166 heavy guns of the British Fleet, and in practically every case the American ships are far more adequately protected than their British counterparts. To a layman, in the face of these figures, it would appear incredible that there exists at present "a decisive British superiority in the fighting line."

Nevertheless, as the principle of parity in capital ship strength has been an accepted principle as between Great Britain and America for a number of years now, every one will agree that it would be most unfortunate should a rankling feeling continue to exist on either side that parity in battleship strength has not been fully attained. This matter, in comparison with some of the other issues which the London Conference will have to face, should be susceptible surely in the hands of experts of comparatively easy settlement by relatively minor adjustments, providing that the major settlement agreed upon at the Washington Conference is not reopened in the manner suggested in Mr. Simonds's letter. The way will then be open to a further agreement which will, let us hope, by giving effect to reasonable reduction in the size of capital ships and the calibre of guns, substantially ease the burdens of both the British and American taxpayer.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES CAYZER.
House of Commons, Jan. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th inst. Commander Southby observes that the number of cruisers required for the protection of commerce is governed by the length and number of the Empire's trade routes, and this number is constant. But the number of trade routes, though constant, is only one of the factors in the problem. The other is the number of cruisers that may attack commerce, and this factor is variable. Therefore, the number of cruisers we require to protect commerce will vary according to the number of possible enemy cruisers, and if these are reduced we can reduce, too.

So the most important question before the Conference should be, "Who is the enemy?" As all the five Powers, in ratifying the Peace Pact, have definitely renounced war as an instrument of national policy, it should be recognized that the only enemy in the future will be the breaker of the Pact; and this danger can be guarded against just as well by the maintenance of relative strengths at low levels as at higher levels.

Yours truly,
S. R. DRURY-LOWE, Vice-Admiral (Retired).
42, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8, Jan. 20.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a few comments upon the points raised in to-day's article on express train speeds?

One can only assess the standard of speed superficially by comparing the overall timings of certain longest or fastest runs on a given route as tabulated in various works of reference. I submit that frequency of reasonably fast services, modern comfortable rolling stock, and punctuality are of far greater interest to the average traveller than perhaps one exceptionally fast schedule, and that in the way of providing these popular needs our railways have, with very few exceptions, advanced immeasurably since the War. Apart from some 20 places of importance which have been actually provided with, at any rate, one faster service with London during the past year or two than any applying in 1914, quite a number of cities and towns have secured a noteworthy reduction in the average time of their principal expresses to and from the metropolis in the course of post-War time-table accelerations; for instance, Brighton, Bournemouth, and Southampton, S.R.; Leeds, Bradford, and Nottingham, L.N.E.R.; Liverpool, L.M.S.; in addition to the Birmingham route points mentioned by your contributor. Surely, the 90-minute Waterloo-Salisbury bookings were never bettered in pre-War days.

The weight of express trains has grown enormously, and the tendency to provide the popular and competitive demand for steadier and more substantially built stock, with a plethora of restaurant, Pullman, and other cars of comparatively small carrying capacity, seems to indicate at present a constantly increasing weight per vehicle rather than otherwise, whether steel be wholly employed or not.

Scheduled improvements are undoubtedly needed on certain sections, but I submit that there is no lack of enterprise among those worthy men who handle our main-line trains of to-day and that the running standard has never been better. Perhaps I may be permitted to cite two instances of meritorious locomotive performance which I have recently recorded in the course of my constant observations of British railway operation, carried out as a hobby.

The 4 p.m. L.N.E.R. express from King's Cross to Lincolnshire and the North consisted of 17 cars weighing 557 tons tare, or, with passengers and baggage, some 585 tons, behind the tender of one of the Gresley "Super-Pacific" engines. This stupendous load—heavier than any I have ever seen on any other route—was whirled over the 76¼ miles of varying gradients to Peterborough in 83 minutes to the stop, or in four minutes under schedule. Yesterday, on the Great Central section of the same line, a lightly loaded "Atlantic"-hauled express by which I travelled recovered the whole of the 11 minutes' lateness with which it was saddled at Nottingham by the time it reached the outskirts of London, and so landed its passengers punctually at Marylebone—to their undoubted satisfaction, I feel certain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. A. H. WEIGHT.
106, Crescent-road, Alexandra Park, N.22, Jan. 20.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the National Council of the Pottery Industry that from October 20, 1924, to October 21, 1929, 1,050 boys and 3,458 girls had been placed in various pottery occupations through the agency of the Local Juvenile Employment Bureaux.

THE SPEED LIMIT

BRAKES ON MODERN CARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have to-day published a letter by the Hon. John Collier giving a further warning in respect of high road speeds with motor-cars; that their deceleration, or braking power, at the higher speeds falls off at an alarming rate. Whilst this is quite true fundamentally, it is unfortunate that your correspondent should unjustly add to the fear which may be already felt by sundry pedestrians and others, whose daily walk in life would appear more dangerous as the days pass, judging by the frequent references to road casualties in the daily Press and jokes based on them.

Your correspondent's trouble appears to lie in his being unaware of the extraordinary mechanical control which nowadays a driver should have over any good car on dry roads, with effective four-wheel brakes. As illustrating this point some tests which I have recently made in connexion with a "Phantom II." Rolls-Royce show that this car, running on a road surface such as the Brooklands track, gives the following interesting figures of deceleration:—

At 20 m.p.h. the car pulled up in			17ft. 4in.
At 30 m.p.h.	..	..	33ft. 6in.
At 40 m.p.h.	..	..	72ft. 6in.
At 50 m.p.h.	..	..	114ft. 6in.

It will be seen therefore that Mr. Collier's estimate that a distance of 160 feet would be required in which to pull up a car when running at 40 miles an hour is considerably more than 100 per cent. pessimistic, which undoubtedly prevents his argument being at all helpful in connexion with the always difficult question as to what speed might be considered safe for a car to run under any given set of conditions.

It will be readily agreed that the higher road speeds for motor-cars could never be considered reasonably safe unless it became possible to establish definitely that effective control by the driver has increased in equal proportion.

Yours faithfully,
January 20. PERCY NORTHEY.

THE PILGRIMS' WAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With a great part of Sir Edward Harrison's letter on the subject of cables over the Pilgrims' Way I entirely agree. Undoubtedly the right place for the line to descend the scarp of the North Downs is where the main roads descend just north of Wrotham. To the west of this, where the "alternative line" descends, is one of the best parts of the hills and one of the most peaceful stretches of the Pilgrims' Way. No route could be worse than this, I agree, also, that Borough Green is spoilt past redemption. So I prefer the easterly line there also, even if Plaxtol must be sacrificed to save Ightham Mote and Shipbourne.

But Sir Edward Harrison seems to forget the country north of the scarp—which is strange, since it is there that the famous eoliths were found. The line as he so fitly would still go through some of the most beautiful and primitive country in Kent, near Ash, Ridley, and Stanstead. Surely the least harmful route would be along or near the Gravesend-Wrotham road. It is very nearly straight, far more level than any other, and far more convenient for construction and maintenance. It goes near my own house. But I would much rather have it here than in the beautiful country to the west. Ribboning and traffic have quite spoilt the road already.

Sir Edward Harrison says it is recognized that the pylons must be erected somewhere. But is it? The necessity has never been explained to the public, who generally regard the scheme with suspicion.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. BAKER.
Meopham Green, Kent, Jan. 20.

AUTHORITY IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to the present situation in India, the following extracts of a despatch from the Marquess Wellesley, the Governor-General, dated January 10, 1802, would appear of interest:—

"The Court of Directors has recently been pleased to interfere directly in several of the most important details of the local administration of India: In the dismission of persons employed with my full confidence and approbation for the despatch of business, and in the selection of others in whom I cannot confide, and has displayed an intention of pursuing a similar system of direct interposition.

"I am menaced with angry orders of various descriptions for the subversion of many of the most important acts of my administration.

"Neither my respect for the Court of Directors, nor the legal relation in which I stand to its authority, would warrant me in withholding the exercise of that discretion with which the law has invested me in any instance which appeared to my conscientious judgement to demand such an effort for the safety and welfare of this Empire. For the short period of time therefore during which I shall retain my present charge, I shall exercise my legal powers firmly and freely, with prudence, but without fear, and with the constant remembrance that the law has invested me with a trust for the Company and for the British Empire, as well as for the Court of Directors; that I am responsible not only for the use, but for the suspension of my discretionary power; and that to suffer my discretionary power to remain dormant in any crisis which would demand its active service, would not be less criminal than its most active perversion and abuse.

"Without a speedy, vigorous, and decisive interposition from the highest authority, there is no safety for our Empire in India. I expect, therefore, that your efforts will be applied to secure to the local government of India, by whatever hands administered, that degree of power and authority which (as my last service to this Empire) I solemnly declare to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of our local and relative interests, to the vigor and security of the administration, to the welfare and happiness of our subjects, and to the dignity, glory, and stability of the British name in the East."

Yours faithfully,
E. B. MAUNSELL (COLONEL).
Batstone Lodge, East Budleigh, Devon, Jan. 19.

STATE-AIDED DRAMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The plan for State endowment of the drama outlined by Mr. John Drinkwater in his Roscoe Lecture to the Liverpool Literary and Theosophical Society and reported in your issue of to-day will doubtless win support in many quarters. But in the interests of clear thinking, might I indicate that it has nothing whatever to do with the National Theatre? Mr. Drinkwater himself seems to be aware of the distinction; but it is one which must be stressed at the present time, when a new effort is being made to bring the National Theatre project to fruition.

Mr. Drinkwater's proposal, if logically followed in another direction, would seem to validate the break-up of our National Gallery into a series of small collections, each to be located in various centres throughout the country. This might benefit the different localities, but at the same time it would do more than deprive London of what is at present its chief artistic glory. It would equally deprive Great Britain of any single place where the student or the sightseer could receive the benefits of a national art collection, unique in the variety of its scope and in the high standard of its exhibits. And in the field of drama, this and nothing less is what a national theatre must set itself to provide.

As one writing from the address of an institution which for the past 10 years has been deeply concerned with the development of drama outside London, I shall scarcely be accused of a tendency to ignore the rightful needs of provincial theatre-goers. The fact is quite otherwise. There is, indeed, something in Mr. Drinkwater's suggestion which appears to me definitely dangerous to the interests of precisely that side of stage activity which it is intended to promote. His plan implies control from London of a vast area of theatrical activity—a standardization which is quite contrary to that community spirit which looks to local initiative, albeit under terrible difficulties, to achieve a vital movement of dramatic expression. London can well afford one playhouse where a possible tendency towards the academic would be easily neutralized. The provinces necessarily lack this safeguard. When the national, or in Mr. Granville-Barker's phrase, the "exemplary" theatre is safely founded in London, then will be the time for the municipalities outside to assist or initiate similar enterprises from their own standpoint and in their own atmosphere.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY WHITWORTH.
The British Drama League, 8, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.2, Jan. 21.

Points from Letters

STREET ACCIDENTS

Ten years ago the London County Council, on the recommendation of a committee of which I was chairman, passed a resolution in favour of a regulation compelling pedestrians to walk on the left of the pavement. The responsible authorities took no action. Now, I notice, Lord Newton and Professor Spooner quite rightly suggest such a regulation should be made. But would it be obeyed? My experience of Tube stations differs from that of Lord Newton, for, when walking on the left, I find myself often overwhelmed by a tide of persons hurrying in the opposite direction. And will the ladies ever agree to walk on that side of the pavement where the shop windows are not?—SIR FRANCIS ANDERTON, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HIGH PRESSURE LOCOMOTIVES

The new L.N.E.R. high pressure locomotive No. 10,000 is the first railway locomotive engine in the world to be fitted and worked completely with a water-tube boiler. Many railway engines have been built with water-tube fireboxes on what is known as the "Brotan" patent, a Baltic type of locomotive built to the designs of M. Asselin for the Northern Railway of France being fitted in this way. It was not a success. An American locomotive, the John B. Jarvis, fitted with a water-tube firebox boiler, was built for the Delaware and Hudson Railway in 1927. The L.N.E.R. "Hush-Hush" locomotive is entirely British in invention, design, workmanship, and materials, and embodies a boiler of the Yarrow water-tube type similar to those used in our destroyers and cruisers with a working boiler pressure of 450lb. per square inch, apart from other entirely new features.—Mr. JOHN B. HIND, London and North Eastern Railway, King's Cross Station, N.1.

TIPS AT CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Perhaps all soreness and uncertainty might be avoided if the 10 per cent. addition were demanded not on the hotel bill but independently by the head waiter or other representative of the staff. This procedure would simplify the office book-keeping, bring the guest into satisfactory direct relation with those who have served him, and relieve him from all uneasiness as to separate tipping.—Mr. JAMES POLACK, Seaview Vicarage, Isle of Wight.

PYLONS ON THE DOWNS

A Londoner born and bred whose work has always been and still is in London, and perhaps one who for that very reason has found his recreation in those parts of this country which are most as Nature made them, whether seashore or river, down or moorland or mountain, may I express a view that differs from those that have been appearing in your columns? A steamer passing at sea or a highway crossing the moor does not spoil our pleasure but rather increases it by their reminding us of the very different life elsewhere. In the same way these pylons, with their wires carrying light and heat and power to the teeming multitudes living in the towns, will, when we meet them, increase our appreciation of the natural beauties of the country they cross. Is it not like a picture of which the dull parts make the bright parts still brighter?—Mr. PERCIVAL BOYD, F.S.A., Gibcracks, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.

CYCLISTS RIDING ABREAST

Is it too much to hope that a clause will be inserted in the new Motor Car Act which will make it a culpable offence for cyclists to ride in streets two and three abreast, holding hands or wrists as they ride? Here in Cambridge, where during term at certain hours the traffic congestion is very great, it is a common practice for the young women who flock from offices and shops at the luncheon hour, and also errand boys and other boys, to ride in this way, refusing to give way to other traffic. As there are approximately 5,000 undergraduates who possess bicycles in addition to the ordinary inhabitants, the numbers in the streets can be imagined. I have seen more than one incident when a bad accident was only narrowly averted, and one "smash" outside our house entirely due to this habit of riding three and four abreast and "holding the road" against all other traffic, fast or slow.—Mrs. H. RATT KERR, 42, Parkside, Cambridge.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

There would appear to be at least one East Anglian train with a higher average speed than the 49.7 m.p.h. of the London-Yarmouth expresses quoted by your correspondent as the fastest runs on the old Great Eastern Railway. The 8.30 p.m. Liverpool-street to Parkeston Quay Boat Express is timed to cover the 88.9 miles in 82 minutes, giving an average speed of 50.4 m.p.h. Taking into account the extraordinarily heavy gradients, the limited power of the old G.E.R. 4-6-0 locomotives which habitually work the train, and the four severe service slacks through Stratford, Chelmsford, Colchester and Manningtree, one can certainly understand the statement of no less an authority than Mr. Cecil J. Allen that one could tour the country without noting anywhere a finer feat of locomotive handling than that which is performed by the driver and fireman of this train.—Mr. B. TASSELL, Oriel College, Oxford.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Commander King-Hall sums up the situation very clearly when he says, "It is right that we should lead the way in taking a risk for peace." It is simply a question of how much risk we are willing to take, and how much faith we are willing to put in international agreements. We must remember that the British Empire was built up by men who took enormous risks, and it is very sad if that courage, initiative, and willingness to take risks has passed away. Our greatest admirals in the past never hesitated to take risks when circumstances demanded it, and circumstances demand it now. When we said 70 cruisers, we took some risk and showed some faith. When we say 50 cruisers, we take more risk and show more faith. The least we can do is to give the Naval Conference a fair sporting chance to reach an agreement.—VICE-ADMIRAL J. D. ALLEN.

NUISANCE OF LOUD-SPEAKERS

The representations that are now being made in regard to the nuisance of loud-speakers in the streets do not take into consideration the position of many families living in semi-detached houses or, worse still, living in houses that form one of a row, with very thin party walls separating each house, and where with loud-speakers on either side any kind of domestic life is being rendered almost impossible, the inhabitants being literally driven out of the houses by the noise. The sooner legislation is introduced to stop this very real nuisance affecting dwellers in small houses the better.—Miss C. C. RADCLIFFE COOKE, Eton Villa, Argyll-street, Ryde, I.W.

A LATE BUTTERFLY

On the wall of a rather dimly-lighted passage in my house here in Dover a red admiral has been hibernating since the late summer. No doubt it came in through a window of an adjacent room opening upon the garden, where I saw several specimens in the summer months. It remains to be seen how soon I shall be able to welcome him there again as an early butterfly.—Mr. HENRY T. HOOPER, 19, Harold-terrace, Dover.

FISHING IN SWEDEN

Mr. Barrett refers only to his experience of one river in Sweden. Almost the whole of the north of Sweden is traversed by rivers running from the Norwegian frontier to the Baltic, all of which are equally rich in sea trout. Living conditions vary, however, and are generally more primitive the farther north one goes. Information about fishing in Sweden can be obtained from the leading tourist agencies in England, or from the Swedish Tourist Association, Vasagatan 12, Stockholm.—Mr. ERIK CARLSTEN, Swedish Travel Bureau, 21, Coventry-street, W.1.

APPLE BUTTER

I think the following recipe may be the one for which your correspondent, Mr. F. C. Bell, is seeking. I found it in Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery, published in monthly parts some 40 years ago—a work which I still find to be invaluable:—"Fill a preserving pan with apples peeled, quartered, and cored. Add cloves, allspice, and cinnamon to taste. Cover with good cider, and boil slowly, stirring from time to time with a wooden spoon until the whole becomes a dark brown jam, with only juice sufficient to keep it soft and buttery. Remove it from the fire and place in well-covered jars, and in a few weeks it will be ready for use. It makes an excellent substitute for butter, and is very wholesome for children."—Miss A. M. MACLEOD, Drynoch Cottage, Shrewsbury.

ROADSIDE TREES

A correspondent suggests that fewer trees be planted on the roadside in view of the damage done by falling trees during the exceptional gales of this winter. Against that I can tell of at least two instances which have occurred in this neighbourhood where a tree has saved a serious accident, once by preventing a steam-roller from falling over a deep drop into a field, and once when the steering gear of a motor-coach went wrong and, but for a tree, the coach would have crashed over a bank and into the lake. The front part of the coach was hanging over the lake, supported by the tree.—Miss ALICE DOBSON, High Biggin, Windermere.

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CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME

L.C.C. DEBATE

The extent of the opposition to the official scheme for the construction of a road bridge over the Thames at Charing Cross and the removal of the Southern Railway Station to the south side was debated at County Hall yesterday, when the London County Council reassembled after the Christmas recess. Lord Monk Bretton presided.

The debate arose on a report of the Improvements Committee setting out the heads of an agreement with the Underground Railways to deal with necessary re-arrangements of traffic facilities in connexion with the scheme, and a report of a deputation from the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Thames Bridge Conference to the Minister of Transport urging that the scheme should not go forward in its present form.

Admiral Hunter drew the attention of the chairman of the Improvements Committee to the fact that Sir Reginald Blomfield in a letter to *The Times* had put the cost of the proposals at £15,000,000. When the Council approved the scheme, he said, the figure was £12,500,000. What was the cause of the addition of two and a half millions? In his reply to the deputation Sir Percy Simmons had said that traffic must be the primary consideration. How could he justify such a statement when, by the removal of the railway to the south side, thousands of people would be compelled to cross to the north side daily? In his letter to *The Times* Sir Reginald Blomfield had produced a scheme which would keep the Southern Railway station where it was. That showed that a scheme could be evolved which would not disorganize traffic in the manner proposed by the official scheme.

Mr. E. G. CULPIN asked for information on the subject of Waterloo Bridge. Did the extension of the contract with Sir William Arrol and Co., Limited, for the maintenance of the temporary Waterloo Bridge and the support of the old bridge mean that, if the Charing Cross Bill was rejected by Parliament, Waterloo Bridge was to be pulled down? He thought the Council should have a straight answer to that question.

POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE

Mr. PERCY HARRIS expressed surprise that the opportunity for frank discussion was being allowed to slip. While they sat quietly at County Hall indifferent to criticism, other influences were at work. Sir Percy Simmons seemed to mesmerize the Council. Sir Percy decided and the London County Council acquiesced. Sir Percy negotiated and the Council followed. He did what he liked and designed what he liked. He (Mr. Harris) was tremendously concerned about the possibility of failure. It was a most important matter, and if the opportunity was allowed to slip there would be no chance of a bridge for another generation—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was greedy for money and the Ministry of Transport had many claims. The country generally was jealous of the capacity of London to dip so deeply into the purse of the Ministry of Transport. If the Council now failed through unwise counsel or lack of tact to get this Bill through it was unlikely that they would get another opportunity. He had not been in love with the scheme, but he thought it would be a tragedy to lose it.

Continuing, Mr. Harris urged Sir Percy Simmons to fortify himself with more authority than he had at present. There were critics everywhere. It was true that the Council had a most distinguished architect who had advised on the lay-out, but unfortunately he was in India. Sir Percy must produce stronger evidence than he had yet been able to produce to justify the scheme to the people of London. It was his responsibility to produce technical expert evidence on a far larger scale. That was the only thing which would count in Parliament. It was to be hoped, too, that the Council would give wise discretion to accept amendments and make concessions, and Sir Percy Simmons should act in a spirit of compromise.

The REV. A. G. PRICHARD expressed concern at the opposition, which he said was weighty, and complained that arguments on the side of the Council were lamentably lacking. If they wanted the Bill to pass, the chairman must take notice of the opposition. The weight of the argument in the Press had been against the Council, and steps should be taken to see that the criticism was answered.

Mr. C. A. G. MANNING said that in deference to architectural opinion the Council had abandoned its own ideas with regard to Waterloo Bridge. If the people could not trust the Government, Parliament, the Minister of Transport, and the London County Council (which was the statutory authority) to produce a scheme worthy of consideration, and if the Council had to listen to every highbrow who wrote to *The Times*, let the Council abrogate their functions and retire to obscurity. He hoped that the Minister of Transport and the Council would stand firm.

SIR P. SIMMONS'S REPLY

Sir PERCY SIMMONS, in reply, regretted that the letters to the Press had been for the most part on one side. The Council's case was, however, well put by Captain Swinton in *The Times*. As the Bill was to come before a Parliamentary Committee it was not considered proper that either Mr. Morrison or himself should enter into a newspaper controversy. That was the reason why no answer had been made. However, Mr. Morrison did give a very adequate reply to the deputation which waited upon him, to all the points raised. With regard to the cost of the scheme, put at £15,000,000 by Sir Reginald Blomfield, that was gross—the net cost would be £12,500,000. People who at present used Charing Cross Station would have even better facilities by the arrangements being made with the London Electric Railways, and provision would be made for further omnibuses in addition at the new station. He was not anxious to say too much about Sir Reginald Blomfield's letter, because he still hoped that Sir Reginald would not be an opponent of the Bill when the time came; but he felt bound to say this: That he could not conceive any member of the profession which Sir Reginald adorned could support spending money in erecting a bridge such as Sir Reginald desired and leaving on its present site the railway bridge, so that the whole idea of a new Charing Cross bridge would be spoiled. The Maybury scheme was put forward at a time when it was considered outside practical politics to get the railway station to the other side of the river. At the next meeting of the Improvements Committee he hoped that a scheme would be approved for dealing with the Elephant and Castle and Vauxhall Cross. He considered the arrangements with the Southern Railway to be satisfactory to both sides.

Sir Percy concluded with the declaration that any suggestions to assist the Council and not designed to kill the Bill would be welcomed by his committee. He believed that if the present opportunity was missed it would not be given to London again for at least another generation. The arrangement with Messrs. Arrol was to be a day-to-day agreement for maintaining the existing bridges at Waterloo. At the time the Council passed the resolution authorizing the Improvements Committee to make arrangements for reconditioning Waterloo Bridge there was no reason to believe there was any substantial opposition to the Charing Cross scheme. The Council, anxious to assist unemployment, decided to proceed. Then came the strenuous opposition. In view of the possibility of the Bill being thrown out, if not in the House of Commons, in the House of Lords, the Council was in a difficult position. It was, therefore, not felt right to proceed with the reconditioning without instructions from the Council. He assured the Council that at the right time there would be no lack of expert support for the Bill when it came before Parliament.

The Council agreed to the arrangements with the Underground Railways.

SAFETY IN CINEMAS

Miss ROSAMOND SMITH, in reply to questions, said that the Council's rules of management for cinemas required that seven days' notice should be given of any special entertainment for children. Conditions depending on the circumstances of each case were imposed, and no hard and fast ratio between the number of attendants and children could be given. In every case the employment of an adequate staff of attendants was insisted on. She was satisfied that the requirement was properly carried out. The Council's rules had in practice been found satisfactory, but the question of making certain revisions in regard to children's performances had been under consideration for some months.

Mr. T. C. E. GOFF informed Mr. G. R. STRAUSS that the Council had been approached (not by Sir Samuel Instone) with regard to the general question of "water 'buses" on the Thames. The matter was before the Special Committee on Traffic.

WESTMINSTER COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE

PROPOSED PETITION AGAINST THE BILL

The Westminster City Council, at their meeting to-morrow, will receive a report from the Law and Parliamentary Committee on the Charing Cross Bridge Bill. It contains a letter from the Ministry of Transport, dated January 16, in reply to a communication by the council. The letter states that it is appreciated that the Council desire to lose no time in examining the situation which may arise when the new bridge is opened for traffic. It does not, however, appear to the London County Council or to Mr. Morrison that at this stage the matter is one for investigation by an independent engineer, but rather that the immediate step to be taken should be a close investigation into the traffic problems present and prospective which will have to be solved and which must form the basis of any satisfactory scheme of improvement. "In these circumstances," the letter continues, "while fully agreeing that the question raised in your letter is one which should receive early attention, it appears both to the council and to the Minister that the first step to take would be to arrange for the expert officers of your council, the London County Council and the Ministry to enter upon a joint examination of the probable future traffic requirements in the area. It must be borne in mind that the proposed scheme is not likely to be completed for several years, that in the interval traffic conditions may radically alter, and that any investigation cannot be confined rigidly to the geographical boundaries of particular authorities. I am to add that, if the suggestions contained in this letter generally commend themselves to your council, Mr. Morrison would willingly arrange for a meeting here between representatives of the appropriate committee or committees of your council, the London County Council, and the Ministry to discuss any question of detail and to frame suitable instructions to the appropriate officers to proceed with their examination of the problem with the utmost expedition."

The committee state that the Council cannot fail to have noticed that there is a considerable amount of objection by the public to the proposed scheme, and they consider that, until a comprehensive scheme as they have suggested has been submitted, it is not possible to say whether the scheme contemplated by the bill is the best which can be conceived. It is pointed out in the report that there are a number of objections which the committee think should be raised to the details of the scheme, and to individual sections of the Bill, and upon which it is desirable that the interests of the City and of the Council should be protected by the insertion of suitable clauses. For instance, it is stated, it would appear that all access to and from the Adelphi on its western side is to be cut off. Such a course cannot be approved by the City Council.

The committee recommend that the Minister of Transport and the London County Council be informed that the City Council, while regretting that the Minister and the County Council have not seen their way to agree to the proposal to appoint an independent engineer to prepare a scheme of improvements necessary on the northern side of the river to complete the bridge scheme, agree to the alternative proposal of the Minister contained in his letter of January 16; that the City Council present a petition against the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill; and that a sub-committee be appointed to take all steps which may be necessary to support the petition, to retain counsel and witnesses, and generally to safeguard the interests of the City Council in connexion with the Bill.

SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA AND CHINA

LADY SIMON'S APPEAL FOR ABOLITION

The British Commonwealth League entertained Lady Simon at luncheon yesterday at the Lyceum Club, in order to further the "crusade against slavery" which she has helped to launch. Mr. CORBETT ASHBY (president) was in the chair.

LADY SIMON said that there were 19 political areas in which slavery still existed, and she dealt especially with two of them—Abyssinia and China. Although Abyssinia had a seat on the League of Nations, which involved the signing of the Slavery Convention, slavery in that country had advanced by leaps and bounds since 1922, and any traveller could see the terrible conditions of the slaves there. Peaceful villages were raided; those people who were no use as slaves were massacred, and, of the remainder, the men were marched across the desert in chains, the women followed, and the babies were strapped to mules. There had actually been raids into the Sudan; but, on the other hand, some slaves occasionally escaped to the protection of the British flag, and Sir Austen Chamberlain had said that no slave had ever been sent back to Abyssinia. It was estimated on a conservative basis that there were 2,000,000 slaves in Abyssinia, and in its capital there were more slaves than free men.

In China, too, it was estimated that there were 2,000,000 child slaves. The system was called adoption, but these children were bought and sold and were cruelly treated. Something of this evil was even to be found under British administration at Hong-kong. There, too, Chinese children were bought and sold, though not by British people. Chinese merchants took them to Hong-kong with them, and there was a great deal of trading among them. In 1922 Mr. Churchill had said that this must come to an end. The present Government had recently assured them that it was about to be dealt with. Within the last two months Mr. Churchill had told her he thought that when he gave the order in 1922 it was done. That there was some hope of its being stopped now was largely due to the insistence of public opinion. Individual rights, she added, had nothing to do with race or creed, class or colour. The British people had a spirit for crusading in a good cause, and she appealed for support for the League of Nations in its fight against slavery and for a determination to abolish slavery in all parts of the world.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AIRES

The London office of the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires, 1931, announced yesterday that manufacturers in this country have responded satisfactorily to the offer of space for exhibits.

Within six weeks of the first announcement, which appeared in *The Times* on September 25, two-thirds of the available space had been disposed of, and the organizers, the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, realize that additional buildings will be necessary to house the exhibits of all the firms who desire to seize this opportunity of opening up more trade with the South American Republics. There will be a good display of British commercial motor-vehicles, and it is hoped that manufacturers of private cars, who have a greater market awaiting them in South America, will respond as favourably. Motor-boats will also be a strong feature. Road-making machinery, it is expected, will be wanted in large quantities in Argentina as soon as road development schemes are possible, and British manufacturers of such machinery are sending representative exhibits. Other strong groupings will be British printing and lithographic machinery and aeroplanes and seaplanes, providing it is possible to make suitable arrangements for flying and landing. The Goldsmiths' Company is trying to arrange a series of exhibits worthy of the best English silversmith's craftsmanship. There will be an infants' welfare section, and in a special cinema hall films will be shown of British, Canadian, and other Empire industries.

The Canadian Government, which places great faith in exhibitions as a medium for publicity, has reserved a pavilion of 40,000 square feet for the display of both official exhibits and private manufactures. The British exhibits will be spread over a number of buildings, and the pavilion taken over by the British Government will be restricted to official exhibits designed to reflect British culture, education, and history, and will include some of the more interesting exhibits that will be shown at the International Exhibition at Antwerp this year.

The Argentine Government has granted facilities for admitting exhibits through the Customs, and shipping companies are promising special terms for freights and for the passages of exhibitors and others connected with the exhibition. It is possible also that special shipping services will be arranged for visitors from overseas. The promoters estimate that there will be at least 750,000 visitors to the exhibition during the six weeks it will remain open.

WIDESPREAD FOG

MANY ROAD ACCIDENTS

A thick fog enveloped a large part of England yesterday. It was widespread over the South-Eastern area and in parts of the Midlands and North of England, but in between there were large tracts of country enjoying bright sunshine without any trace of fog. In the London area the fog descended during the night, and the journey to work in the morning was difficult and for many uncomfortable. All railway and road services were delayed, and many road accidents were reported.

Fog services were worked on all the London suburban lines, and long-distance trains averaged from 10 to 30 minutes late. Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, returning from The Hague, were over an hour late. The only railway mishap reported was the too abrupt stoppage of a train at King's Cross Station, the casualties being two pairs of spectacles broken. Omnibus, tramway, and motor-coach services were completely disorganized, the speed of vehicles in many cases being reduced to walking pace.

When the King left Buckingham Palace to open the London Naval Conference at the House of Lords the fog was at its worst, and the closed car in which he travelled made very slow progress. It had cleared a little later when he motored to King's Cross to return to Sandringham, but very few of the people who gathered to witness his departure saw more than the outside of the car with its blue distinguishing light in front.

Owing to the slowness of the movement of traffic in the centre of the City few accidents there were reported. The traffic conditions in London may be judged by the fact that at one of the railway termini taxicab drivers were refusing to take passengers. In the outer circle of London, where there was less congestion and consequently greater speed was possible, there were many accidents, though few of them involved personal injuries. Ten people, however, were injured slightly just before midday when two single-deck omnibuses came into head-on collision opposite the Enfield War Memorial Hospital. The driving cabs of the vehicles were completely interlocked, and traffic had to be diverted. Both drivers and several of the passengers had their injuries attended to at the hospital. Three people were injured when two tramcars came into collision in Garratt-lane, Wandsworth. One of the drivers and two passengers were taken to St. James's Hospital and treated for shock and cuts. Traffic was delayed for an hour while the lines were being cleared. Two hundred yards away a second accident happened, a tramcar running into a cement lorry which had broken down, but no one was injured. At Church End, Finchley, an omnibus struck a lorry on which there was projecting timber. The side of the omnibus was stripped away and three people were cut by splintered glass. In Commercial-road, near Rotherhithe Tunnel, there was a collision between an omnibus and a tramcar. Neither was seriously damaged and no one was injured, but owing to the difficulty experienced in separating the vehicles a traffic block was caused. In Chiswick High-road a tramcar and an omnibus came into collision, and immediately afterwards a market garden lorry ran into both vehicles. A passenger in the omnibus was slightly injured. Two motor-coaches travelling in opposite directions came into collision in London-road, Romford. Windows were shattered and the sides of both coaches were broken, but there were no personal injuries. Stanley Sayer, a builder, was killed and his brother injured internally in a head-on collision between the car he was driving and an omnibus on the main road near Maldon. The omnibus was filled by workmen from Witham, some of whom complained of shock.

In London the fog cleared suddenly at 2.30 p.m., confounding the weather experts, who half an hour earlier had declared that it certainly would not clear in London during the day.

PLAGUES OF RODENTS

MARKETING BOARD'S GRANT FOR RESEARCH

The Empire Marketing Board has made a supplementary grant in aid of the research work being undertaken by Mr. Charles Elton at the Department of Zoology, Oxford University, into the causes of the plagues of wild rodents, such as mice, voles, squirrels, rabbits, and muskrats that periodically result in heavy damage to crops and plantations. Evidence so far obtained seems to show that these plagues form part of cycles of scarcity and abundance, but the causes of these cycles are obscure.

Mr. Elton, it is stated, has built up throughout the British Isles an intelligence service composed of observers who reply to *questionnaires* concerning the numbers, deaths, causes of death, and general behaviour of mice and squirrels. From the data collected it is hoped to publish an annual map for the British Isles, on which a regular forecasting system may be built up. Such a system would be of particular value to the Forestry Commission, because of the numbers of seedlings, especially of conifers in Scotland, that are threatened when a vole or squirrel cycle reaches its peak.

In collecting data in Canada on the fluctuations of fur-bearing animals such as lemmings, muskrats, foxes, martens, and lynxes, Mr. Elton had the support of the Hudson Bay Company, who financed his tour, and allowed him access to their records, which go back as far as 1825. These records, it is understood, have shown that there are, in all probability, two main cycles, one of 11 years for animals like the arctic fox, and a shorter one of about four years for smaller rodents such as lemmings.

Mr. Elton is making a survey of the information available on mouse plagues in Europe with the idea that an annual map for the whole Continent may be possible. His work, it is suggested, may also become of interest to South Africa and India, by opening up the possibility of forecasting outbreaks of plague carried by rats when the rat cycle is at its peak.

[SESSIONS CASE TO BE RETRIED

JURYMAN'S CONVERSATION WITH REPORTER

A case which has occupied two days at the Nottingham Quarter Sessions was stopped by the RECORDER (Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C.) last evening and a new trial ordered owing to a juryman having spoken to a reporter.

Two men, ABRAHAM COHEN, *alias* MAX CONN, 31, and RAMOS LURO, 25, described as manipulative masseurs, were charged with obtaining money by false pretences and with conspiracy to defraud. It was alleged that they pretended to be able to cure deafness and blindness, but that nearly every person whom they treated was incurable. People who were blind and deaf were charged fees ranging from five to 12 guineas and in no case did their condition improve.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the Court adjourned for tea. On resuming, Mr. M. HEALY, counsel for the prisoners, said that while the jury were leaving the box one of them spoke to a reporter in the Press box. What effect this might have on the trial he could not say, but in similar circumstances at the Central Criminal Court Mr. Justice Humphreys ordered a new trial.

A solicitor's clerk then went into the witness box, and said he saw a juryman speak to a reporter. The reporter on oath denied that the remark had any reference to the case, and said the juryman was a relative.

Mr. HEALY insisted that his clients might have been prejudiced by the conversation, and added that comments hostile to the prisoners had come from the same part of the Court, though he did not suggest that these were made by the reporters.

Mr. ARTHUR WARD, counsel for the prosecution, appealed to the Recorder not to put the city to the heavy expense of a new trial, but Mr. HEALY persisted in his application, which the RECORDER granted.

The prisoners were released on bail, the case being adjourned to the next Sessions.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND POSTAL REFORMS

The Postmaster-General has informed the chairman of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association that he does not think there would be any advantage in arranging a conference at which the Postmaster-General and the large business mail users could discuss matters relating to postal reforms which would be to the benefit of business as a whole. In the reply it is stated:—"His local officers are in frequent communication with Chambers of Commerce and other local representative bodies, and the Postmaster-General is always glad to consider any specific suggestions that may be made by bodies representing postal users in general with a view to the improvements of the postal service."

"PARROT DISEASE"

MAN'S DEATH AT BIRMINGHAM

INQUEST OPENED AND ADJOURNED

An inquest was opened at Birmingham yesterday on the body of Mr. Charles Gardner, 58, of Upper Cape, Warwick, who died on Saturday in Birmingham General Hospital, to which he and his wife had been taken suffering from "parrot disease."

The CORONER, Dr. W. H. Davidson, said that the case had been notified to him as one of an obscure condition known as psittacosis, a disease which had been associated with an epidemic infection in parrots. A number of cases had occurred in Birmingham and district. He understood that there had been outbreaks in different parts of the country.

It was a matter of public importance to investigate the circumstances in the case, and to establish, if possible, the association between the death of the parrots owned by Mr. Gardner and the disease from which he died. He believed further that the circumstances were particularly favourable for doing so in this instance because Mr. Gardner and his wife had been receiving treatment in Birmingham General Hospital. They had been under the care of Dr. A. P. Thomson, one of the honorary physicians of the hospital, who had made a special study of the disease and had written a number of articles on the subject. The evidence of Mrs. Gardner was of great importance. Unfortunately she was still under treatment at the hospital, and she would probably not be well enough to come to the court for four weeks. It would therefore be necessary to adjourn the inquiry until February 20. He hoped then to have a full report of the clinical conditions associated with the illness, as well as the results of an exhaustive *post-mortem* examination and the fullest possible bacteriological examination.

The only evidence called yesterday was that of Mabel Frances Gardner, a daughter, who said that shortly before Christmas she and her brother asked their mother what present she would like, and Mrs. Gardner said that she would like a parrot. She had previously had a parrot, but it died some years ago. On December 19 Mrs. Gardner went to Birmingham and chose a green parrot, for which £4 10s. was paid. The bird then showed no signs of illness.

On January 1 the bird was found dead in its cage. The next day Mrs. Gardner took it to the shop where it was purchased and received in exchange another green parrot. When she arrived home with this parrot they noticed that it appeared very ill, and it died the following day. Miss Gardner further stated that only her mother attended to the cleaning of the parrot's cage. On January 7 her mother complained of feeling drowsy and tired. The witness was away from home for a few days, and when she returned on January 12 her mother was still unwell and went to bed. Her father at that time appeared to have a slight cold, and also took to his bed. He got up the next day, but was not well enough to go out, and a doctor was called. The following day he became delirious; but Mrs. Gardner appeared to be improving.

The doctor was told about the incident of the parrots on January 15, and he suggested that both Mr. and Mrs. Gardner should be removed to Birmingham General Hospital to be under the observation of Dr. Thomson. Her father became progressively worse and died last Saturday. Last Friday her brother complained of being unwell, and on Monday was also taken to the hospital.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM"

Anxiety among many owners of parrots at the reports of psittacosis from various parts of the world is not shared by veterinary surgeons or by the medical profession. At the Zoological Gardens during the last 100 years no such case has occurred, and though it is believed at the Royal Veterinary College that the particular organism is peculiar to parrots, cases of infection are said to be very rare.

The rarity of the disease in human beings is also reflected in the fact that no detailed study of it has been made at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and, in the absence of sound information concerning it, there is a tendency among certain medical men to doubt its existence. It has been suggested, for instance, that all the examinations made so far have shown a whole series of different microbes such as are to be found in any dirty food. To establish a disease definitely, it is necessary to make a pure culture of the microbes from the case of infection, infect a healthy creature with it, and obtain the diseased condition in that creature, and then take from it another pure culture. Until psittacosis has been proved in that fashion there will remain a body of sceptical opinion on the subject.

Sir PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL, secretary of the Zoological Society, offered reassurance yesterday to owners of parrots. He said that never in the last 100 years had there been at the Zoological Gardens any indication of a disease corresponding to that diagnosed in New York, Berlin, Birmingham, and Switzerland and attributed to parrots. Information concerning the disease was always vague, but if such a disease existed people who had kept parrots for a long time need not have the least fear of it arising spontaneously in them.

PROFESSOR G. H. WOOLDRIDGE, of the Royal Veterinary College, agreed that there is no cause for alarm. He said that the particular organism which produced psittacosis was characteristic of the parrot, but that corresponding organisms were to be found in all species. There was a chance of a person occasionally contracting the disease from a parrot, but it was absurd to raise a scare because of an odd case here and there. The smallness of the risk was shown by the fact that many dealers were handling parrots regularly and yet no case of the disease had occurred among them.

UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON NEW CAPITAL SCHEME

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., in conversation with a Press representative yesterday, said that the arrangement made in conjunction with the Bank of England for the raising of new capital for the United Dominions Trust, Limited (of which he is a director), had no connexion with the scheme outlined by Mr. J. H. Thomas in his Manchester speech. The trust was founded 11 years ago as a commercial banking house to serve British trade. It provides long-term credits, and finances merchandise sold on hire-purchase. It has, at present, a capital of £250,000, on which it paid for the year ended June 30 last dividends amounting to 15 per cent.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that the agreement with the Bank of England was the outcome of negotiations which had been going on for some months, long before Mr. Thomas made his speech. It was a pure coincidence that their arrangements were brought to a head a few days after the speech was made. It was easy to exaggerate what could be done by any one company of the size of the United Dominions Trust, even when it attained the development expected from the agreement now concluded, but the result of its activities could not but be beneficial.

If the trust developed along the lines of supplying new machines or plants to manufacturers, such facilities must help in increasing the efficiency of those businesses which take advantage of them. Many relief works and so-called public works did not produce articles which were really wanted. If, however, a stimulus was given to the purchase of suitable articles which would normally be in demand if trade expanded, then, to the extent that those were bought through the facilities given, a real help was given to employment.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN THE COTTON TRADE

Mr. Barnard Ellinger, in the course of a paper, prepared by himself and Mr. Hugh Ellinger, on "Japanese Competition in the Cotton Trade," which he read before the Royal Statistical Society yesterday, said that if the Japanese were in closer touch with their Chinese customers than our merchants were the reason might be found in their different method of trading. It was unlikely that the Japanese merchants lived in closer social touch with their customers in China than did the English missionaries with their converts, and if the British merchants thought it desirable to adopt Japanese methods there was nothing to prevent them from doing so by employing agents with an adequate knowledge of the language or even, ultimately, Chinese agents.

Prince George has accepted an invitation of the president and council of the National Advertising Benevolent Society to their twelfth festival banquet on March 28 at the Connaught Rooms. Sir Gomer Berry, the president, will be in the chair.

NEW £500,000 DOCK AT BELFAST

WORK TO BE BEGUN AT EARLY DATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, JAN. 21

The construction of the proposed new dock on the County Antrim side of Belfast Harbour at an estimated cost of £500,000 is to be proceeded with almost immediately. The dock will be carved out of the existing timber ponds, and at the meeting of the Belfast Harbour Board to-day arrangements were made for inviting tenders for carrying out the main dredging work.

The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD, Mr. R. E. Herdman, explained that in connexion with the construction of the new dock a lease had been executed to Messrs. Joseph Rank, Limited, flour millers, Hull and London, of a site on which they proposed to erect a flour mill. In addition to the mill Messrs. Rank will construct at their own expense two quays, one 420ft. long with a depth of 30ft. at low water, and the other 180ft. long with a depth of 23ft. at low water. These quays on completion would become the property of the Harbour Commissioners. The remainder of the dock works and all the channel leading direct to the dock from the sea would be constructed by the Board and in this great undertaking the Board were receiving generous financial assistance from the Government of Northern Ireland in pursuance of their policy of providing work for the relief of the unemployed.

The Board were about to embark on the initial stage of the work, the dredging of the new channel at the sea end, and this would provide immediate employment for about 100 men. When the constructional works were in full swing it was anticipated that about 500 men would be employed, and the work would probably extend over a period of three or four years. The new dock when completed would provide 1,020 lineal feet of quayside having a depth of 30ft. at low water, and 1,490 lineal feet having a depth of 23ft. at low water, in addition to which the opening up of the new channel would afford magnificent waterside sites for other industries. A considerable acreage of ground now under water would be reclaimed, and this would also be available for letting. Moreover, a lot of the spoil from the new channel and dock would go to augment the large tract of land which the Board had reclaimed on the County Down side of the harbour. Some years ago the Board had adopted plans for the complete lay-out of the port to the maximum advantage, and the works now being inaugurated formed the commencement of that great scheme.

He added that Messrs. Rank's new mill would be the means of bringing additional foreign steamers with wheat to Belfast, and of improving the position of the port as a milling and distributing centre.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE

FURTHER SCHEMES APPROVED

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, Lord St. Davids presiding, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £3,302,000, to provide employment for approximately 8,000 men.

Schemes before the committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 980 and are estimated to cost £19,780,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the committee is empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

OLD SHOPS IN BISHOPSGATE

The Corporation of London will be recommended at its next meeting to acquire Nos. 70 and 74, Bishopsgate, in order to preserve them. These two shops stand on either side of the porch of St. Ethelburga's Church, and with the church itself date from before the Great Fire. The trustees of the London Parochial Charities have agreed to sell them to the Corporation for £4,000.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

CONFERENCE IN LONDON NEXT MONTH

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, will deliver an address at Guildhall on Tuesday, February 25, to the delegates to the Central Conference of Poor Law and Public Assistance Authorities. Representatives of boards of guardians from all parts of England and Wales will attend, and, for the first time, the newly-created public assistance committees of the county councils will be represented by members and officials.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will open the conference, over which Lord Richard Cavendish will preside. The public proceedings, lasting two days, February 25 and 26, will deal with the most effective means of utilizing individual voluntary effort for the administration of public assistance, and with questions relating to the transfer of Poor Law functions from the boards of guardians to the county councils and county boroughs.

Administrative schemes under Part I. of the Local Government Act have already been approved, but there are many matters which remain for discussion. It is not proposed to present papers at the coming conference, but to have a general debate on how to ensure the continuity of some of the best features of the Poor Law system that has now been superseded.

DAMAGE TO TREES IN LONDON PARKS

MANY UPROOTED BY THE GALES

The exceptionally severe gales of this winter have done a great deal of damage among trees, and the London parks have suffered by the uprooting of some fine specimens. The parks of the London County Council have escaped comparatively lightly with the loss of about a score of trees in the last two months. The incomparable collection in Kew Gardens is also fortunate in having lost only half a dozen trees, though one of them was a very big Turkey oak reputed to be 150 years old. In some of the Royal parks, however, the damage done by the high winds has been more extensive and serious than for a great many years past.

The most recent gale, which sprang up on the night of Sunday, January 12, was also the most destructive. Not only was the wind unusually strong, but it was notably gusty, and the frequent alterations in intensity added to its destructive power. Another factor that must have weakened the resistance of the trees was the exceptional rainfall of the previous three and a half months, which had saturated the ground so deeply as to loosen the roots of even the largest of them. That night nearly 100 trees were uprooted in the Royal parks, and heavy boughs and tops were torn from many others by the wind. The most valuable of the trees destroyed was a fine *Paulownia Imperalis* in the flower garden of Regent's Park. In was one of the most beautiful examples in this country of a particularly handsome kind of flowering tree, though unfortunately it flowers only rarely here. This particular specimen had not bloomed for many years past, but there were preliminary indications that it might have done so this year.

Elsewhere in Regent's Park there were uprooted 19 elms, which brought down 50 panels of iron fencing in their fall. The English elm is one of the least stable trees in a heavy wind on account of its shallow roots, and for this reason the Office of Works has ceased to plant it in the Royal parks. In the recent gales it has suffered more heavily than any other kind of tree. Of the 60 trees brought down in the parks during December—in the gales between the 4th and the 8th, and again from the 28th to the 30th—57 trees fell in the Royal parks, and 22 of these were elms. On January 12 another 71 elms were uprooted. Kensington Gardens alone lost 21, Richmond Park 11, Greenwich Park five, and Bushey Park three. Next to the elms, the limes in the Home Park and Bushey Park have suffered most severely. In the December gales 23 of them were blown down, and on January 12 another 16.

J. Brown, alias D. Spratt, who declared he was a deserter from the French Foreign Legion, having escaped in Morocco in 1926, was sentenced for housebreaking at Nairn Sheriff Court on Monday.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Lloyd, of Shelton Hall, Shrewsbury, celebrate their golden wedding to-day.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended January 4 were 1,193,011, making a grand total sold of 943,166,251.

Sixty tons of new timber, some in pieces 20ft. long, have been washed ashore near Bournemouth and are at present unclaimed. The timber is believed to be deck cargo thrown overboard in the recent gale.

The identity of a woman whose body was found on Thursday on the beach near Maiden Rock, Kinkell Braes, St. Andrews, is still unknown. She was buried yesterday in the St. Andrew's Cathedral burial ground.

The Hendon Urban District Council opened their third permanent school on the Watling Estate at Hendon this week. It is to be known as Woodcroft School, and when completed will provide accommodation for 1,264 children.

Police-constable W. Foster, who received severe injuries on Monday when he fell from a window of the top storey of the police section house in Hunter-street, died yesterday in the Royal Free Hospital.

Alfred Worboys, of Bishop's Stortford, has died in Bishop's Stortford Infirmary from injuries received through being crushed by a falling tree while cycling during the storm last Sunday week.

Charges of corruptly receiving gifts from a bookmaker, William Aistrup, of Brightside-lane, Sheffield, against Police-constable Frank Wood, 46, of Somerset-street, Sheffield, were dismissed by the Sheffield magistrates yesterday.

William B. Davison, insurance agent, of Blyth, who drove a motor-car into a pack of the Badsworth Hounds on the Great North Road, near Doncaster, on December 28, was fined £5 at Doncaster yesterday for driving to the public danger.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, will open the Lancashire Cotton Fair at the City Hall, Manchester, on February 11. The Fair is to be held simultaneously with the British Industries Fair at London and Birmingham, thus forming a textile adjunct.

The body of Mr. Leonard Fruins, an estate agent, well known in Ripley and Woking, who had been missing from his home since Monday of last week, was found yesterday in woods near Ripley. Death was due to a gunshot wound, and a gun was found near the body.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, invite tenders for 22 pairs of wheels and axles for carriages and wagons (metre gauge). (p. 4)

A training school for canine nurses and kennel maids is starting in January. (p. 1)

Communications are requested from those interested in the recently formed 11th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment Old Comrades' Association. (p. 1)

Disabled ex-Service men of the British Legion Village have a small number of articles made from the oak of Westminster Hall, built in the reign of Richard II. (p. 1)

A communication is wanted of Gordon William Clunes Reid, son of Clunes Gordon Reid, late of Abercrombie-street, Redfern, and Elizabeth Simpson Reid, late of Woollahra, previously of Petersham, near Sydney, or anyone knowing of his whereabouts or claiming any interest in his estate. (p. 1)

FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE WITHDRAWN

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday before the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry E. Dickens, K.C.), no evidence was offered by the prosecution against MURIEL SCHARRER, 45, on bail, who was committed for trial from the South-Western Police Court on a charge of obtaining money by alleged false pretences, and she was found *Not Guilty* and was discharged. The case had reference to the sale of violins stated to be by old masters. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Frederick Levy, appearing on the part of the prosecution, in offering no evidence, said that since the case was before the magistrate certain facts had come to his knowledge, and, after careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that he was in a position of not being able to establish an intent to defraud. Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Leon for the defence, said the facts were somewhat unusual. He asked the Common Serjeant to consent to the course suggested by Mr. Levy being taken.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

This is the second and last article from Dr. Lyttelton, late Headmaster of Eton, in response to our series on Public School Boys in Business. The first contribution from Dr. Lyttelton was published in this column last Saturday; our own between Dec. 30th and Jan. 6th.—*Callisthenes.*

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS IN BUSINESS.

By Rev. The Hon. Edward Lyttelton, D.D.

We may note that the criticisms levelled against the Public School boy by men of business are concerned with certain wrong ideas in his mind; disbelief in drudgery; self-complacency, etc. Are these ideas due to the system or are they not part of our national temperament? Look at the multitude who have never been in a Secondary School of any kind. Have they any vigorous belief in drudgery? Certainly not. I doubt if any Europeans have less of that belief except the Southern Spaniards. Moreover, when adults generalize about schoolboys they draw on their memories of their own boyhood and seem to think all boys are alike: the Rugbeian of to-day and the Grammar School boy of the 16th century described by Shakespeare. The truth is that even so lately as 1870 boys disliked drudgery because they never tried it; but to-day they drudge cheerfully because they know they must. If our critic expects them to like it he does not know his own countrymen.

One last word. The critic evidently hopes that more and more of our boys will offer themselves for business. Is he quite sure the country will benefit? The great altruistic professions, Teaching, Medicine, and, of course, Holy Orders, are clamouring for recruits of a higher mental calibre than they are getting. Is commerce to secure the whole of the élite? Already the supply of men teachers is wofully attenuated. If the drain continues unabated, and the calibre of the school teachers declines, the world of Commerce may wake up to learn that the goose which produces the golden eggs is not well placed for laying if she is plumped upon an office-stool.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SPRINGTIME TRAVEL

How to escape from the unpleasant weather conditions now prevailing is readily answered in the comprehensive Programme entitled

"SPRING & EARLY SUMMER HOLIDAYS"

It offers a wide choice of independent and inclusive arrangements at ideal centres abroad, and at Sunny Resorts at home. As to the cost—this may be on an inexpensive basis or de luxe in character according to requirements.

A copy of this illustrated Programme may be had free on request.

COOK'S AND WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1.
Over 300 Branches

Where do we find VITAMIN B?

Vitamin B is found chiefly in the growing embryo of cereals—in those very parts of cereals which are removed in the modern preparation of food. This Vitamin B is the natural nourishment of the intestinal nerves and muscles—the muscles which see to the fulfilment of a daily duty on which all health depends.

Bemax contains the MAX-imum of natural B vitamin. It strengthens the intestinal muscles and restores them to full working condition. The use of Bemax is intended to improve the standard of health of the ordinary man and woman.

TASTING SAMPLE FREE
Write to-day to Vitamins (1928), Ltd. (Dept. T.5), 38, Danemere St., London, S.W. 15, for free tasting sample and booklet "New Facts on Health" written by a well-known M.D.

BEMAX
The most concentrated extract of natural B Vitamin.
ONE MONTH'S SUPPLY 2/6
From all Chemists and Stores.
Vitamins (1928), Ltd., 38, Danemere St. London, S.W.15

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

POSSIBILITIES OF WIDER REELS

Although a few of the American film companies have been engaged for some time on research work in connexion with the wide film, the actual production of pictures for the enlarged screen is at present being delayed until sound and colour have been thoroughly developed, and also until there are enough cinemas equipped for the process. In addition to the fact that the wide film methods now in existence are not yet perfect enough to permit of any great output, the companies point out that the showing of these films would require a special screen and projection apparatus, the cost of which would add much to the heavy burden already being carried by exhibitors on account of the talking film.

Mr. William Fox, who, in New York some months ago, gave the first exhibition of the Grandeur system of wide film production, announces that the Fox Film Company has completed a second picture entitled *Happy Days*, and this will be shown in America during the next few days. No other wide films will be made, the company having decided to abandon their production until the industry is ready for them.

Mr. Basil Dean recently announced, on the other hand, that the Radio Keith Orpheum Productions, Incorporated, of America, have already made arrangements for the production of films in terms of stereoscopy and with the use of the wide film; and that provided the Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, justified the confidence placed in them by the recent agreement, it was the avowed intention of the American company to give them equal opportunity with themselves of using in England such inventions as might arrive for the development of this new form of entertainment. It was Mr. Dean's hope that his company would be the channel for the first production in this country of a stereoscopic wide film talking motion picture.

BRITISH TALKING FILMS

An interesting announcement regarding the production of British films has been issued by the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited, who state that they have made arrangements for the production of several multilingual talking pictures and a series of talking comedy "shorts." The programme includes the following three "super" films:—*City of Song*, a story set partly in Naples and partly in London, with Mr. Jan Kiepura, the Hungarian tenor, in the leading part—to be made in four versions, English, German, French, and Italian; *The Beggar's Opera*, one of the greatest theatrical and musical successes, both in England and Germany, of this decade—of which two versions, English and French, will be prepared; and what is described as "a big drama of British industrial life," *Smoke and Steel*.

The Beggar's Opera was announced some time ago for production by the British Sound Film Productions, Limited, now one of the subsidiary companies of the combine, but all the work which had gone to the preparing of elaborate sets, designs for costumes, &c., was lost in the fire at the Wembley studios in the summer. This loss is now being made good, and production is expected to begin on the film early this year. *Smoke and Steel* is to be directed by Mr. John Grierson, the young Scottish director whose first picture, *Drifters*, showed him to be a courageous experimental director. It is to be a drama played against a background of British industrial life, and the producers hope that the picture will be an effective advertisement for British industry when it goes abroad. It will be multilingual, and the industrial setting should provide many opportunities for sound-recording.

CARICATURES

Another multilingual production is being undertaken in conjunction with Mr. Himansu Rai, the Indian actor who played the leading part in *Shiraz*. This film will have an Indian theme, and will probably be made in colour. The feature films include an English comedy-drama based on Mr. E. Temple Thurston's play *A Roof and Four Walls*, a comedy "thriller" from a story by Mr. Arnold Bennett, and *The Talking Death*, a mystery drama, of modern London. This company also claims to have found an unusual and promising method of tackling the dearth of good English comedy talking "shorts." Exhibitors who have seen Gorno's marionettes in their burlesque of Al Jolson in *Dimples and Tears* have experienced the amusing abilities of those dolls. The burlesque idea is to be extended in a new series of six "shorts." Mr. Charles Chaplin, for example, will appear in one picture with Miss Greta Garbo, and the film will be obtained from a caricature of the well-known mannerisms of both artists. Other famous screen characters who will thus make an involuntary bow to the public and poke fun at themselves on the screen include Mr. Douglas Fairbanks and Miss Mary Pickford, Mr. Tom Mix and his horse Tony, Mr. Ronald Colman and Mr. Harold Lloyd, and Mr. Emil Jannings and Mr. Conrad Veidt. The last item of the first series of these burlesques will be a grand mock *revue* in the best Hollywood tradition, in which all the principal film artists will appear. It is intended that the pictures made at Wembley shall be simultaneously recorded in several languages. This will be made possible through a system of interchange of artists and technicians between the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited, and its various subsidiary concerns.

The Middle Watch, the comedy which has now reached its 200th performance at the Shaftesbury Theatre, has been secured for a talking film production. Mr. Joseph M. Schenck, on behalf of the United Artists Corporation, has just concluded arrangements with Mr. Charles Rosher and Artistic Sound Productions, whereby a talking film adaptation of *The Middle Watch* will at once be put into production. The picture will be made by Artistic Sound Productions, who have been promised the cooperation of the Admiralty to ensure accuracy of details in setting. Mr. Rosher will undertake the supervision of the production, and Mr. Alexander Easway, who has been associated for some years with Ufa, will direct the film, in which an all-British cast will appear. *The Middle Watch*, which is the work of Ian Hay and Commander Stephen King-Hall, has proved itself a Transatlantic success, and is now touring America after its New York presentation.

The next performance of the Film Society will be given at the Tivoli Cinema on Sunday afternoon, when the main picture will be *Crossways*, a Japanese film directed by Teinosuke Kinugasa. Among the minor items will be the cinematographic portions of Ernst Toller's play *Hoppla wir leben*, a nature picture, and an old film, *The City of Westminster from an Omnibus*. During December the Film Society arranged two study groups, and the council is so far satisfied with the result of these courses that it proposes to extend its activities in this direction, and is accordingly arranging a further series of illustrated lectures, by prominent Continental directors and critics, on the history and development of the art of the film, and also a short course on editing, by Hans Richter.

Among the interesting films to be seen this week in Central London are *Hallelujah*, at the Empire; *Flight*, at the Capitol; and *The Mighty*, in which Mr. George Bancroft is heard for the first time, at the Plaza. The principal film at the Avenue Pavilion is a revival of Eric von Stroheim's *Foolish Wives*, which was produced in 1920. *The Imaginary Voyage*, the supporting film, is a fantastic extravaganza directed by M. Rene Clair, the producer of *Two Timid Souls*, from a story written by himself. The Avenue Pavilion programme also includes *Garbage*, an excursion into strange territory, by Georges Lacombe; *The Legend of Hiawatha*, a condensed pictorial version of the famous poem, told in an original way by means of coloured drawings; and *A Symphony in Colour*, an abstract film.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Atlantic.*
ASTORIA.—*Married in Hollywood.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Foolish Wives* and *The Imaginary Voyage.*
CAPITOL.—*Flight.*
CARLTON.—*Welcome Danger.*
EMPIRE.—*Hallelujah.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Letter* and *The Manxman.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*The Locked Door.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Paris.*
PLAZA.—*The Mighty.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Tembi* and *The Emigrant.*
REGAL.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
STOLL.—*They Had to See Paris.*
TIVOLI.—*Rio Rita.*

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25

THE PLAYHOUSE

"THE WHITE ASSEGAI"

By ALLAN KING

M'Buru	RONALD BUCHANAN
Inyoga	WILFRED E. BRANDON
Jenny Nichol	DAPHNE HEARD
Helen Mackenzie	MINNIE BLAGDEN
Hardress Mackenzie	GODFREY TEARLE
Nicholas Mackenzie	HARRY WILCOXON
Doctor MacAndrew	ERNEST THESIGER
Machado	WILLIAM HEILBRONN
M'Sanga	HOWELL DAVIES
Giles	NORMAN CLARIDGE
Susie	PHYLLIS SHAND
Charlie	BARRY K. BARNES
Johannes Van den Bergh	ARTHUR CHISHOLM
Mrs. Van den Bergh (Tante Anna)	MARIANNE CALDWELL

That the scene is the territory of the M'soi, in Africa, that the cast is sprinkled with such names at M'Buru, Inyoga, and M'Sanga, and that the climax of the second act is an assault by a black servant on a white woman might suggest that this was no more than the native drama of commerce, equipped with tom-toms, hysteria, and dusky allurements with tropical blooms in their mouths. But Mr. King's play is rather more than that, and promised at first to be much more. He showed us a Commissioner for the M'soi territory named Hardress Mackenzie, who was by family tradition and personal inclination devoted to his charge, and his wife, Helen, a hard, selfish and self-dramatizing woman whose purpose was to persuade her husband to resign, to force him by her sexual power to betray himself and his work. Here were the roots of a genuine play. The man's character was well drawn, and Mr. Tearle played the part admirably. You believed in the importance of this work of Hardress's, in his power over the natives, in his passionate self-dedication; you believed, too—and this is rarer on the stage—in his competence as an administrator; and, though Mr. King's opening sketch of Helen was not so successful, and Miss Minnie Blagden was never able to free her from a certain theatrical stiffness, there was every reason to expect that the battle between this husband and wife would prove to be worth the fighting.

But Mr. King weakened. He never abandoned his opening theme, but he swerved into theatricalism in his illustrations of it. It was interesting, even to the end, to watch him working out the effect of Hardress's uxoriousness, and to observe, in Jenny Nichol, a nursing sister, a faithful portrait of a girl, contrasted with Helen, who was willing and eager to share the work that Helen despised. When Hardress was engaged in the business of administration, when he was in close contest with his wife, when Jenny's good sense commanded the story, or when Giles, the stationmaster, was talking about his job, the play was alive. Mr. Claridge gave a clever sketch of the station-master and Miss Daphne Heard kept Jenny's character very skilfully balanced, bringing a quiet truth to the stage whenever she entered it. But for some disastrous reason Mr. King has chosen to increase Hardress's difficulties by the episode of assault; to fill out with laborious comicality the act that contains it; and bring down his curtain on a pompously heroical ending.

These things spoil his work. They are not, in their own kind, incompetent, but they are not in the same kind with the problem stated in the play's opening. This needed to be steadily, soberly, and deeply discussed. The whole action should have been simplified to make room for it; the dramatist's undivided forces should have been concentrated upon it. He has, instead, made sacrifices to other gods, who fail to compensate him for what is lost.

FILM QUOTA SUMMONSES

RENTER COMPANY FINED

The last two of the series of six summonses of film renters for non-compliance with the British quota provisions of the Cinematograph Films Act, 1927, were heard by Mr. Dummett at Marlborough-street Police-court yesterday.

The first defendant was the H. and S. Film Service, Limited, 12, D'Arblay-street, Soho, and a plea of "Not Guilty" was entered.

For the Board of Trade, Miss Enid Rosser said the defendant company was granted a renter's licence on April 2, 1928, in respect of the year ended March 31, 1929. No return having been received from the company on June 10, the Board of Trade wrote asking for it. It was found that the company had acquired two foreign films at 12,900ft. and no British films at all. The company in their submission said that they had considered the question of production and found that it would be necessary to invest more than their available capital. They could not see that it was commercially practical to cover the cost in the United Kingdom alone. It was found impossible to produce because they could not agree to terms. The sale of the German rights could not be guaranteed, and the film could not have been registered as a British film. They had been offered several British films to rank as quota films, but they were old and impossible of exploitation.

Lawrence Stanley Stock, managing director of the company, gave evidence bearing out this submission.

Mr. Dummett said the defendants took out their licence with a full knowledge of what the Act required. There was no compulsion for them to do so, but they had deliberately elected to go on with business. All they had to do was to produce 7½ per cent. of British films. The managing director had described visits to Berlin, but he thought his journeys were for the purchase of one of the foreign films. He had put that forward as part of his activities in connexion with a British film. It was wholly unsatisfactory. As the company was a small one the magistrate imposed a fine of £50 and 20 guineas costs.

The second prosecution was against United Kingdom Photoplays, Limited, 179, Wardour-street.

Miss Rosser said the firm had acquired 11,000ft. of foreign films and no British film. Submission had been received from the receiver for the debenture holder, who was in possession of the security, and the grounds for granting a certificate were that the receiver applied in November for the re-issue of *Every Mother's Son* as a quota film, but no definite reply was received until February 7 following, which was a refusal. At that time the cash at his disposal was only £1,059. In the meantime every effort was made to obtain a British film, but without success. Two were not commercial propositions, and the funds at his disposal did not allow him to acquire others.

Mr. Dummett said the receiver was in a difficult position, and in the circumstances he dismissed the summons on payment of £5 5s. costs.

A LADIES' FENCING UNION

The report for 1929 of the committee of the Amateur Fencing Association, which will be presented at the annual general meeting to be held on January 30 at the Royal Automobile Club, includes a reference to the formation of a Ladies' Amateur Fencing Union. The committee resolved last July to recognize the formation of such a body, and will be prepared, subject to the rules being found in order, to entrust the Ladies' A.F.U. with the holding and managing of the ladies' foil championship and other competitions.

During 1929 the number of clubs affiliated to the Amateur Fencing Association increased from 43 to 47, and the individual membership now totals 517, as against 486 at the end of 1928.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION AT CAMBRIDGE

In order to draw attention to the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House a small exhibition consisting of Italian drawings, engravings, illuminated manuscripts, early illustrated books, bindings, and medals has been arranged in Cambridge at the Fitzwilliam Museum.

HERR SCHNABEL'S RECITAL

SCHUMANN, SCHUBERT, AND CHOPIN

The first of Herr Artur Schnabel's programmes of piano music given at Queen's Hall last night was made up of music which happened to have been written in the decade after the death of Beethoven. That was the time when the true genius of the instrument was first realized in the works of those pianist-composers who are generally classed together as romanticists. Those who were inclined to complain of Herr Schnabel's playing of Mozart last week that the one thing wanting was "singing tone" got their answer in his approach to these composers through Schumann's "Phantasie," Op. 17. Here was any amount of that rich sustained tone which belongs to Schumann's *Cantilena*, but is outside the scope of Mozart. He did not hesitate to linger over the melting harmonies and to enforce their meaning with all that resonance which a liberal use of the pedal can give. His splendid control produced an interpretation of great breadth and vigour. Three rarely heard pieces by Schubert, from among the last that he wrote, followed. Finely though they were played, one was left wondering whether control may not be too rigidly applied to music thrown off as the momentary expression of such a wayward spirit as Schubert's. The rhythms are apt to sound trite when they are so tightly held.

The second part of the programme was devoted to the 24 Preludes of Chopin, all beautifully played, but not all sounding equally spontaneous. Every nuance of rhythm and tone seemed closely calculated; sometimes one was too conscious of the calculation—for example, in the C minor Prelude, where the three phrases had the effect of contrasted organ stops. This limitation was the more evident here since the C minor follows on the exquisite one in E flat, which, in spite of its technical complexity, sounded completely care-free. On the whole the "difficult" numbers were those from which one got the most pleasure, whereas with the instinctive player of Chopin the simple ones seize the attention with a new beauty.

SAN REMO CHESS TOURNAMENT

DR. ALEKHINE'S LEAD

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The fifth round of the international tournament at San Remo was played yesterday, and again Dr. Alekhine won his game, in this case, according to Reuter's message, defeating G. Maroczy after a hard fight. The results of this round were:—Alekhine beat Maroczy; Monticelli beat Bogoljubow; Spielmann beat Kmoch; Yates beat Romih; Niemzowitsch beat Ahues; Tartakower drew with Vidmar; Araiza drew with Grau; Colle against Rubinstein was adjourned.

The leading scores are:—Dr. Alekhine, 5 points; Tartakower, 3½; Bogoljubow, 3½; Rubinstein, Vidmar, Niemzowitsch, and Spielmann, 2½ each.

The following is the full score of the game between E. Colle and E. D. Bogoljubow in the second round.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White E. Colle	Black E. D. Bogoljubow	White E. Colle	Black E. D. Bogoljubow
1. P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3	18. B-Kt 5	Kt-K sq
2. Kt-K B 3	P-Q 4	19. B×B	Q×B
3. P-K 3	P-Q B 3	20. P-R 4	P-Q R 4
4. Q Kt-Q 2	B-B 4	21. P-R 5	R P×P
5. B-Q 3	B×B	22. K R P×P	R P×P
6. P×B	P-K 3	23. P×P	Q×P
7. Castles	B-K 2	24. Q R-Kt sq	Kt-Kt 7
8. R-K sq	Castles	25. R-K 3	Kt-Kt 2
9. P-K 4	Kt-R 3	26. Q-R 4	Q-Q 7
10. P-K 5	Kt-Q 2	27. Kt-B 3	R-B 8 ch
11. Kt-B sq	P-Q B 4	28. R×R	Q×R(B8)ch
12. P×P	Kt (Q2)×P	29. R-K sq	Q-B sq
13. P-Q R 3	Q-Q 2	30. Kt-Kt 5	Q-B 6
14. P-Q Kt 4	Kt-R 5	31. Q-R 7 ch	K-B sq
15. Kt-Q 4	K R-B sq	32. R-K 3	R-R 8 ch
16. Kt-K Kt 3	Kt-B 2	33. K-R 2	Q-Q 5
17. Q-Kt 4	P-K Kt 3	34. R-K B 3	Resigns

—*Reuter.*

THE PALLADIUM

MISS PEGGY O'NEIL'S SKETCH

Most of the entertainers at the Palladium this week, several of whom are making a first appearance at the theatre, endeavour to be amusing. Rebla is not without skill as a juggler, but he makes a mockery of his agility to be funny and litters the stage with discarded plates, broken cigar boxes, and hats. Lloyd and Bryce have athletic ability which they burlesque for the sake of laughter. Handers and Millis reel off new ideas of nonsense, though their performance could with advantage be trimmed a little, and Mr. Julian Rose gives a sample of the Hebrew humour which he exploits so well.

An unexpected contrast is provided by Miss Peggy O'Neil in an incredibly crude sketch, *The Silver Slipper*. Instead of being her usual bright self, Miss O'Neil whimpers a way through an unconvincing episode of back stage jealousy which ends with melodramatic revolver shots and a disappearance into the wings to take a *cabaret* encore, while a vaguely-drawn character, who may be assumed to be a table manager, gives an assurance that death will be attributed to suicide. The sketch offers the actress no chance to do anything but weep.

The best turn in the programme is that of Howell, Harger and Naldi, who, with the assistance of the Palladium Girls, present a Spanish dancing fantasy which is sensuous and rhythmic, and follow this with a daring display of gymnastic whirlings, leapings and posing, which, when synchronized with music, is also regarded as dancing in the variety theatres.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the recitals to be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12.0 to 12.20 p.m.—"Come Lasses and Lads," "The British Grenadiers," "An Eriskan Love Lilt," "Poor Old Joe," "Rhythm Dance" (Nees, of Malines).
3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Blue Bells of Scotland," "The British Grenadiers," "Havanera" (*Carmen*, Bizet), "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Andantino" (Lemare).
6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—"In an old-fashioned town," "Alice, where art Thou?" "Traumerei" (Schumann), "Killarney," "Abide with me."

BRENTFORD FAIR

Under the Fairs Act, 1871, the Home Secretary gives notice that by Memorial dated January 14, 1930, a representation has been duly made to him by Middlesex County Council that a fair has been annually held at the Market Place, Brentford, on May 17 and September 12, and that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the public that the fair should be abolished. On February 25, 1930, the Home Secretary will take such representation into consideration. Any person who may desire to object to the abolition of the fair should intimate his objections to the Home Secretary before that day.

IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER PRINTS

The Portsmouth Coroner on Monday held an inquest on the body of GEORGE GATES, aged 27, a native of Battersea, who was found dead from starvation and exposure on Portsdown Hill on January 2. His identity was discovered by his finger prints, and Detective-sergeant C. G. Garrett, of the Finger Print Department, Scotland Yard, mentioned that since July, 1901, his department had established the identity of upwards of 300,000 persons who would otherwise have remained unknown. The CORONER said that the police deserved credit for the way they had cleared up the case.

Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, who recently succeeded Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones as Gresham Professor of Physic, will deliver four lectures on February 4 and the three following days at 6 p.m., at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, on "How England Learned to Control Disease." The lectures are free and open to the public.

FOREIGN ART

POSSIBLE FUTURE EXHIBITIONS

One effect of the exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy—as of the Flemish and Dutch exhibitions before it—has been to whet the general appetite for more of a similar kind. Every effort will be made in England to continue the series. Though nothing has been decided officially—it is by no means certain that the Royal Academy galleries will be available next winter—the possibilities are already being unofficially explored, and among the countries to which tentative approaches have been made are France, Germany, Spain, and Persia. As to which should come first—say in 1932—that depends upon a great many circumstances besides obvious desirability and willingness upon the part of the Government and private owners of the country concerned; there has to be considered the question of readiness for a fully representative exhibition and also the law of the particular country respecting the removal of works of art.

In this last matter there can be no doubt that negotiations would be made easier by a speedy putting into effect of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries that a short Act of Parliament should be passed enabling the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the British Museum to lend works abroad. We cannot always be takers and not givers in such friendly interchanges.

The possibility of an exhibition of German art excites interest of a special kind. Since the full development of painting the German masters, though of great importance, are comparatively few: Dürer, Altdorfer, Baldung, Cranach, Holbein, and Elsheimer pretty well exhausting the list. Holbein has a special meaning for us for obvious reasons; his studio in London has been called "the cradle of painting in England"; and Elsheimer had an important influence upon the art of both Rembrandt and Rubens. But, so far as painting is concerned, it is from the German Primitives that the exhibition would derive its special appeal to students; from the School of Cologne in particular, with its names of "William of Cologne," Stefan Lochner, the "Master of the Life of the Virgin," and its complicated relations with the early art of Flanders. The German engravers, including Martin Schoengauer and Dürer himself, would contribute an important section to such an exhibition, and there would naturally be a full representation of Gothic craftsmanship in wood, metal, glass, and ceramics. It would, indeed, be pre-eminently a Gothic exhibition.

CONCERTS, &c.

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B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
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Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Conductor:
BASIL CAMERON.
Symphony No. 38, in D major (Prague) .. Mozart
Concerto No. 2 C minor (Piano and Orch.) .. Rachmaninoff
MOISEIWITSCH.
"Don Quixote" .. .. .. Strauss
LAURI KENNEDY.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

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SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
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At the Piano—CHARLTON KEITH.
A FEW SEATS AVAILABLE.
Steinway Piano.
21s., 15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
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*FIRST PRACTICE CONCERT**
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L.R.A.M.
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EXHIBITIONS

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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

CRYSTAL PALACE. National Terrier Club's CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW. To-day. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Champion dogs of All Terrier Breeds. Adm. 5s. After 2 p.m. 2s. 6d. Children half-price.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission, 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ART EXHIBITIONS

NEW PAINTINGS BY *ANDRE DERAIN*
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD., 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

THE NEW YEAR GROUP. MODERN PAINTINGS. THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE. Majolica, Bronzes and Small Sculptures. ALFRED SPERO AND KERIN, LTD., 9, Clifford-street, New Bond-street.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Exhibition of MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. Decorative Work and Stage and Other Designs.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY. 31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES, 195, Piccadilly, W. 1s. 10-5.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS
SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, 6½, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax).

THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP: A Review. Works by SICKERT, GORE, INNES, JOHN, LAMB, GILMAN, &c. Also EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by CERIA, and Modern English and French ETCHINGS.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

HOWARD GALLERY. PICTURES by FRENCH ARTISTS of the Nineteenth Century. 28, Museum-street. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Admission free.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. RECENT ETCHINGS by HENRY STUART BROWN. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd., 29, Bruton-street, Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Paintings by CANALETTO and GUARDI. Daily, 10 to 6. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

OPERA

KING'S (H'smith). ONE WEEK ONLY. *THE CARL ROSA OPERA CO.* TO-NIGHT, 7.30, "MESSALINA" (first time in London in English); Thurs. Mat., 2.30, "LA BOHEME"; Thurs., 8, "CAV." and "PAG."; Fri., 8, "MADAME BUTTERFLY"; Sat., 8, "CARMEN." Reserved seats, 3s. to 5s. 9d. Riverside 3911-2.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of *GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS. TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. Mat., Wed. & Sat., 2.30. *THE MIKADO.* Jan. 27, Iolanthe. Jan. 30, Ruddigore.

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (Streatham 9470.) *COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.* To-day, 2.30, MADAME BUTTERFLY. To-night, 8, TOSCA. Thurs., Jan. 23 .. LA BOHEME. Fri., Jan. 24 .. THE MASTERSINGERS. Matinee, Sat., Jan. 25 .. TURANDOT. Sat. Evg., Jan. 25 .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, 31s. 6d., 21s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. (Matinees: Boxes, 21s., 14s.; Stalls, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d.; Circle, 3s. 6d.) Unreserved: Pit Stalls, 2s. 4d.; Balcony, 1s. 2d. (Sat., 1s. 6d.)

GOLDERS GREEN HIPPODROME. *COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.* Box-office now open. Speedwell 2800, 2801 and 2. Mon., Jan. 27 .. TURANDOT. Tues., Jan. 28 .. THE MASTERSINGERS. Wed., Jan. 29 .. MADAME BUTTERFLY. Matinee, Thurs., Jan. 30 .. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30 .. TOSCA. Fri., Jan. 31 .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Matinee, Sat., Feb. 1 .. TURANDOT. Sat. Evg., Feb. 1 .. LA BOHEME. Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 30s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. LAST 2 WEEKS. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30. *"A CUP OF KINDNESS."* TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS Wed. & Every Evg., 8.15 *IN THE ZONE* *THE MAN IN POSSESSION* with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Tues. and Fri., 2.30. 1st Mat. Tues., January 28.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. TO-MORROW, at 8, subsequently at 8.30. 1st Mat., Tues., Jan. 28, 2.30, subs. Tues. and Fri. *THE WAY OUT.* By "SAPPER." Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.

COURT. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Th. & Sat., 2.30. *THE PHILANDERER.* By Bernard Shaw. Popular Prices. Sloane 5137.

CRITERION. Ger. 3844. Twice Daily, 2.30, 8.30. *THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.* POPULAR PRICES. (LAST WEEK.)

DALY'S. (Gerr. 0201.) LAST WEEK. *CHARLEY'S AUNT.* TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2176.) TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. All seats bookable. *"FOLLOW THROUGH."* ADA MAY, IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER, LESLIE HENSON. MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171. TO-DAY, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. *THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.* MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888. Monday, Jan. 27, 8.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.30. *THROUGH THE VEIL.* By Cecil Madden and Gilbert Stone. C. M. Hallard, Helen Haye, Margaret Delamere. Thrilling Psychic Drama. Box-office now open.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. MATHESON LANG in *"JEW SUSS."* By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.30. Hamp. 7224. *THE WATCHER.* A New Play by Ralph Neale. Mat., Sat., 2.30.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373. EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30. TOM WALLS presents *THE LAST ENEMY.* By Frank Harvey. Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Frank Lawton, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. 6991. To-night, at 8. Subs. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. *"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."* A New Musical Play. Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. *"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."* By FREDERICK LONSDALE. RONALD SQUIRE, YVONNE ARNAUD, ATHOLE STEWART, MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. *THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.* A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648. EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30. *"MR. CINDERS."* Musical Comedy. BINNIE HALE, BOBBY HOWES. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S. Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION. *"BITTER SWEET."* An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. LAST 4 MATS. DAILY, 2.15. ITALIA CONTI Production. *WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.*

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032. MATS., WED., THUR., and SAT., 2.30. *"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."* ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME. *PUSS IN BOOTS.* Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes. TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30. "SPRIGHTLY HUMOUR, HAUNTING MELODY, AND LAVISH SETTINGS."—*D. Sketch.* Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present *MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.* A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Last 7 Perfs. 2.30 & 8.30. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2.30. *THE ROSE AND THE RING.* SYLVIA NELIS. FREDERICK RANALOW.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. WED. NEXT, at 8. Subsequently 8.30. First Mat., Sat., Feb. 1st, at 2.30. NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in *DANDY DICK.* By ARTHUR PINERO. Box-office (Riverside 3012) 10-10.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. IVOR NOVELLO in his two-way Comedy, *SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.* LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE. Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

PALACE. Ger. 6834. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present *DEAR LOVE.* A New Musical Comedy. TOM BURKE. Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce. Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler. SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162. By arrangement with Gladys Cooper. BARRY JACKSON presents GODFREY TEARLE IN *THE WHITE ASSEGAI.* By Allan King. Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482. Proprietor: Tom Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot. EVENINGS, at 8.30. *JOURNEY'S END.* Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30. "LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633. *A WARM CORNER.* NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30. "IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.* HEATHER THATCHER. W. H. BERRY. CONNIE EDISS.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30. *THE APPLE CART.* By BERNARD SHAW. EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Sat., 2.30. IRENE VANBRUGH & ROBERT LORAINE in *"ART AND MRS. BOTTLE."* A Comedy by Benn W. Levy. (Gerrard 2690.)

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30. HUGH WAKEFIELD and MARION LORNE in *SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!* By WALTER HACKETT. LAST 2 WEEKS.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. (Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present *"THE MIDDLE WATCH."* By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

STRAND THEATRE. (Temple Bar 2660.) Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew. Lessee, Geo. Grossmith. EVERY EVENING, at 8.15. (Evenings only.) *"THE SPORT OF KINGS."* By IAN HAY. (350th Perf. To-night.) Daily at 2.15. (Matinées only.) ROBERT LORAINE in *TREASURE ISLAND.*

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night & Fri., 7.30. Matinées Thurs., at 2; Sat., 2.30. *JULIUS CÆSAR.*

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30. CHARLES LAUGHTON in *"FRENCH LEAVE."* "UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer.*

VICTORIA PALACE, S.W. Last 4 Mats. DAILY, 2.15. 9th Year. Bert Coote's Production. *THE WINDMILL MAN.* A Children's Musical Fairy Play, by Frederick Bowyer. BERT COOTE as "THE MAD GARDENER." Box-office open 10-9.30. (Vic. 5282.)

WINTER GARDEN. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. GRACIE FIELDS in *"THE SHOW'S THE THING."* Box-office open. 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., plus tax. (Hol. 8881.)

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30 prompt. WED. & SAT., 2.30. *"THE CALENDAR."* By EDGAR WALLACE. OWEN NARES, CATHLEEN NESBITT, ALFRED DRAYTON, GORDON HARKER, GILLIAN LIND, NIGEL BRUCE.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross (Temple Bar 3161.) 3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15. SIR HENRY WOOD and his famous SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 80 MUSICIANS; HOUSTON SISTERS; BARRACETA TRIO; "THE ACT SUPERB"; SYBIL SCANES; Jessie BROUGHTON and Dennis CREEDON; MORLAND GRAHAM & CO.; THREE EDDIES; British Movietone News. Managing Director, SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30 and 9. Jack Hylton and his band, Palermo and his wonder Seal, Fred Duprez, Dorrie Dene, Peel and Curtis, Dudley Dale, Hengler Bros., Eight Victoria Girls, &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, "OLGA," EDWARD VICTOR, &c. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. Peggy O'Neil, Handers and Millis, Browse and Lavelle, Howell, Harger and Naldi, Lloyd and Bryce, Rebla, Charlie Higgins, Julian Rose, 15 Romanos, &c.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.) TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50. TALLULAH BANKHEAD in "The Snob." Odali Careno. Bert Coote.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (*Main Hall*). *BERTRAM W. MILLS' CIRCUS.* LAST 2 DAYS. To-day and to-morrow at 2.30 and 7.30. Res. Seats, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Unres., 2s. 4d. BOX OFFICE RIVERSIDE 2727, and all Agencies. Fun Fair 1s. 2d., opens noon.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (University of London), REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. A COURSE of THREE PUBLIC LECTURES on *"The Presentation of Drama in the 20th Century,"* on Thursdays, at 5.15 p.m. JANUARY 30th.—"Costume and Production." Lecturer: SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR. Chairman: MR. J. C. SQUIRE. FEBRUARY 13th:—"Shakespeare in Modern Dress." Lecturer: SIR BARRY JACKSON. FEBRUARY 20th.—"The True Story of 'Journey's End.'" Lecturer: MR. MAURICE BROWNE. Admission free, by ticket, on application to the Secretary, stating date and sending stamped addressed envelope.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH. World's finest Ice Surface. Daily, 10, 3, and 7.45. Admission, 2s. 6d. all sessions except special Ice Cabaret nights, Thurs. and Sats., admission 3s. 6d. Car Park, Restaurant, Tea Lounge. Skates on sale and hire.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition, Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421. *"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."* AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER. *THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.* THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. The Leviathan of the Talkies, "ATLANTIC," E. A. Dupont's masterpiece. Daily at 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. A British International Talking Picture.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. J. Harold Murray and Norma Terris in "MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD," a Viennese Song Romance, with Music by Oscar Straus; daily at 1.45, 4.15, 6.45, and 9.15.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerrard 3981. Ex. Revival, "FOOLISH WIVES," directed by, and featuring, Eric Von Stroheim. Also "The Imaginary Voyage," by Rene Clair. Dolly Davis.

CAPITOL, Regent 4455. 12-11. London has never been so thrilled! "FLIGHT," with Jack Holt, Lila Lee, and Ralph Graves. (All-Talking). Thrills! Romance! Laughter! in perfect formation, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. 2nd Record-Breaking Month! HAROLD LLOYD in his First ALL-TALKING picture, "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show! "Lloyd's Funniest Film."—*Daily Mirror.* Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Regent 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. King Vidor's "HALLELUJAH," Epic of the Negro. All-Talking with All-Negro Cast. Also Laurel-Hardy Comedy. From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 to 11. JEANNE EAGELS in "THE LETTER" (Talkie). By W. Somerset Maugham. Carl Brisson in "THE MANXMAN" (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. TALKING Drama, ROD LA ROCQUE in "THE LOCKED DOOR," 3.45, 6.45, 9.45. Commencing Sunday Next, George Arliss in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI."

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Irene Bordoni and Jack Buchanan in "PARIS." All-Talking diversion de luxe, with Scenes in Natural Colour, daily at 3, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PLAZA. All-Talking! GEORGE BANCROFT in his Greatest Thriller "THE MIGHTY," with Esther Ralston, Warner Oland, Raymond Hatton. Heart-Gripping! Dynamic Masterpiece! "The Thames London's River." Stage: 24 Mangan Tillerettes. Adm., 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. TEMBI, a Story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Last four days. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE EMIGRANT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all-colour, singing, and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Comedy-Drama, "THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS," with WILL ROGERS: Jan. 27th, CARNIVAL WEEK.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Last week of Bebe Daniels, John Boles, in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing). 12.30, 3.25, 6, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which time seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

Imperial and Foreign News

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

NEW CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The conference between representatives of the Union and Rhodesia now sitting in Cape Town is attempting to find a way out of difficulties which, if they are not overcome, will mean the erection of Customs houses on the frontier between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Both Northern and Southern Rhodesia have their chief connexion with the rest of the world through the railways of the Union. A glance at the accompanying map will make plain how greatly both territories have hitherto relied upon their southern communications. Southern Rhodesia has an outlet through Beira, and that port also serves Northern

Rhodesia. It will be many years, however, before other communications are sufficiently cheap and convenient to count in trading calculations. Both territories began historically as extensions from the British power in the south, and though talk of the eventual political amalgamation of either of them with the Union has now died away there has been a general recognition that their development was the common interest of the Sub-Continent and that artificial barriers ought not to be encouraged.

A Customs agreement between the Union and the two Rhodesias, providing for the free interchange of local products and manufactures, was the arrangement in force, but it was an arrangement which involved increasing friction as the tariff policy of the Nationalist Government in the Union took shape. The Rhodesians, for one thing, disliked such measures as the German trade treaty. But the cause of the abrogation of the agreement was the discrimination against Rhodesian cattle and tobacco which has been revealed, increasingly plainly, in the two years just past, as the policy of the Union. Thus five years ago all slaughter cattle under 1,050lb. in weight were shut out from the Union. Over-production of Rhodesian tobacco led to an agitation from Union growers to have an embargo laid on it. Growers in both countries found themselves badly hit by the lack of demand from the rest of the world, and it was natural that the South African growers should show themselves unwilling to share their home market with more competitors than they could help.

THE REAL ISSUE

A conference met in Pretoria last September, but the Union Government insisted that Rhodesian tobacco must be rationed, and the Southern Rhodesian Government declined to continue with a one-sided arrangement. The breakdown of the September conference was attended with perfect politeness, but it revealed a very wide divergence of view. When Mr. Havenga, the Finance Minister of the Union, declared that an agreement could not be reached for the simple reason that it was impossible to reconcile the interests of two countries which did not constitute a political union, while both were committed to a policy of protecting their own industries, primary and secondary, he put into words a general feeling that the breakdown was a sign of something much more permanent than a quarrel between tobacco-growers in adversity.

The Southern Rhodesian Government warned its people to be ready to face a slight increase in the cost of living, now that imports from the Union were to be taxed like all others, and encouraged hopes that more industries might now be established in Rhodesia. The breakdown of the negotiations also stimulated enthusiasm in Rhodesia for the construction of new railways—a special commission was set up to study routes—and of a fresh outlet to the sea, through the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland and the Mandated area of South-West Africa to Walvis Bay.

While the Southern Rhodesian Ministers spoke chiefly of these developments, the Chambers of Commerce of the Union sent an invitation in November to the Chambers of Commerce of Salisbury and Bulawayo to a conference at Kimberley. A few days later it was announced that representatives of the Union and Southern Rhodesia would meet in January, and that the existing arrangement, instead of stopping at the end of the year, would continue for the time being.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN AIMS

The position of Northern Rhodesia is curious. At the September conference Northern Rhodesian delegates showed their sympathy with Southern Rhodesia, but a united front was lost when separate overtures took place between the Government of the Union and that of Northern Rhodesia. As soon as the conference had failed, the moment was seized by those who desire to see a political union between Northern and Southern Rhodesia to suggest that the new stiffness in the attitude of the Union should make the two Rhodesias come closer together.

At present Northern Rhodesia is governed on Crown Colony lines, and the Governor enjoys a free hand. He declared that Northern Rhodesia had no ground for complaint and continued the existing arrangement with the Union till June, 1930, while negotiating a fresh agreement. The news of this step caused a good deal of uneasiness in Southern Rhodesia. When a motion was brought forward for discussion in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature on the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, the Government spokesmen, notably the Chief Secretary, spoke of the "probability of responsible government in a few years," and the opponents of amalgamation repeated their view that economic development in the copper belt in Northern Rhodesia will be so rapid that the primacy in any partnership with the South will belong to the North. The general tone of the official references was a setback to the hopes of a consolidation of the two Rhodesias. The two Governments, however, reached a Customs agreement at Bulawayo on January 13 and are represented at the Cape Town conference by a single policy, which has not yet been disclosed.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA FUNDS

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON PARIS BANKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 21

Before the Assize Court of the Department of the Seine to-day the trial of Saveli Litvinoff (brother of the Soviet Acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs), Marc Joffe, and Willy Leborius was begun. A fourth man, Jacob Alschutz, has not been arrested. The accused men are charged with attempted fraud in connexion with the discounting of bills drawn by Litvinoff on the Soviet Commercial Agency in Berlin, where he was formerly employed. The case gains additional interest from the fact that the head of the Soviet organization, M. Touroff, was assassinated on June 10, 1927, and that one of the witnesses in the case is M. Biesedovsky, formerly Counsellor to the Soviet Embassy here.

Behind the charges of fraud are some complicated financial dealings alleged to have been connected with the transfer of Soviet propaganda funds. The essence of the charge is that Saveli Litvinoff conspired with the other defendants to discount with certain French banks seven bills amounting to £200,238. They were drawn by Litvinoff on the Soviet Commercial Agency in Berlin, accepted by him, and endorsed by him and the other defendants. When they were presented for payment Litvinoff referred the banks to the Berlin Soviet Commercial Agency. The agency, however, declared that the bills were forged, and that although at one time Litvinoff had been empowered to draw bills, these were drawn after he had been discharged from the Berlin Agency.

Litvinoff, in his statement to the Examining Magistrate, declared that he had acted under the instructions of M. Touroff in drawing the bills, and that he had no further connexion with the subsequent action taken in connexion with them. But details of the stamps and acceptances, apart from other considerations, are held by the prosecution to throw doubt on his version of the events.

To-day's proceedings were largely of a formal character. Litvinoff, in response to the questions of the Judge, gave particulars of his career. He stated that he was by origin a Pole and that his father was a humble employee. After a commercial career, he succeeded in obtaining, in 1926, a post in the Commercial Agency of the Soviet in Berlin. He held it for three months, being then summoned to Moscow to become head of the Commercial Office there. He stated that he had left the service of the Soviet Commercial Office because he had communicated directly with the Government without going through the tortuous channels of the "hierarchy." He recalled the presentation of the first of the bills for £10,000, signed and accepted by him, and his statement that it was a matter for the Berlin Agency. The presiding Judge pointed out that he was the signatory, and that if the money had been paid he alone would have benefited. Litvinoff replied that in spite of appearances the money would not have passed through his hands. He declared that in drawing the bills in Moscow he had acted solely under the orders of M. Touroff, received by code telegram. He had not kept the telegram for fear of being shot. He had been ordered to date the bills from Berlin. The same method had always been followed, its purpose being to enable the Soviet to obtain ready money for propaganda abroad.

Evidence was produced by the Court that at the time when the bills were drawn M. Touroff was at Wiesbaden and not in Berlin, that the bills were drawn on paper different from that used officially, and that the seal used was one which Litvinoff had had made, pointing to the improbability of his having been in Moscow when the bills were drawn. Litvinoff denied these statements.

The case is expected to last some days.

FUTURE OF THE SAAR

NERVOUSNESS OF FRENCH INTERESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 21

The Franco-German negotiatiqns on the future of the Saar, which had been postponed since Christmas, were resumed on January 16. The Commission has been sitting daily, and it is stated that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, though nothing has so far been made known as to the progress achieved. In view of the nervous state of French opinion on the matter this reserve may be readily understood.

Manifestos have been issued by a number of public bodies, including the Councils-General of Alsace and Lorraine, several chambers of commerce and associations devoted to French interests in the Saar. Their general burden is that the negotiations are premature, that it is essential that the extensive commercial interests developed by France in the Saar must be safeguarded, and that care must be taken to maintain, at least for a term of years, the direction of trade between the Saar and the neighbouring departments. Although it has been stated that only economic questions come within the province of the Commission, the fear is expressed that the conversations are bound to have political consequences, and may thus result in a modification of the Peace Treaty terms.

TAXATION IN CEYLON

BUSINESS MEN'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, JAN. 21

A deputation of Ceylon business men, both European and Ceylonese, whose anxiety has been aroused by the prospect of the increased taxation which the Government intends to impose, met the Governor to-day. They said that, in their opinion, there was no need for further impositions after the recent additional levies on imports if expenditure on the establishment were reduced to a reasonable figure and economy observed in the estimates for capital schemes.

It was suggested that the Government should not proceed with the building of the new university and of the hydro-electric works, of which the combined cost would be nearly £2,000,000, and also that the project of a State Mortgage Bank, adopted by the Legislature recently, should be abandoned.

Meanwhile, the first appropriation resulting from the preparations for the new Constitution is before the Finance Committee—namely, £21,000 for printing a register of voters.

THE PROPOSED BOTHA STATUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 21

In the House of Assembly this afternoon Colonel Collins's motion asking the Government to review its refusal to allow a statue to General Botha to be placed in the grounds of Government Buildings, Pretoria, was withdrawn. During the debate the suggestion came from the Nationalists, through an interjection, that a statue to De Wet would be objected to by the South African Party. This suggestion was warmly repudiated by Mr. Patrick Duncan. The idea was then put forward that there should be a statue of De Wet, as well as one of General Botha, at Meintjes Kop, Pretoria. This was generally agreed to, and was accepted by General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, who promised a Government contribution.

U.S. AND BATTLESHIPS

ATTITUDE TO ABOLITION PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 21

The discussion of the intentions of the United States with regard to battleships has received a new impetus as the result of a speech in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Burton French (Republican, Idaho), Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, in which he advocated vigorously the abolition of the battleship by all nations as the best means of reducing naval budgets and proving faith in the Kellogg Pact. Mr. French visited the White House just before making his speech, and this was seized upon as an indication that he had consulted the President in the matter. Mr. French this morning denied that there had been any such consultation, and said his speech was the expression of his personal opinion.

The Administration is annoyed at the excessively definite interpretation put here and elsewhere on those indications of its attitude to battleship abolition which were gathered from a high official source on Saturday afternoon. It was immediately widely suggested that the Administration was prepared to propose scrapping battleships as they became theoretically obsolete before 1936. As I pointed out at the time the indications given were in the nature of a reply to Mr. MacDonald's expression of opinion on battleship abolition earlier in the week. They were elicited by reports of Mr. MacDonald's views and were intended to correct any idea that the United States was lagging behind any other nation in generosity.

Except in that relation and aspect the discussion is considered academic, since it is not believed that any other Power will seriously propose such abolition, or that other Powers would agree to the proposal if made.

SEVERE U.S. FLOODS

HUNDREDS HOMELESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 21

Further breaks have occurred in the levees of the St. Francis River, Arkansas, bringing the number up to 10 altogether, and now a stretch of land 80 miles long and from two to eight miles wide lies under water. In the flooded country around Big Lake, where 250 families are marooned in their houses, provisions are being taken from house to house in flat-bottomed boats, but there is little or no fuel and there is much suffering from the bitter cold. The Red Cross Society is establishing a camp for refugees at Blytheville, using army tents for shelter.

In Indiana and Illinois the overflow of the White and Wabash Rivers has forced 900 families to abandon their homes, and 2,000 families are reported by the Red Cross workers to be in need of food for themselves and their livestock. Motor-boats which made the dangerous voyage, through waters thick with cakes of ice, from Vincennes to Decker found scores of families there in the upper storeys of their houses. They have been without food or fuel for two days. The Wabash River has begun to fall, but the backwater of the levees, dammed up by ice, is holding its level. The temperature at Vincennes yesterday was 20deg. below freezing point.

GENERAL WEYGAND'S APPOINTMENT

SOCIALIST CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 21

In the Chamber to-day M. Hymans, a Socialist Deputy, introduced a motion questioning the Government on its intentions with regard to the supreme command of the Army, with special reference to the recent appointment of General Weygand as Inspector-General and Chief of the General Staff.

The Socialist protest was supposed to be based on the fact that General Weygand made no secret of his strong religious opinions, M. Hymans declaring that the Socialists desired only that the chief command should be composed of generals who were good Republicans and not mixed up with political affairs.

M. Painlevé, the former Minister of War, stated that he had proposed Marshal Pétain as Inspector-General and General Maurin as Chief of the General Staff, whereas his successor, M. Maginot, had combined the two posts and appointed General Weygand to them. M. Maginot replied that he had selected General Weygand because he deemed him to be the best man. It was one of his prerogatives to exercise his decision in these appointments, and he would not be worthy of his post if he allowed himself to be influenced by other considerations.

The Chamber by a show of hands refused to adopt the Socialist motion.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, JAN. 21

A new Government has been formed, and is composed as follows :—

GENERAL DOMINGOS DE OLIVEIRA	Prime Minister
SENHOR ANTONIO LOPES MATEUS	Interior and Colonies
COMMANDER FERNANDO AUGUSTO BRANCO ..	Foreign Affairs
COLONEL JOAO NAMORADO DE AGUIAR	War
DR. GUSTAVO RAMOS ..	Education
*DR. OLIVEIRA SALAZAR ..	Finance (and temporarily Colonies)
*COMMANDER MAGALHAES CORREIA	Marine
*DR. ANTUNES GUIMARAES	Commerce
*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LINHARES DE LIMA	Agriculture
*DR. LOPES FONSECA ..	Justice

* Members of the former Cabinet.

Commander Fernando Branco, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was a submarine commander during the War, and was for some time Naval Attaché in London. Dr. Gustavo Ramos, the Minister for Education, held the same portfolio in the Government of Colonel Vicente Freitas, formed in 1928.

*** The previous Cabinet resigned on January 11 on account of dissension among its members.

ANGLO-IRAQI TREATY

Some surprise is expressed in well-informed quarters in this country at the statement made by Naji Beg es-Suwaidi, the Prime Minister of Iraq, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the British Government had been compelled to "revise" its proposals for a new Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.

It is pointed out that, no such proposals having been made by his Majesty's Government, there can be no question of their revision. The general terms of the treaty, which will be concluded before 1932, when Great Britain will support the candidature of Iraq for membership of the League of Nations, are believed to have been discussed by members of the Government and by the Departments concerned, but no text has yet been prepared for communication to the Government of Iraq.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN STATES

REPLY TO THE CONGRESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BARODA, JAN. 21

The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda entertained the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at a banquet at the Laxmi Vilas Palace to-night. The scene in the banqueting chamber was brilliant, and hundreds of the Maharajah's subjects surrounded the Palace to watch a display of fireworks which brought the evening to an end.

The really important feature, however, was the fact that the banquet gave the first opportunity for a representative of the Ruling Princes to reply publicly to the ultimatum of the Lahore Congress. In a short, dignified speech proposing the toast of the Viceroy, the Maharajah traced his 50 years' rule as an endeavour to promote the welfare, health, and education of his people.

India, he said, was now approaching another crisis in her history. The Indian States appreciated the recognition of their claims to take part in any settlement. "We are proud of our ancient privileges," he said. "We are proud also of the century-old alliance with the British Crown. Whatever the fate of India may be, we earnestly hope that these privileges and friendly relation will not be disturbed.

The Maharajah then outlined the demands of the Indian States. He said the first essential was the continuance of complete autonomy within their borders. Secondly, they wanted the strict observance of their rights secured under ancient treaties. Thirdly, they wished for an independent court of arbitration to settle such differences with the Government of India as might arise. Finally, they wanted some means by which the States could speak on all matters concerning India as a whole.

The Maharajah made loyal references, expressing the gratitude of Baroda for the King's recovery from his illness and for the escape of the Viceroy in the Delhi bomb outrage.

Point is lent to the expressions of loyalty by the fact that Mr. Gandhi is urging that civil disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes, should now be extended to Malia State, near Wadhwan, little more than 100 miles west of Baroda. Mr. Gandhi has already detailed "Volunteers" to proceed from Wadhwan to "help the poor farmers," and the state of tension is growing. Malia is a modest State with an area of only 103 square miles, ranking as a fourth-class State in order of precedence in Kathiawar. The fact remains that Mr. Gandhi, who is, apparently, asking for trouble, has extended the first skirmish from British India into an Indian State.

Conversations with high State officials here leave not the slightest doubt that the Rulers of the greater States are anxiously watching the steps taken by the Government to restore order and to protect their administration. The State police have already come into conflict with farmers and "Volunteers." The situation is described to-day as peaceful for the moment, but unless it is firmly taken in hand it is likely to boil over and precipitate a serious crisis, not only locally but elsewhere.

The Viceregal party returns to Delhi to-morrow.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

QUESTIONS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 21

The League Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium began to-day its examination of the annual reports from member Governments on opium traffic and consumption. As is customary a number of questions were put by members of the Committee to national representatives upon points in the reports which seemed to require further explanation. In some cases attention was drawn to discrepancies between the figures given by different countries for the same transaction.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL (India) asked for an explanation of the figures recently published by the Chinese Government on the authority of the National Opium Suppression Committee purporting to show that the Chinese Customs had seized 40,000,000oz. of Indian opium—an amount certainly much greater than the whole Indian output. It was agreed that important errors had been made in calculation.

Questions were asked concerning the export from France during 1928 of over 2,200lb. of heroin. An explanation of this is promised for to-morrow. SIR MALCOLM DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) desired to know how various consignments of opium had managed, contrary to the existing agreement, to pass the Customs officials at Shanghai. The Chinese delegate stated that he was equally interested in this question, and promised to make special inquiries.

The report from the United States, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, expresses the opinion that the number of drug addicts in that country is decreasing and the average age of addicts increasing. At a liberal estimate the present number of addicts, it is stated, does not exceed 100,000. The Chinese report, on the other hand, places its number of drug addicts in Shansi Province alone at 1,000,000 in a population of 10,000,000, and estimates the money wasted in drugs at over £20,000,000. Germany, Japan, France, and Switzerland are stated to be responsible for the supply of morphine, and what is seized by the Customs is only a very small fraction of the amount smuggled into the country.

The Hong-kong report states that there are no signs of the much hoped-for awakening of Chinese public opinion against opium smoking. The report of the Netherlands East Indies, on the other hand, records a growing anti-opium campaign, including the distribution of 40,000 anti-opium pamphlets in Malay and Chinese by the Netherlands East Indies Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars.

During this evening's discussion the French delegate, M. Bourgeois, stated that since the beginning of 1929 the French Government had not allowed a single grain of opium to be exported from France. The trade in heroin also had been practically suspended.

SIR ESME HOWARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Delivering what he termed his "swan song," Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, bade farewell to-night to the American people over the wireless. He spoke from the state dining room of the British Embassy. After discoursing briefly on the history of music in England, Sir Esme Howard thanked the American people for the kindness and hospitality he had received during his Ambassadorship.

I have learned many lessons on this side of the Atlantic (he said). I have admired the wonderful energy, the organizing power, the constructive genius, and the refusal to accept defeat which are characteristic of the American people. I leave the United States in the fullest hope that the most pleasant harmonies may in future dominate the relations of all English-speaking countries. Music as well as religion and science should help to bind us all to such a frame of mind that discords may never again enter our joint compositions.—*Reuter.*

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 21

The Prince of Wales passed a quiet morning at Government House, and again played golf at Wynberg this afternoon. A south-east gale continues, but there is bright sunshine. The Governor-General's ball to-night at Government House is not of the scale of a State function, though the guests will be numerous.

Reuter's Peshawar correspondent says that Colonel Ghulam Mahomed Wardak, who was a member of the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference at Rawal Pindi in 1919, died yesterday from pneumonia. Colonel Wardak was 80 years of age.

SPANISH CABINET CHANGES

FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 21

A political crisis which has been latent for some time past took form last night with the resignation of the Finance Minister. This is the fourth time Señor Calvo Sotelo has tendered his resignation, and it has finally been accepted by the Marqués de Estella and King Alfonso.

The Count de los Andes has been appointed Finance Minister, and Don Sebastian Castedo, an able Civil servant, has been entrusted with the portfolio of Minister of National Economy left vacant by the transfer of the Count de los Andes to the Ministry of Finance. As chairman of the Council of National Economy, Señor Castedo has for some time past been the inspirer of the strong protectionist policy of the dictatorship and the severe interventionist measures controlling Spanish industry in all its branches.

The Count de los Andes hails from Jerez, the native town of the Marqués de Estella. He is a man of independent means and possesses all the personal charm of the Andalusian. He is, however, new to finance. The task before him at the Finance Ministry is a difficult and delicate one in the present circumstances.

The new Ministers were sworn in in the presence of the King this evening at 8 o'clock. The reason given for Señor Calvo Sotelo's retirement is that he desires to rest after the strenuous labours of the last three years.

Evidence of another feature of the crisis—namely, the presence of some, even if only a slight, degree of military unrest—became manifest to-day in the form of a *communiqué* announcing that two artillery field officers, two former artillery officers, and two civilians had had to be exiled from Segovia, where they were conspiring against discipline. The *communiqué* reiterates the warning to all conspirators to beware, as the Dictatorship is as determined as ever to maintain order until it goes out of office.

NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

RECEPTION OF THE HAGUE SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JAN. 21

The Vienna Press without exception expresses gratification to-day at the treatment accorded to Austria at The Hague Conference. The country's prospects, now that it has obtained its financial independence, are regarded as much brighter. Herr Schober, the Chancellor, is receiving unstinted praise for the manner in which he has accomplished his mission, and a great reception awaits him when he reaches Vienna to-night. Deputations, with bands and banners, have greeted him at all stations on the Austrian side of the frontier at which his train has stopped *en route* for Vienna.

Our Correspondents at Bucharest and Athens telegraph that the news of The Hague settlement has been received with satisfaction. M. Venizelos, in a telegram from The Hague, said that the Agreements had brought his war-time policy to a definite conclusion. The settlement is criticized by the Opposition Press in Bulgaria.

*** The Committee which is to draw up the definitive texts of the agreements in regard to Hungary will meet in Paris on February 5.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

ELECTION NEXT MONTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JAN. 21

The Diet was dissolved this afternoon after the Cabinet's policy had been outlined in the customary official speeches. The election has been fixed for February 20.

The inconvenience of an election during the sitting of the London Naval Conference is fully realized, but the Parliamentary situation, in which resolutions affecting that Conference might have been carried over the Government's head, was even more unsatisfactory. Various "big navy" elements have been intriguing to secure the introduction of a resolution approving the 70 per cent. ratio, and the distraction of an election is not an unmixed evil.

The election is unpopular with members of the Diet, and the Opposition, disheartened and demoralized, was prepared to refrain from precipitating a crisis. The Government, however, being in a minority of 60, could only expect to have its defeat postponed till the Opposition thought fit to strike, and judges it better to dissolve while the unpopularity of the Seiyukai is still fresh. Fifteen years have elapsed since the Minseito fought an election as the Government Party, a position which, in Japan, carries with it many advantages. The Minseito will put in the field 300 candidates, and hopes to gain an absolute majority of seats.

The Labour parties claim over 80 candidates, and hope to elect from 15 to 20 members.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

APPOINTMENT OF SIR JAMES MACLEAY

The King has approved the appointment of Sir James William Ronald Macleay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

Sir James Macleay succeeds Sir Malcolm Robertson, who resigned last November. He joined the diplomatic service in 1895, and was promoted a First Secretary in 1908, while serving in Mexico. In 1914 he was appointed Counsellor of Embassy at Peking, whence he returned to take up duties at the Foreign Office in 1916. During 1918-19 he was attached to the Peace Delegation at Paris. Sir James Macleay has already served in Argentina, having been Minister at Buenos Aires from January, 1920, to September, 1922, when he was sent once more to Peking. In 1925 he was appointed the chief British delegate to the Special China Tariff Conference in Peking. He has been Minister at Prague since March, 1927.

MONUMENT TO MARSHAL FOCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 21

A Government Bill has been introduced in the Chamber proposing a credit of 2,500,000f. [£20,000] for the erection of a monumental tomb to the late Marshal Foch in the Invalides. It is proposed to set up a bronze monument to the right of the Choir in the Chapel of Saint-Ambroise. It will consist of a large sarcophagus decorated with four low reliefs and having four figures at the corners. It will be surmounted by a group of about 12 figures illustrating the Army and the nation, bearing a representation of Marshal Foch wreathed with laurels.

Telegrams in Brief

The floods along the Central Railway in TANGANYIKA are subsiding steadily. The authorities hope to get the first passengers through, by trans-shipment in motor-boats at Kidete, early next week.

An aeroplane which left Amiens for Le Havre on Sunday with four passengers on board is missing. The machine had taken the passengers to Amiens to see a football match, and has not been seen since it left in misty weather for the return trip.

Two people have died from injuries and others were seriously hurt in an explosion which occurred yesterday at the Atlas Diesel Works near STOCKHOLM. The accident is believed to have been caused by the bursting of a compressed air pipe.

After strenuous exertions by a search party of 30 volunteers from the garrison of the ST. GOTTHARD FORTS, the body of the Zurich student, Walter Schaffner, who was buried under an avalanche last Monday week in Val Tremola, was discovered on Monday under 6ft. of snow.

The UNITED STATES Department of Labour announced yesterday that the tide of unemployment, which had been rising since the Stock Market crash, appears to have turned. The Department describes the decrease in unemployment noted in the most recent reports as "substantial."

In the ICELANDIC Parliament yesterday M. Benedikt Sveinsson was re-elected President of the Lower House and M. Gudmundur Olafsson President of the Upper House. The United Parliament (Althing) elected M. Asgeir Asgeirsson as its President in succession to M. Magnus Torfason.

Our WINNIPEG Correspondent states that the Manitoba Legislature opened yesterday. The Speech from the Throne, read by the Lieutenant-Governor, congratulates the province on the transfer of its natural resources from Federal to provincial jurisdiction, and forecasts legislation for a revision of the system of taxation, and authorizing the spending of large sums for the improvement of highways.

A telegram from our VANCOUVER Correspondent reports the arrival there yesterday under her own steam of the cargo-steamer North Pacific. The reports as to her being in distress were exaggerated in the wireless messages from other vessels. The ship, being in light ballast, found the heavy weather difficult off Cape Flattery, and the captain flooded the after holds to keep the propeller under water.

A party of police, armed with tear gas bombs, left Pretoria yesterday to arrest members of the Mafuri branch of the Secwana tribe at Sibasa, NORTHERN TRANSVAAL, who, under the leadership of Sikonela, son of a headman, are in open rebellion against the new chief, who was appointed by the Governor-General some time ago. Sikonela and his followers are entrenched in a wild and hilly area.

At a conference in MELBOURNE yesterday between the Oversea Transport Association and a Committee of the Federal Cabinet the association asked for the amendment of the Industries Preservation Act so as to give producers and exporters security as to shipping service and to enable them to enter into contracts with shipowners, which the Act at present prohibits. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, promised to submit the matter to the Cabinet.

THE ARAB KINGS' MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JAN. 21

Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, has rejected the proposal to hold the conference with the King of Iraq on the Iraqi frontier or within Iraqi territory with the Iraqi Government as host, and suggests as an alternative some place near his present encampment in the desert south-west of Koweit.

There was consequently a hurried alteration to-day of the plans to convey King Feisal and his suite to the frontier by aeroplane. It is probable now that they will take the train to Basra and a steamer to a Persian Gulf port. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the comfort of the party, who, though living in tents during their brief sojourn in the desert, will miss few of the conveniences of modern civilization. The baggage vans include an electric light plant.

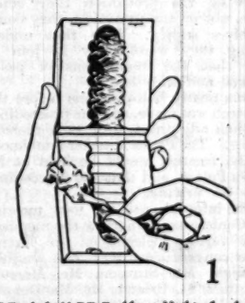
Other Foreign News on following page

WILLS'S

THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

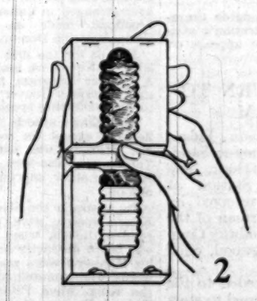
CIGARETTES



1

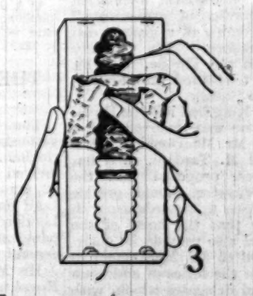
Hold "Wallet" lightly.

Pull foil from side and tear against serrated edge.



2

ROLL Cigarette out with thumb or finger. Do not attempt to pull it out.



3

To remove last cigarette pull foil.

The "Wallet" packet prevents crushing.
The last cigarette is as fresh, fragrant and perfect as the first.

T.T.100

CONFERENCE OPENED

THE KING'S SPEECH

HISTORIC CEREMONY

DELEGATES' HOPE OF SUCCESS

The King opened the Conference of delegates of the British, American, Japanese, French, and Italian Governments for the limitation and reduction of naval armaments in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords yesterday morning.

London was shrouded in a thick fog during the early part of the day, and his Majesty's motor-car had to travel very slowly on the journey from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

Shortly before 11 o'clock all the delegates, with their advisers and secretariats, and the Conservative and Liberal leaders who had been invited to the ceremony, were assembled in their places in the high and spacious Gallery. A long, low platform had been set up about three-quarters of the way down the Gallery from the entrance leading from the King's Robing Room. On this platform, which faced across the width of the chamber and not down its length, stood the gilded Throne, immediately under an immense panel depicting the death of Nelson at Trafalgar. On the wall opposite is another great panel of the meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo. On either side of the Throne were the tables of the chief delegates, joined together in two rectangles to form the three sides of a hollow square, with tables for the interpreters and the official stenographers in the space within.

Below the platform to right and left were the seats of the other members of the delegations, and beyond these the seats of the distinguished visitors. In front, facing the Throne, there was a row of seats for members of the Cabinet who are not delegates to the Conference, and behind these were rows of seats for the hundreds of journalists who had come to describe the ceremony for the newspapers of the world.

SETTING OF THE SCENE

The chairs of the chief delegates, ranged along the outer side of the half-square formed by their tables, were red. The hundreds of other seats were all gilded. Special lighting had been installed in order that the Press photographers might dispense with flashlights, and the effect on all the gilt and the red and the colour of the panels and the portraits of the King and Queen and of King Edward and Queen Alexandra on the walls was to give the great Gallery a sombrely bizarre air.

M. Tardieu, compact and forceful, the only Prime Minister among the visiting delegates, was seated on the right of the Throne. M. Briand, who has seen so many conferences, sat next to M. Tardieu, rousing himself occasionally with his shrug and his quizzical smile to exchange a remark with his chief, but for the most part sunk in meditation. M. Loygues, M. Piétri, and M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador, came next, then Colonel Ralston (Canada) and Mr. Fenton (Australia). Down the right side of the half-square sat the American delegates—Mr. Stimson (Secretary of State), General Dawes (Ambassador in London), Mr. Adams (Secretary of the Navy), Senator Robinson, Senator Reed, Mr. Gibson (Ambassador to Belgium), and Mr. Morrow (Ambassador to Mexico).

To the left of the Throne sat Mr. Henderson, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Alexander, Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), and Professor Smiddy (Irish Free State). Then, round the bend of the rectangle, came the Italian delegates, Admiral Alfredo Acton, Signor Bordonaro (Ambassador in London), Admiral Sirianni, and their leader, Signor Grandi, black-bearded, young, alert and gravely smiling. Next sat the Japanese delegates, impassive and patient, Mr. Nagai, Mr. Matsudaira, Admiral Takarabe, and Mr. Wakatsuki. Next to them were Mr. Wilford (New Zealand) and Mr. Te Water (South Africa).

Among the political leaders in the body of the Gallery were Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Bridgeman, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir John Gilmour, Lord Reading, Lord Beauchamp, and Lord Cecil. The Archbishop of Canterbury was also present. Mr. Lloyd George would have been present, but he was delayed too long by the fog.

HIS MAJESTY'S ENTRY

At a few minutes past 11 the King entered the Gallery escorted by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Prime Minister. His Majesty walked up the Gallery, and mounted the platform. Then, standing before the Throne and speaking in a firm and resonant voice that gave gratifying evidence of his restoration to health, his Majesty opened the Conference. In a simple, earnest speech the King declared that it was with "sincere satisfaction" that he was present to welcome the delegates and expressed the hope that the Conference would lead to "immediate alleviation of the heavy burden of armaments," and hasten the coming of a general disarmament conference. His Majesty waited, seated on the Throne, until his speech had been translated into French, and then left the Gallery.

As soon as the King had left the Royal Gallery the Throne was removed and a chair placed for Mr. MacDonald. Then Mr. Stimson and M. Tardieu, in a few graceful sentences, proposed that the British Prime Minister should preside over the Conference in accordance with the past custom that the hosts of the Conference should also provide its chairman. It thus fell to Mr. MacDonald to deliver the first of the series of addresses from the principal delegates which, with their translation into French, occupied the rest of the sitting. All of the delegates, with the exception of M. Tardieu and Mr. Wakatsuki, spoke in English, a notable feat in the case of Signor Grandi, who has learnt the language during the past few months specially to help his work at the Conference.

Public opinion, said the Prime Minister, desired that the naval problem should be raised from the narrower scrutiny of the technical expert to the broader field of the creative statesman. Above all, it demanded an agreement which would prevent a return to feverish competition. Mr. MacDonald claimed that there had been, of late, an increase of political security between the nations—as the result of various instruments such as the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League—and this ought now to be balanced by a diminution of military power, though he had to admit that an absolute security for peace and justice had not yet been found. Excessive military preparation meant a weakening of political security, and this brought Mr. MacDonald to his main point that the military preparation of any one nation must be determined to a considerable degree by the military preparations of others, so that no nation was free to pursue a policy of disarmament beyond certain rigidly defined limits except by international agreement subject to review at reasonably frequent intervals.

Mr. MacDonald suggested that the Conference should assume two things in their discussions—that every nation had different needs imposed on it and that a ton used in ships for one purpose was a totally different thing from a ton used in ships for another purpose; and, secondly, that for practical purposes they must discuss naval, land, and air armaments separately. The way of Great Britain was on the sea, and our contribution to peace must be as a naval Power. If we could limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security the Conference would undoubtedly take its place among the great landmarks of history.

THE EFFECT OF FAILURE

The remaining delegates spoke in the alphabetical order of the countries which they represented, and it thus fell to Mr. Stimson, the principal American delegate, to follow Mr. MacDonald and to agree with him that there are many problems to be solved. "But," he hastened to add, "we are ready to stay here until the problems are solved, until the opportunities are grasped, and until we can give to the world an agreement that will carry us happily on to the time when we meet again to look over the situation anew." He insisted that the peoples of the nations represented demanded success, recognizing that failure would bring disaster to their dearest hopes. America did not look upon the present effort to disarmament as final, for naval limitation was a continuous process. Disarmament was a goal to be reached by successive stages, by frequent revision and improvement. An increased feeling of security might enable still more drastic reduction in the future, and for that reason the sound and obvious course was to reach such agreements as might be possible now with the knowledge that they were open to revision at appropriate periods.

M. Tardieu agreed with Mr. Stimson that failure would be disastrous. Success in a limited task would open the way to the success of the whole effort for disarmament; failure might postpone it for an indefinite period. Their needs as naval Powers were positive factors determined by a variety of considerations, and they must be taken as the starting point to find the honest and sincere middle term which would lead first to the limitation and then to the reduction of the naval burden at present borne by mankind. At The Hague 19 Governments had tried and had succeeded in an effort to give the world a greater measure of peace, and now France brought as her contribution to the common work of the London Conference both her good will and her will.

Signor Grandi's speech, delivered in slow, deliberate English, attracted considerable attention with its hint of an Italian plan for a drastic reduction in armaments. He was aware that that was not the proper moment for making specific proposals, but Italy was convinced that the problem called for courageous action, because in the field of disarmament half-measures were always a failure. His country had spontaneously reduced its armaments and maintained them at a minimum, and the Fascist Government had always been ready to accept any proposal offering concrete prospects of an agreement for disarmament. The world looked to the most powerful nations to set a good example, and to devote to works of peace much of the vast sum now expended on naval armaments.

Mr. Wakatsuki declared that Japan would be prepared, in conjunction with the other Powers, to go to the limit in naval disarmament. She was ready to effect not merely a limitation, but an actual reduction in naval strengths. Her only concern was to keep the sense of national security of the people undisturbed by retaining such force as was adequate for the defence of the Empire but not sufficient for offensive operations.

DOMINION SPEAKERS

The representatives of Australia, Canada, India, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa indicated their desire to cooperate in the great work to which the Conference had set its hand, with a warning from Mr. Wilford (New Zealand) that in the Pacific they knew that their very existence must depend on the protection they could receive, not on the protection they could themselves supply. With that understanding they were ready to join in seeing that the foundations of peace were well and truly laid.

It was nearly half-past one before the last speech was made, and the proceedings were then adjourned until 10 to-morrow morning. The Prime Minister announced that the meeting would be held at St. James's Palace, and that the proceedings would be private.

In the interval until the next meeting of the Conference to-morrow the members of the various delegations are having private conversations with one another. Last night Mr. Stimson, Mr. Morrow, M. Tardieu, M. Briand, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Henderson met at dinner at the house of Mr. Keith Merrill, secretary of the American Foreign Buildings Commission.

The text of the speeches is given in full on page 9.

*** A dispatch from our Washington Correspondent on the U.S. Administration's attitude with regard to battleships appears on p. 13.

THE KING'S RETURN TO SANDRINGHAM

The King left Buckingham Palace yesterday for his return journey to Sandringham at half-past 12 o'clock, and arrived at King's Cross Station at 12 minutes to 1. He was received by Lord Faringdon, deputy chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, and Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager.

His Majesty at once proceeded to the Royal train, which, though timed to start at 12.55 p.m., left five minutes earlier. Lieutenant-Colonel V. M. Barrington-Ward, superintendent of the Western Section of the London and North Eastern Railway, travelled by the train. The fog was thick at King's Cross when the King arrived there, but reports received from districts through which the train had to pass held out hopes that as he got away from the London area the King would find sunshine awaiting him. These were realized, for between Letchworth and Cambridge the fog belt was left behind.

The Royal train is fitted with telephone apparatus with which the telephone wires can be tapped at any point, and this could have been brought into use had there been any unexpected delay. The train, however, had a good run and arrived at Wolferton at 3.20 p.m., the scheduled time.

THE KING'S SPEECH

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES

THE "EDIFICE OF PEACE"

The following is the text of the King's speech:—

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present here to welcome the delegates of the five principal Naval Powers assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments.

Every nation represented here is proud of its Navy, proud of that Navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if competition in naval construction due to the supposed exigencies of policy has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations and even to the risk of war. Since the Great War all peoples have determined that human statecraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent a repetition of that grim and immense tragedy. In the edifice of peace which we are seeking to build, one of the most important columns is agreement between maritime nations on the limitation of naval strength and a reduction to a point consistent with national security.

The practical application of the principle of reduction of naval armaments has in the past proved a matter of supreme difficulty. A great success was achieved in the conclusion of the Washington Treaty of 1922 imposing certain limitations on the construction of the capital ship and the aircraft carrier, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed.

I believe that you, to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington, are animated with the single-minded intention of working, not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with the noble inspiration and resolve to remove once and for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilized progress.

We all have varying needs which demand special consideration, but if each of us is equally determined to sacrifice some small portion of our special needs as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer a great and lasting benefit not only upon the nations you represent but upon mankind generally.

I earnestly trust that the results of this Conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burden of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world, and also, by facilitating the future work of the League Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, hasten the time when a general disarmament conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention.

THE BROADCAST

SPEECHES HEARD BY MILLIONS

The King's speech in opening the Naval Conference and the speeches of the delegates which followed were broadcast by wireless all over the world. This was the first public speech that the King had made since his recent illness, and his voice was heard by the most numerous audience that he has ever addressed.

The most elaborate preparations had been made by the British Broadcasting Corporation in this country, and by other wireless organizations elsewhere, to ensure the success of the transmission; and the reports that have been received from centres at home and from many far-distant places show that a success in keeping with the event was achieved.

If the tones of the voice are an indication of health, the measure of the King's recovery must have been made apparent to millions of his subjects throughout the British Empire and of friendly people in foreign countries yesterday morning; for the measured periods of his address rang out from the loud-speaker with sustained clarity and assurance. The speech was clearly heard in Canada and New Zealand, and also in the United States, but unfortunately the transmission to Australia and Japan was not successful. In England hardly a word of any of the speeches delivered at the meeting was lost.

RECEPTION ABROAD

The following messages from our Correspondents describe how the speeches were heard in the Dominions and foreign countries:—

The King's speech was heard remarkably well yesterday all over Canada. Although the broadcast began at 6 a.m. (Eastern Canadian time) in Ottawa, the prospect of hearing his Majesty speak induced large numbers of people to rise early to listen, and many breakfast parties were arranged for the occasion. As daylight increased the later speeches were heard even more distinctly. The speeches were carried across the Atlantic by Marconi beam wireless, and 24 broadcasting stations took part in the "hook-up," the largest ever arranged in Canada. The success of the broadcast made an enormous impression throughout the Dominion.

Except for the first sentence of the King's address, New York heard the speakers clearly. A Reuter telegram from Washington says that President Hoover rose at 5 a.m. to listen to the Conference speeches.

The King's speech was well heard in New Zealand except for some brief interruptions. Mr. Stimson was easily followed, and M. Tardieu was also very clear. There was little static or other interference till near the conclusion.

In Australia the attempts to broadcast the King's speech were disappointing in their results, though, when the announcer's voice was heard distinctly hopes ran very high that his Majesty's voice would be audible, but the words were unintelligible. Many who heard the King, when Prince of Wales, open the Federal Parliament instantly recognized the measured tone of his delivery. M. Tardieu's speech was heard, but the speed of its delivery, coupled with static interference, defeated all efforts to take it down. Amateurs report fairly good reception. The King's speech was broadcast via Manila, which received it on 25m. from London and transmitted it to Australia on 32m.

In Delhi the speeches were clearly received at loud-speaker strength, and it is probable that thousands of people listened in various parts of India. One of the most clearly heard speeches was that of Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Indian delegate.

The ordinary wireless evening programmes were stopped in Tokyo in the hope of hearing the Conference speeches, but all that was transmitted during most of the time was a loud brassy roaring, interspersed with siren-like hootings and broken very rarely with a few indistinguishable words. Listeners were greatly disappointed at being unable to hear King George, but were eventually rewarded by

(Continued on page 16, column 4.)

COAL BILL

THE GOVERNMENT AMENDMENTS

PIT GROUPING AND PRICES

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It is now expected that the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill will begin in the House of Commons in the week after next, and the Government hope that it will be possible to complete it in about 11 days. Most of the Government amendments to the Bill were placed on the Order Paper of the House of Commons last night, and the Liberal Parliamentary Party will consider to-day how far they meet the points raised in the amendments which the Liberal leaders have already approved. The Conservative amendments, which had been prepared during the Recess by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, were under consideration by the Conservative Trade and Industry Committee last night, but they have not yet been handed in.

The Government believe that their amendments will meet most of the objections raised by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel on the second reading of the Bill. The amendments dealing with amalgamations maintain the structure of the 1926 Act, and provide for a compulsory basis in the grouping of collieries. The 1926 Act provided that if one owner in a district took the initiative a scheme might proceed through the various stages up to the final hearing by the Railway and Canal Commission. It is now proposed to appoint three commissioners to take the initiative over the whole area of the coalfields. It will be their duty to facilitate amalgamations in what may be described as the voluntary part of their task where owners are willing to proceed with such schemes. The procedure in these cases will follow that of the 1926 Act, but it will be different where actual compulsion has to be applied. Here the commissioners may promote a scheme, even if none of the owners desires to do so. The Government, however, believe that such a difficulty will seldom arise. They assume that if Part I. of the Bill passes the desire for amalgamation will be stimulated by the quota scheme and the regulation of output in the different districts and the inevitable concentration of output on the stronger colliery units. They believe further that the movement will be stimulated by the activity of the commissioners.

VALUE OF COLLIERIES

The Government amendments also provide that in dealing with the value of undertakings for the purposes of amalgamation any increased value attributable to the quota scheme under the present Bill must be disregarded. It is recognized that this proposal will be very difficult to operate, and that critics may regard it merely as a paper declaration for the benefit of the commissioners, but it is at least regarded as an effort to meet the criticism that artificial values might be created which would be detrimental to genuine amalgamations. Once a scheme of amalgamation has been approved by the commissioners or, in the case of appeal, by the Railway and Canal Commission, it will become effective without any further legislation.

As regards the protection of the consumer, the Bill deals only with the production of coal, and it is understood that the Government Bill setting up a Consumers' Council which is to be introduced in the near future will tackle the difficult question of the wholesale and retail prices. Meanwhile, as regards the pithead price, a Government amendment provides for reference to independent arbitration at the instance of any investigating committee or other party concerned with the question of price. The decision of the arbitrator will be final, and failing its acceptance by the owners in any district the Government will have power so to amend a scheme as to give effect to the arbitrator's decision. The Government understand that groups of owners in many districts have already approached the wholesale trade, and to some extent the retail trade, in order to secure working agreements. Hitherto such arrangements have been difficult because of the absence of any district organization among the coalowners. This arrangement is regarded as the most effective way of protecting the consumer so far as the pithead price is concerned, and the Government adhere to the view that in the operation of the scheme there need be no general rise in the price of coal. On the other hand, they consider that there should be an easier price for the depressed industries and a better price from the public utility companies, many of which, in the Government's opinion, get coal at less than the cost of production.

MARKETING SCHEMES

The Government have also decided to introduce a definite time limit of about three-and-a-half years for the marketing schemes under the Bill, and that part of the measure will expire, unless renewed under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, at the end of 1933. The object of this amendment is to secure a review by Parliament after the quota and other regulations have had a fair experimental run. If the amalgamation schemes proceed at a good speed during that period it will be necessary in any case to recast this part of the Bill. The Government consider that 21 districts are too many, and they hope that districts will be steadily amalgamated.

Although an amendment on the subject has not yet been handed in, the Government are advised that steps must be taken to protect existing contracts entered into before the announcement of legislation or during the progress of the Bill. It is felt that the greatest care must be taken to provide safeguards for *bona fide* contracts, but not for fictitious or evasive contracts which may be entered into for the express purpose of contracting out of the quota regulations. The Mining Association considers that there is no real danger on this point, but the Government legal advisers take the opposite view. The Miners' Federation has always recognized that the marketing schemes would require a three months' run before the half-hour reduction in hours takes place, and an amendment will be brought forward to provide for this interval whenever the Bill may finally become law.

The officials of the Miners' Federation met Mr. Graham at the House of Commons yesterday and discussed with him the Government's amendment to the Coal Mines Bill.

NAVAL RESERVE A.D.C.

Captain R. H. Griffin, O.B.E., R.D., has been appointed a Royal Naval Reserve Aide-de-Camp to the King, from yesterday, in succession to Captain (Commodore, Second Class) H. Stockwell, D.S.O., R.D., A.D.C., who has been placed on the Retired List.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT

AMENDMENT BY THE LORDS

TIME LIMIT IMPOSED

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The Parliamentary year began in both Houses without excitement, but with large attendances, which were faced with rather depressing proofs of the persistence of the unemployment problem.

The Commons dealt with a Supplementary Estimate of over £4,000,000, required mainly for the payment of benefit to a greater number of unemployed and partly to finance increased training facilities. MR. LAWSON explained that training establishments had now a capacity to instruct between 9,000 and 10,000 persons a year, and added himself to the Socialist converts to a policy of transfer.

MAJOR ELLIOT moved a reduction in the Vote, in order to call attention to the mountainous rise in the number of unemployed and to protest against the Government's failure to produce any policy likely to lessen it. The total was 20,000 worse than last year and 200,000 worse than the average contemplated by the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY skilfully soothed his followers by claiming that none of them had promised to affect unemployment within seven months of taking office. This helped him to dismiss the increase in unemployment as seasonal and to point to future success, if this Government were given long enough to achieve it. He frankly defended rationalization, because even the Socialist State must rest on efficient industry; but he admitted that it would temporarily increase unemployment, and that was why the Government had adopted a short-range policy of unprecedentedly extensive relief works.

MR. BUCHAN and MR. BOOTHBY both demanded that the Government's new commitments should not frustrate their unemployment policy by depleting the national resources, and asked for a clear definition of what that policy was. It was not, of course, MISS BONDFIELD'S task to say, but she gave a fuller account of her own work. The available places for training were far from being completely filled, chiefly because of the temporary check on emigration to the Dominions. Unemployment generally might increase during the next few months—a possibility which she rather curiously attributed to the "shortsightedness and neglect" of those in control of industry, which had left them with the alternatives of rationalization or bankruptcy. But she took comfort from the decreasing antipathy of local authorities to transference, and expected that the corner would soon be turned.

After further desultory debate the Conservative motion was rejected by 240 votes to 102.

THE LORDS' DECISION

Meanwhile the Lords fulfilled the expectation that they would impose a time limit of one year upon the Unemployment Insurance Bill. LORD SALISBURY argued that the Bill as it stood betrayed the indecision of the Government itself. They had palliated, only as an afterthought and by an unsatisfactory amendment, the dangerous introduction of the young into the unemployment insurance system. They had mixed up the payment of benefit with the payment of relief.

LORD ARNOLD admitted that the Exchequer liability to pay benefit to those not actuarially qualified was already temporary; but he maintained that the rest of the Bill must be permanent. Otherwise, when it ceased to operate in April, 1931, the old administrative system would have been repealed, and nothing would exist in its place.

The House was unimpressed by this assumption that the Government would do nothing in the meantime, and carried by 107 votes to 18 Lord Salisbury's amendment to consider the last clause first. The amendment making the whole Bill temporary was then agreed to.

This victory induced the House to condone the minor increases in the rate of benefit, but not the conditions upon which it might be claimed. LORD BANBURY led the attack upon the abolition of the "genuinely seeking work" condition with his usual fire. LORD ARNOLD contended that, so far from legalizing laziness, the new conditions would compel every applicant to follow up the slightest indication of work; but LORD MIDLETON could not see why the Insurance Fund should be less well protected against exploitation than the funds of the trade unions, and the course of the debate made it clear that the Government would meet with defeat. It was decisive—94 votes to 14—but, as LORD SALISBURY admitted, was inflicted merely as a gesture of dissatisfaction, because it was not conceivable that the Bill should go forward without a definition of the qualifications for benefit.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S PROPERTY

International Headquarters of the Salvation Army issued the following statement last night:—

With the greatest possible relief and thankfulness to God we are able to record the termination of all the legal questions that have been such an anxiety to us for many months past. All these things were finally settled by the judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson, delivered in the Chancery Court on January 21.

The judgment of the Court was very clear and simple, and the effect of it is to establish the validity of the 1904 deed and the validity of the General's appointment as General, and to order the executors of the late General William Bramwell Booth to transfer to the General upon the trusts of the Army and for the purposes of the Army all the property and funds that became vested in them as the legal personal representatives of the late General.

All friends and supporters of the Army will rejoice that these matters are now settled, and that we are thus able to concentrate our undivided energies upon the continuance of our God-given work.

*** A report of the Chancery Court proceedings will be found on page 5.

NEW PEERS

Three baronies announced in the New Year Honours List are gazetted:—That conferred on Sir Willoughby Dickinson, by the title of Baron Dickinson, of Painswick, in the County of Gloucester; that on Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, by the title of Baron Ponsonby of Shulbrede, of Shulbrede, in the County of Sussex; and that on Sir Charles Wakefield, by the title of Baron Wakefield, of Hythe, in the County of Kent.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

A pronouncement welcoming the proposals for Church Union in South India has been unanimously approved by the annual winter conference of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement. The statement will be found in full on page 19.

LAHORE ORDER DEFIED

MR. PATEL'S REFUSAL TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 21

A remarkable announcement was made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Patel, the President, this afternoon, on the demand of the Lahore Congress that he should resign his position and seat.

Mr. Patel recalled his many statements in the last few years to the effect that since his election to the Chair he had ceased to belong to any party. He had, he said, wanted to resign as a protest against the *personnel* of the Statutory Commission, and for other reasons other times, but his friends had always persuaded him that he could serve the country better by retaining the Chair than by returning to political life. On some occasions when he had been at issue with the Government he had continued in office under the advice of the Viceroy, to whom he paid a feeling tribute. He reaffirmed the principle that the President should be above all parties, and he would be unworthy of confidence if he allowed his conduct to be influenced by any party inside or outside the House.

"I venture to think," he said, "that this principle must and will hold good under any form of government. In these circumstances, I feel I would be nullifying, and, indeed, destroying, all the work it is claimed I have done during the last four years or more were I to tender my resignation in obedience to the mandate of the Congress."

Mr. Patel then referred to the Viceroy's statement, and declared that relations between Great Britain and India could be finally adjusted only on the basis of India's right to Dominion status being acknowledged without any reservation and of the method of giving effect to that decision being examined in some joint and equal conference between plenipotentiaries of the two countries. The greater the delay in finding a solution of the problem on these lines, the less chance would there be of a favourable atmosphere for a favourable settlement. "I am aware," he continued, "that the Viceregal announcement does not go so far, but, viewing the situation as a whole, I am bound to admit that the announcement represents the genuine and honest attempt of a sincere Viceroy to find a way for peace in most difficult circumstances."

Mr. Patel added that he had endeavoured to bring about a *rapprochement* with the Congress, but had failed. Perhaps, however, it was not too late, by give and take, to evolve a formula acceptable to all parties.

There is some criticism that Mr. Patel's statement contains contradictory passages, but it must be remembered that he was addressing a wider audience than the Legislative Assembly, and has recently been in an extraordinarily difficult position. Great pressure to resign has been brought to bear on him, and it is an open secret that he has been in fear of his life.

There was a step to-day by a European non-official member to move the adjournment of the House in order to raise the question of the President's clearing the galleries yesterday, but the other members of the European non-official group persuaded him to refrain from going forward with his proposal.

*** A report of a speech by the Gaekwar of Baroda, in which the claims of the Indian States were outlined, appears on the preceding page.

NEW MASTER OF THE TEMPLE

CANON CARPENTER APPOINTED

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Spencer Cecil Carpenter, M.A., B.D., vicar of St. Peter, Bolton, Rural Dean of Bolton, Honorary Canon of Manchester, and Chaplain to his Majesty, to the Mastership of the Temple, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Henry Draper, M.A.

Mr. Carpenter, who is 52, is associated with the Student Christian Movement. Last summer he published "Democracy in Search of a Religion," in which he ranged himself among those well-wishers of democracy who maintain that Christianity is the source of its highest ideals, offering the motives and power to make them facts of experience. Before that he had published "A Parson's Defence," "Christianity according to St. Luke," "A Large Room," and "The Anglican Tradition."

Educated at University College School, London, he was a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, and took a second class in the Classical and a first in the Theological Tripos, winning also the Carus Greek Testament prize. He was ordained in 1902 to the curacy of St. Paul's, Newington, and was successively Sub-Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, Vice-Principal of Westcott House, Cambridge, and Warden of his College Mission in Battersea. From 1913 to 1922 he was Fellow, tutor, and lecturer of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and was then appointed vicar of Bolton by the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Temple). He is Proctor in Convocation. His appointment as Chaplain to the King was announced in *The Times* of January 1. He is married, and has a daughter.

*** An article on the Masters of the Temple appears on the succeeding page.

NEW RECORDER OF PENZANCE

The King has been pleased to approve a recommendation of the Home Secretary that Mr. Randolph Alexander Glen shall be appointed Recorder of Penzance, to succeed the late Mr. S. H. Leonard.

*** Mr. R. A. Glen, LL.B., is a member of the Middle Temple, having been called to the Bar in 1898, and practises on the Western Circuit, at the Middlesex Sessions, and before Parliamentary Committees.

LORD GLADSTONE ILL

Lord Gladstone, who recently celebrated his 76th birthday, is ill at his home, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. Last night it was stated that Lord Gladstone was a little better. His secretary stated that he had been confined to his bed with a troublesome cough and was unable to attend to correspondence. His condition could not be described as serious.

A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

So many readers have written to express the desire that the cross-word puzzle, which is now a feature of the *Weekly Edition*, should be reproduced in the daily issue of *The Times* that effect will be given to this suggestion from to-morrow. In the issue of Thursday morning the cross-word puzzle of the *Weekly Edition*, which is published that day, will be printed in *The Times* simultaneously. The page on which it appears will be found by reference to the table of contents.

LIFE-BOAT THAT COST £18,000

The largest and most powerful motor life-boat in the world left the Thames yesterday for her station at Dover. She has been built on the Thames by Messrs. Thornycroft for the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and is the first life-boat to be designed to go to the help of aeroplanes which come down at sea. She is 64ft. long, has two engines of 375 h.p. each, and is fitted with wireless telephony. She is nearly twice as fast as any other life-boat, her speed being from 17 to 18 knots. This is the highest speed that it is possible to get without sacrificing the essential qualities of a life-boat. She has cost over £18,000.

HATRY CASE

SECOND DAY OF TRIAL

THE ALLEGED BOGUS CERTIFICATES

In the absence of close cross-examination of witnesses by counsel for the defence considerable progress was made yesterday with the Hatry trial at the Central Criminal Court. The four defendants, Clarence Charles Hatry, Edmund Daniels, Albert Edward Tabor, and John Graham Dixon, are charged with conspiracy to forge and utter certificates relating to Swindon, Gloucester, and Wakefield Corporation stock, and to defraud persons who might be induced to advance money on such certificates.

While the small public gallery was filled again yesterday during the hearing of the case, there was a smaller attendance in the body of the Court.

Ten witnesses were called yesterday, including the borough treasurer of Swindon, the city treasurer of Gloucester, bank officials, and the chief clerk in the issue department, dealing with loans negotiated by companies in the Hatry group. Mr. Alfred Ernest Dean, the borough treasurer of Swindon, spoke of discussions with Daniels and Dixon at Pinners Hall on the raising of a loan of £500,000 for Swindon as a private issue. The witness, in reply to Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., said that he did not see Hatry at all in the matter. Mr. A. B. Clutterbuck, the Gloucester city treasurer, described how he received £250,000 of a £500,000 loan negotiated with Corporation and General Securities, Limited. Eventually scrip certificates to the nominal value of £750,000 were sent in for registration.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS

Mr. Henry Page, the chief clerk in the issue department of the Hatry group, gave evidence of ordering allotment letters in respect of the private issues of the Swindon and Gloucester loans and of receiving orders from Dixon later to issue scrip certificates. In June, when he considered that the Swindon and Gloucester issues were completed so far as his department was concerned, Dixon said they would want certificates for smaller denominations than £1,000 for Stock Exchange dealings, and in the case of each issue instructed him to order scrip for £250,000 in denominations of £500. When he asked what he would get in exchange he was told he would be given £1,000 certificates to a corresponding amount. He ordered the new scrip and gave it to Dixon, but did not receive any scrip in return. In the days which followed he raised the matter several times and was given various explanations of the delay. After a conversation with Dixon he was satisfied at the time, as he expected the scrip to come sooner or later, but it did not come. In reply to questions concerning the Wakefield loan, Mr. Page said he had never seen a certificate for £5,000, and it had not been ordered by him from the printers. In reply to Mr. Birkett, this witness said that there had been 19 issues of corporation stock from his office, and no questions had been raised except in the cases of Swindon, Gloucester, and Wakefield.

Mr. F. J. Smith, of Barclays Bank, gave evidence of the grant of loans against securities made to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and said that £30,000 of Gloucester stock and £80,000 of Wakefield stock had been refused registration and was still held by the bank. They would not have given loans upon the certificates if they had not considered them to be part of the genuine, authorized stock of the corporations.

A report of yesterday's proceedings appears on page 7.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	2.30 & 8.15
Streatham Hill	MADAME BUTTERFLY	2.30
	TOSCA	8
King's, Hammersmith	MESSALINA	7.30

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Court	THE PHILANDERER	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	7 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS 11 & 3.15
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT 8
Wigmore Hall	WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERT 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	BERTRAM W. MILLS CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	HALLELUJAH	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LETTER	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE LOCKED DOOR	2 to 11
New Gallery	PARIS	1 to 11
Plaza	THE MIGHTY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	TEMBI	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, moderate ; mainly cloudy ; moderate temperature. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The King opened the Five-Power Naval Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords yesterday morning. His Majesty's speech was broadcast, and it was clearly heard in many distant parts. (p. 14)

Further evidence for the prosecution in the Hatry case was given yesterday at the Central Criminal Court relating to the alleged issue by the defendants of bogus certificates of municipal stocks, used for deposit as security for loans to companies of the Hatry group. The trial was adjourned till this morning. (pp. 7 and 14)

The judgment of the tribunal which has been holding an inquiry at Liverpool into the boiler explosion at Cammell, Laird, and Co.'s Birkenhead shipbuilding yard was delivered yesterday by Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (p. 19)

Canon S. C. Carpenter, vicar of St. Peter's, Bolton, has been appointed Master of the Temple. (p. 14)

Mr. Snowden, in a statement to the Press yesterday, expressed himself as "highly satisfied" with the results of The Hague Conference. (p. 9)

Fifteen men were gassed, three fatally, by fumes in a sewer while at work yesterday afternoon on a site of a new cemetery at Hull. (p. 16)

The extent of the opposition to the Charing Cross Bridge scheme was debated at the meeting of the London County Council yesterday. (p. 11)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, made a further appearance before the magistrates at Southampton yesterday. (p. 7)

A serious fire occurred at Canford School, Dorset, early yesterday morning. The boys maintained good discipline, and worked hard to check the flames till the fire brigades arrived. (p. 16)

Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday by the stipendiary magistrates of Pontypridd and Rhondda, and Hull, and the Chief Constable of Bradford. (p. 7)

An inquest was opened, and adjourned till February 20, at Birmingham yesterday on the body of Mr. C. Gardner, who died on Saturday in Birmingham General Hospital from "parrot disease." (p. 11)

A unanimous pronouncement welcoming the proposals for a united Church in South India has been made by the annual winter conference of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement. (p. 19)

The Minister of Health will address a conference on Public Assistance at Guildhall on Tuesday, February 25. (p. 11)

The construction of the new £500,000 dock on the County Antrim side of Belfast Harbour is to be proceeded with almost immediately. (p. 11)

POLITICS

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled yesterday after the Christmas recess. In the House of Lords the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill was passed through Committee with the deletion of Clause 4 and the insertion of an amendment by Lord Salisbury limiting the operation of the Bill to one year. In the Commons unemployment was also discussed, and Mr. Thomas answered a number of questions on his schemes. (p. 8)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent gives some particulars of the Government amendments to the Coal Mines Bill. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King returned from Buckingham Palace to Sandringham yesterday, leaving King's Cross Station shortly before 1 o'clock. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, announced yesterday that he refused to resign his position and seat in response to the demand of the Lahore Congress. He described the Viceroy's announcement on the proposed Round Table Conference and Dominion status as a "genuine and honest attempt" to find a way for peace, and declared that perhaps it was not too late, by give and take, to evolve a formula acceptable to all parties. (p. 14)

Sir James Macleay, British Minister in Prague, has been appointed Ambassador to Argentina. (p. 13)

The Japanese Diet was dissolved yesterday, and a General Election has been fixed for February 20. (p. 13)

Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has resigned, and has been succeeded by the Count de los Andes, Minister of National Economy. (p. 13)

The trial of Saveli Litvinoff and two others on a charge of attempting to defraud Paris banks was begun yesterday before the Assize Court of the Department of the Seine. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on p. 5.

SPORT

The Leicester Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

The Welsh Rugby fifteen to meet Scotland at Edinburgh on February 1 were chosen last night. (p. 6)

Cambridge University beat the Casuals in an Association Football match at Cambridge yesterday by six goals to one. (p. 6)

The Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Barclays Bank Meeting ; Westminster Bank's Figures ; National Provincial Bank's Accounts ; the Central Argentine Debenture Issue ; Imperial Tobacco Dividend ; a Further Floating Debt Reduction ; the Law Debenture Corporation ; Cost of Wool Production ; and Interim Bonuses of the Norwich Union Mutual Life Office. (p. 20)

In the Money Market loanable funds were in superabundant supply, and loan and discount rates weakened further. France and Germany obtained the bulk of the bar gold in the bullion market at 84s. 11d. per ounce. Silver declined 1-16d. to 21d. The Dutch and Belgian exchanges moved against sterling. Wide fluctuations occurred in the Spanish rate. A further recovery took place in the Buenos Aires rate. (p. 21)

The Stock Exchange yesterday was inactive, and prices generally showed little movement. There was support for Brazilian bonds. Tobacco shares were firm on the Imperial Tobacco dividend. Cables and Wireless stocks and Lister shares were weak. (p. 20)

THE KING AND THE CONFERENCE

It was fitting that the KING himself should open the Conference on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments. No one else could have given the same dignity to a great occasion or represented the nation so truly. Speaking from the Throne in the historic setting of the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, HIS MAJESTY, himself a sailor by choice and early training, welcomed the delegates of the other naval Powers in an address of simple and impressive dignity. In making this the occasion for his first appearance since his illness in a public State function, in the welcome he extended to the delegates, and in the hopes he expressed for the success of their deliberations, HIS MAJESTY faithfully interpreted the feelings of all his subjects. Though visitors from more demonstrative communities may fail to realize it, the people of this country have followed all the preliminary negotiations, and are following all the proceedings of the Conference, with the deepest interest and the warmest hope for their success. It would be strange, indeed, if it were not so. Nothing can leave us unmoved that touches the naval defence of our small island, of our scattered Empire, and of our wide-flung lines of communication. As the PRIME MINISTER put it in his opening address as Chairman of the Conference : "Our Navy is no mere superfluity "to us. It *is* us." And it follows, as he said, that "if this country is to make a contribution "to peace which will be one of deeds as well as "of words, it must be as a naval Power." Such a contribution cannot, as he pointed out, be made without the cooperation of the other naval Powers. "No nation is free, except by "international agreement, to pursue a policy of "disarmament beyond certain rigidly defined "limits." This country's hope that such an agreement will prove possible is all the stronger for yesterday's proceedings. There are difficulties in the way, difficulties in abundance ; but the speeches of all the principal delegates show that the good will and the determination are also there to overcome them.

Almost as important as good will is a clear understanding on the part of each Power of the special needs and the special ideas of all the others ; and this, too, to a very great extent, has already been secured. Preliminary exchanges of views have extended over several months and have cleared away many misconceptions, even if they have not bridged—as it was not intended or to be expected that they should—the divergences that were known to exist between the views of the different Governments. These divergences affect not only the details of limitation and reduction, but the principles on which they should be undertaken, and even the very basis on which the negotiations should be conducted. So wide and so numerous have they proved to be that a bald recital of them might make the difficulties in the way of an agreement appear almost insuperable. But among those who have been most in touch with the preparatory work, disheartening as it has sometimes seemed, there is an underlying confidence that the Conference will in fact be a success. The moment, they feel, is opportune for another step in advance, following up the step that was taken eight years ago at Washington. During these eight years the minds of men have turned away more and more from the idea of war ; the League of Nations has steadily grown in practical usefulness and authority ; the Permanent Court of International Justice has proved its worth ; by the Pact of Paris practically all the nations of the world have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have pledged themselves never to seek a settlement of their differences except by pacific means ; and in so doing they have recognized how deeply aversion from war is becoming ingrained in the public sentiment of civilization. On the very eve of this Conference the nineteen Governments concerned in the thorny problem of Reparations have at last succeeded in coming to a unanimous agreement. With the probabilities of peace thus strengthened the world feels that it has a right to expect an easing of the burdens imposed upon it in preparation for war, a reduction in the insurance premium to correspond with the decrease in the risk ; feels, in short, that it is time something was done towards redeeming the promise implicit in the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, which were imposed on Germany "in order to render "possible the initiation of a general limitation "of the armaments of all nations." In an admirable speech yesterday M. TARDIEU stated very clearly the issue at stake. "Our success in "the limited task we are undertaking will open "the way to the success of the whole effort for "disarmament. Our failure might postpone it "for an indefinite period. Thus our responsi-"bility to the world which observes us and will "pass judgment upon us, is clearly defined."

Difficult as it may be for five Powers with diverse naval needs and ideas to reach a mutual understanding for the limitation and reduction of their programmes, there is no reason to think the task impossible. The danger of failure would seem to lie not so much in the difficulties inherent in the problem as in those which may be imported into it through an attempt to cover too wide a field. It is not contemplated that any Power should tie its hands for more than a definite short period—till 1936 is thought the most appropriate—when the whole situation can be reviewed. Both MR. MACDONALD and MR. STIMSON were careful yesterday to make it plain that naval disarmament is a goal that must be reached by successive stages, that "the sound and obvious "course is to reach such agreements as may be "possible now, with the knowledge that they "are open to revision at appropriate periods." If this view is adopted, as it cannot fail to be, then there is no need for the Conference to lose itself in abstract juridical discussions on the political basis of disarmament, no need for mathematical niceties over "ratios" and "yardsticks," and no need to probe anxiously into all the possible developments of decades to come. What is expected from the Conference is not that it will devise mutually acceptable formulas for general and permanent disarmament. Its task is more concrete and much simpler—to agree upon the actual minimum construction which, during the next five or six years, will give each of the five Powers the reasonable security it desires without imperilling that of any of the others. In the consideration of this practical problem, complex and delicate as it is, many of the difficulties can be avoided which have appeared most formidable during the preliminary discussions. Given right guidance along workmanlike lines the Conference should be able to hammer out an agreement materially easing the burden of naval armaments and relieving the world of the suspicions and the dangers of which competitive construction has been so fertile a source. If it should achieve so much it will indeed, in HIS MAJESTY'S words, "confer a great and lasting benefit not "only upon the nations you represent, but upon "mankind generally."

Church Union in South India

Whatever criticisms may be brought against the promoters of Church union in South India, they cannot be taxed with excessive haste either in preparing their scheme or in making it operative. Ten years, from 1919 to 1929, were spent in shaping their proposals. Another five must pass before they can take effect. So many checks are interposed, so many consents have to be given and repeated, that 1934 is the earliest date when a United Church of South India can come into being. During the interval not merely its details but its basis may be modified at any point by agreement among the contracting parties. These facts deserve to be remembered by those who denounce the whole movement for what at worst are remediable defects and hypothetical dangers. At this stage at least impassioned rhetoric and talk of secession are quite unjustified. In the last week of this month the measure will be considered by the Episcopal Synod of the Indian Church, and if the approval of that body be obtained at all, which seems by no means certain, it is sure to be accompanied by suggestions for strengthening those safeguards which seem of special importance to the Anglican communion. Then, presuming the Indian Synod to approve the measure, we can look forward to its further examination by the collective wisdom of the Lambeth Conference. The function of that body in this instance is, it is true, not more than advisory, for it is by the autonomous local churches immediately concerned that the final decision must be made. Yet it is as impossible that the judgment of the Lambeth Conference should fail to have great influence as it is incredible that such a judgment should be given without due regard to the essential principles of Anglicanism. From Lambeth the Indian Bishops will return to discuss the scheme once more in their own territories, taking further counsel with the Nonconformist bodies which are cooperating to replace a number of competing sects by a united Church. In view of these facts little excuse can be found for attempts to burke the whole movement, and even less for misrepresenting it as a contest between Anglo-Catholics and Evangelicals. The question is too large for such treatment. Its issues are too profound to be decided in the atmosphere of party strife.

An important manifesto on the subject from the "Anglican Evangelical Group Movement" is printed this morning, and deserves careful attention. The reasoned resolution with which it ends seems wholly admirable. Many whose ecclesiastical views do not coincide with those of the Evangelical Group will join in its hopes and welcome its lucidity of statement. But the statement which accompanies the resolution is less happily conceived. While it says much that is true and worth saying, its paragraph on the doctrine of Episcopacy is strangely ill-advised. To imply that the essential nature of Episcopacy is regarded as an open question by the Church of England is not only to raise needlessly a difficult historical problem, but is likely to damage the immediate cause which the Group desires to assist. At the present time not a few Anglo-Catholics and a very large body of "central" Churchpeople are undecided in their attitude towards the South Indian scheme. On general grounds they would like to support it, but they hesitate from the fear that such support may involve disloyalty to fundamental Church principles. Their hesitation is too likely to be ended, and ended in a most unfortunate way, by such phrases as appear in this preamble. If the scheme of union is linked with repudiation of Episcopacy as an essential of the Church, they will feel driven to join its opponents. Yet this question is not really involved at all. As the BISHOP of SALISBURY has pointed out, in the united Church "the fact of Episcopacy will be accepted by all, "but individuals will be left free to hold their "own theories of its nature"—as indeed they do within the English Church to-day.

The real essence of the South Indian Church problem lies apart from historical arguments about Episcopacy, and can be condensed into a few sentences. The need of Christian unity, and the scandal and loss of disunion, are realized more and more to-day, and, owing to local conditions, with special acuteness in such countries as India. In Southern India a number of denominations have taken the courage to go beyond mere pious wishes, and have combined on a definite scheme for a united Christian Church. Plainly enough the practicability of such a scheme depends upon the willingness of each body to sacrifice some of its individual tenets for the common cause. By accepting episcopal government as a part of the basis of union, the Nonconformist bodies have taken a very remarkable step. In the words of the scheme, "the uniting Churches agree that it is "their intention that eventually every minister "exercising a permanent ministry in the United "Church will be an episcopally ordained "minister." In return for this concession the Episcopal Church is asked to recognize for the next thirty years the ministry of Nonconformists already at work, though they have not been episcopally ordained. That is the point on which controversy centres. In terms of strict logic a strong case can be made out against the concession, for, if Episcopacy is essential thirty years hence, it cannot be less so to-day. Yet this and similar arguments lose their cogency when we give the matter a wider reference, remembering how vast would be the gains of Christian unity, and how powerfully its accomplishment in South India would aid its progress in other parts of the world. Is a temporary concession, even at the sacrifice of rigid principle, too large a price to pay for such results ? It seems difficult to believe this, or to fear that the Church would be disloyal to the mind of its FOUNDER if, with such an end in view, it were to subordinate the love of law to the law of love.

Rationalization in Agriculture

In the United States, as SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON points out in a letter published this morning, much greater progress has been made with the organization of cooperative bargaining for the disposal of agricultural produce than has yet been found possible in this country. Out of 6,000,000 American farmers one-third are members of the 12,500 cooperative societies already established. Six months ago, for the further development of this policy on a broader basis, a special board of highly competent business men was set up to help the farmer. So far assistance has been given to two national corporations, formed for the business of handling grain and wool, and the system is to be extended in due course to other groups of marketable commodities. SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON'S purpose is to suggest that, making allowance for the difference between the fiscal policies of the two countries, a similar experiment might with advantage be tried out in British home markets. The American Federal Farm Board's inquiry into the difficulties of their own farmers has led them in its first stage to certain negative conclusions. The agricultural problem, they find, is to be solved neither by providing farmers with cheap money, nor by fresh legislation, nor by the arbitrary raising of prices to the home consumer ; and even the stabilization of prices is a prescription to be used with the greatest caution and with a respectful regard for the laws of supply and demand. On the other hand their business experience has convinced them that the farmer's fortunes can be retrieved by the development of cooperative marketing organizations, owned and controlled by growers. This policy, they believe, will have an effective influence on prices through better bargaining power and better distribution, and through the control of a large volume of commodities which can be marketed at a low cost.

The most important of the causes responsible for what SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON does not hesitate to call the present unhappy condition of British agriculture is undoubtedly, as he says, the spread of prices between producer and consumer. The changes of the post-War years, he says, appear likely to bring about a situation in which, unless effective measures for regulating supplies and collective bargaining are adopted, many farmers will be left with nothing to sell. For the present he picks out milk and potatoes as two farm products to which, if only unity of action could be secured among them, the policy of the Federal Board would be applicable. It should be remembered that his letter, which he describes as a plea for the loyalty of the individual to the industry, is written in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission, and the importance of enlisting the practical sympathy of a man in his position is self-evident.

Jails and Criminals

Across the wire the electric message runs, from Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors this time, with glad news for anybody who is being sought at the moment by the Finnish police. It is proposed, says the FINNISH MINISTER of JUSTICE, "to postpone to some extent the trac-"ing of criminals owing to congestion in the "jails." In the spring, when criminals are less plentiful than in the winter, it is hoped to renew the full vigilance of detection. Criminals who are also gifted with a civic sense will greatly help the police by leaving behind them the sort of clues that keep, so that footprints and finger-prints may still be available in the spring. At present the congestion in the jails is serious, and even the swellest mobsmen are reluctantly crowded out. Criminals with an aversion to jail will not fail to draw the proper deduction, which is to follow the crowd and commit your crime when every one else is committing crimes, and not when there is plenty of room in the jail. It is even possible that the syndicates directed by master-minds, with which our reading has made us all familiar, will take care to fill the jails with petty thieves before the date of their big coup. It is certainly an oversight on the part of the Finnish authorities that they have not made a qualitative distinction between crimes. But no doubt they know their own business. If the idea gets about that a jail is a place difficult to get into rather than a place difficult to get out of, there will be plenty of people who will begin to feel a perverse hunger for the cells, and it would be dangerous to suggest that the bigger crimes offered the best chances. Statisticians love to moralize on the extraordinary numerical uniformity of human conduct ; but they often fail, as they run their eager eyes up and down the columns, to follow out a very disquieting train of thought.

It is said that whoever builds or opens a lunatic asylum fills it at once, and the question arises whether States do not tend to arrest people because the jails are waiting ready to receive them. To build strong prisons and to pay strong warders is a big outlay. Overhead charges go on all the time, and warders grow flabby with too little to do. Careful treasuries watch expenditure, and estimates once cut down are difficult to increase again. A certain amount of crime is budgeted for and expected, and calculations would be badly thrown out if it was not forthcoming. Fortunately for the prisons there is something to be urged against almost everybody, and even during the most violent epidemics of good behaviour it is only necessary to increase the stringency with which crime is defined in order to secure the due quota of convicted persons. Magistrates, policemen, purveyors of information to the police—all are waiting year by year to do their part, not prepared to arrest either too many people or too few. A reputation for crime is thought to do a city harm, but it has great compensations in the eyes of wise men who know that in a city of fairly blameless persons they are as likely as the next man to be pounced upon and made into an example—under whatever by-law may be invoked—to provide grist for the mills of justice. A few murderers may prove a real protection in keeping reasonably low the general standard of officially expected behaviour.

CLEARING THE SLUMS

SITES AND DESIGNS FOR MODEL DWELLINGS

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the legislation in prospect it may be of interest to set down very briefly, with a comment here and there, some tentative conclusions that I have reached as the result of recent visits to slums, model dwellings, and garden cities. These are :—

(1) Recondition houses and inhabitants under trained managers so far as it is possible to do so.

(2) Rehouse on the present site or near it those who must live near their work, but be sure not to bring into the district a larger number than the present slums contain.

(3) Insist that the new flats or "models" are as low in height as is consistent with the foregoing and if possible give to each a back yard or access to a small garden.

(In high "models" the absence of sunlight on their dark side is a recognized encouragement to "rickets." Furthermore, the baby after it becomes too heavy for the mother to carry, and the old or infirm, do not touch mother earth until school age or death. A mother with children about to be removed from their slum to a new model expostulated the other day, ". . . and to think that I have prayed nightly for years past that I might always have a front door and a back door of my own ! ")

(4) Fix your new rents on a rising scale, only a little higher than the slum rent for old inhabitants who must live in the neighbourhood, but definitely higher for any newcomer, until they reach an economic point.

(Until the working man pays an economic rent he may be overhoused in places where he does not wish to live but is certain to be underhoused in places where he may want to live. In the order of civilization "housing" took precedence of clothes.)

(5) Build your garden cities in well-distributed "blobs" immediately round existing centres of population and within any projected ring of green fields and woods.

(For the man the choice of alternative work is thereby widened without appreciable increase in the distance to be travelled daily, while the wife and family secure more varied opportunities for education, religious observance, shopping, and amusements.)

(6) Encourage factories to establish themselves outside the green periphery.

(In spite of the reluctance of the working man to appear to be tied to any particular factory, some will of necessity follow the factory, which may thus in time become the nucleus of what is known as a self-contained garden city.)

(7) Above all, increase facilities of locomotion radiating equally in every direction and ahead of actual demand and see that rush hours are adequately met.

(Experience shows that building at once follows every extension of easy means of access.)

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE DUCKWORTH.
29, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Jan. 20.

FISHING FOR SEA TROUT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I respectfully suggest that Mr. Barrett should try again with a dry fly for those Swedish sea trout ? My experience for a number of years in Norway, and in 1928 in Mull, has made me disbelieve that sea trout cannot be caught on a dry fly in any clear running water. Sea trout, however, even when ready to take a floating fly, do not "tee up" like a brown trout near the surface ; they rise from the bed of the river, and I have not found that they will come up, except occasionally in a glassy pool, from a depth of more than 4ft. Nor do they seem willing to take floating flies in very fast water ; the pace that might be considered slightly on the slow side for wet fly is the most suitable, and even in the fastest river there is always some water of that pace to be found.

Nothing, to my mind, is more thrilling than the sight of a large fresh-run sea trout turning in his bed as the fly floats over him, wafting his way smoothly to the surface, raising his glistening nose and giving that slow, majestic, confident suck. Mr. Barrett will miss the first one from sheer excitement and inability to hold his hand till the great mouth closes, which takes an age.

The fly in the river I know best in Norway consists of ordinary Iron Blue, which is too small to be worth imitating, a pale Dun (length of body about the same as the "i" in "Times" on the first sheet), and for half an hour at dusk a large red Sedge. The Dun is far the most important of the three, and, after a number of experiments with various fantastic butterflies, we have come to use, to imitate the Dun, practically nothing but a very stiff-backed "Tup," which floats well and is fairly easy to see in rough water. The "Tup" had the same success in a fast Scottish burn.

It is, however, well to issue a warning. Sea trout have the eyes of a hawk ; they are probably less exacting about the pattern of fly than brown trout, but they are, I think, much harder to stalk, and at least as particular about "drag" gut loops in the air and the proper cocking of the fly ; anyone who disregards those details will shock their feelings. I always go prepared to fish wet or dry as the fancy takes me, but at least 75 per cent. of my sea trout have been caught on a dry fly.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BUXTON.
Vieux Lignon, Aire, Geneva.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your collection of ceremonial forms of address hitherto lacks an instance of a senior officer posing as the "humble servant" of his subordinate. The following extract from a letter written in 1805 by the first Lord Ribblesdale, commanding the Craven Legion, to one of his subalterns may serve to complete your set :—

"I have thought it my Duty to Recommend you to succeed as Captain and trust I shall have the Honor and Pleasure to forward your Commission in a few days. . . . Your appointment I know will give great pleasure to the officers and volunteers of the Rimington Company. I remain, Dear Sir, with g^t. Respect, your sincere hum. servt. RIBBLESDALE."

Subalterns of the Great War, who received a bald verbal intimation that they could "put their three pips up", may well reflect on the decay of good manners among colonels.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH M. ROBINSON.
Great Missenden, Jan. 19.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

We give below a few of the many letters which continue to reach us in response to a correspondent's suggestion that *The Times* should reproduce in one of its daily issues the cross-word puzzles published in its *Weekly Edition* :—

As a reader of *The Times* for many years it would afford me great satisfaction to have a weekly (or, for that matter, a daily) cross-word puzzle.—DR. M. HAMBLIN SMITH, Medical Officer's House, H.M. Prison, Birmingham.

Please let us have cross-word puzzles in *The Times*. We have wanted these for a long time, but the truth is that no one dared ask for them. But thanks now to Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Powell we live in hope.—MR. F. C. WINBY, 50, Addison-avenue, Notting Hill, W.11.

I do hope *The Times* will give us a good research cross-word puzzle every day. The idea of its being undignified is absurd. *The Times*, I have no doubt, will add to the dignity of cross-words.—The REV. HENRY T. J. COGGIN, 46, Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone.

Cross-word puzzles by all means and almost everywhere, say I, as a devotee and daily worker in that field. But not in *The Times*, surely !—MR. T. LAWES SAYER, The White House, Wallington.

. An announcement on this subject is made on the opposite page.

MASTERS OF THE TEMPLE

A GREAT LINE OF PREACHERS

THE GOLDEN AGE

The Rev. William Draper will on Sunday preach his farewell sermon as Master of the Temple, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. S. C. Carpenter, vicar of Bolton and hon. canon of Manchester.

The Mastership of the Temple combines historical traditions of four centuries with the most modern opportunities for the exercise of the preaching office. It used to be said that the congregations which the late Dr. Page Roberts drew to St. Peter's, Vere-street, numbering as they did many eminent physicians and surgeons, were the most intellectually distinguished in London. But there is no need to make any invidious comparison in this regard between the medical and the legal professions. The congregations at St. Peter's were attracted by one preacher of singular gifts ; those at the Temple Church always connoisseurs in the art of public speech, have possessed a succession of preachers with every variety of Christian experience, who have been inspired to give of their best by the knowledge that they were addressing no ordinary minds. These traditions, of the kind in which Englishmen take a special pride, make the Temple pulpit unique. If a review of them leads us into such forgotten theological polemic as the Bangorian controversy, it leads us also to Vaughan and Ainger, greatest of the Victorian Masters, and back to the great figure of Richard Hooker.

Those 24 years from 1869 to 1893 when Charles John Vaughan was Master and Alfred Ainger was Reader were surely the golden age of preaching at the Temple. They were both scholars and thinkers, but Vaughan was also a man of action. His strong hand as headmaster had restored Harrow to her old place among the great schools, and he had already gone on to the second work of his life, that of preparing young men for ordination. Their association with him, first at Doncaster, then at the Temple, and later also at the deanery of Llandaff, gave them unique experience of the pastoral office, intimate and yet with a certain invaluable detachment, and to Vaughan and his "doves" the Church owes, directly and indirectly, a debt which can hardly be estimated. In his first sermon at the Temple Vaughan began by declaring that he stood in the old paths of Christian belief, and would not trim his course to suit the supposed wishes of a critical or perhaps sceptical audience.

In the quality of their preaching Master and Reader were not unlike. Vaughan had at command, together with a direct appeal to the heart, a singular beauty of expression in subtle delicacies of style and language. Ainger, too, knew how to recommend his message of practical piety with the graces of a style nourished on English literature. He was humorist as well as divine. Charles Dickens had taught him something of the art of acting, and he even played with the idea of going on the stage. He was a friend also of du Maurier, and invented jokes for him to illustrate. He was the inventor of the famous "No flowers, by request," as the motto of the "Dictionary of National Biography." But Ainger's name is most closely linked with Lamb, to whom it is perhaps not fanciful to trace in him a certain resemblance, though he was not perhaps wholly sympathetic, to judge by the excessively discreet omissions in his edition of Lamb's correspondence. The ideal partnership of Master and Reader ended with Ainger's resignation in 1893 and Vaughan's in 1894, and then, by one of the late Lord Rosebery's happy inspirations, Ainger succeeded as Master for the last 10 years of his life. The Temple Church had been his spiritual home for nearly 40 years.

SAINTS AND SCHOLARS

Going back over the centuries, we may begin with William Emsted, or Ermested, who was appointed by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, confirmed in the office of "Maister" with his two "chapleins" by Act of Parliament, 32 Henry VIII., in 1540, continued in office under Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and remained undisturbed by Queen Elizabeth till his death in 1559.

This broad-minded person was succeeded by a saint named Richard Alvey, who ministered at the Temple for nearly 25 years. Isaak Walton, in his life of Hooker, says that after Alvey's death the Reader and the Benchers "met with a condolement, an high commendation of his saint-like life and of his great merit both to God and man ; and as they bewailed his death, so they wished for a like pattern of virtue and learning to succeed him."

Their wishes were realized more fully than they could have imagined when they beheld the man who was sent to them by the Crown. Richard Hooker, though noted at Oxford for the range of his learning, came from an obscure country living, where he had been found reading Horace in a field while tending his sheep. He had no graces of person ; his stature was mean and stooping, his sight weak, and his demeanour humble. He was the same in the pulpit. Fuller says that "the doctrine Hooker delivered had nothing but itself to garnish it. His style was prolix, and his sentences involved, so that while he made good music with his fiddle and stick alone, he lacked rosin, having neither pronunciation nor gesture to grace his matter." And, according to Walton, "where he fixed his eyes at the beginning of his sermon, there they continued till it was ended." This ungainly scholar, with his "dove-like simplicity," to use Fuller's phrase, found established at the Temple as Reader an extreme Calvinist named Walter Travers. The Benchers had petitioned for Travers's appointment as Master, but he had been passed over because he had only received Presbyterian ordination at Antwerp and refused re-ordination in the Church of England. There followed a violent theological controversy, in which, as Fuller expressed it, "the forenoon sermon spake Canterbury, and the afternoon Geneva." The disputants, who were connected by marriage, esteemed each other in private, and disputed with dignity until Travers was inhibited in 1586.

HOOKER'S RETIREMENT

The controversy, which filled the Temple Church with keen critics, had this consequence, that it set Hooker thinking about the general principles involved in the position of the Church of England, which he decided to investigate. "I am weary," he wrote to Whitgift, "of the noise and opposition of this place ; and, indeed, God and nature did not intend me for contentions, but for study and quietness." In 1591 the Archbishop gave him a country living, to which he retired after resigning the Mastership, and the first part of "The Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie" appeared not very long afterwards. On the profound influence of this great work, as providing a philosophical and logical basis for the Elizabethan settlement, it is needless to dwell ; our interest here lies in the fact that it was planned and probably begun in the Temple.

It has been questioned whether Ralph Brownrig, Bishop of Exeter (1592-1659), was ever, properly speaking, Master of the Temple, but he is included in the list privately printed by the Inner Temple in 1883. About a year before his death he was invited by the two

Temples to come and live among them and be their chaplain, and, according to his successor, Gauden, "was provided with handsome lodgings and an annual honorary recompense." Brownrig, though a strict Calvinist, was deprived of his preferments, except the Mastership of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and that he lost also because he was brave enough to preach a Royalist sermon before the University in 1645. At the Temple Church, where he was buried, his sermons drew crowds, and the great Tillotson made him his model both for his preaching and for his mode of life.

John Gauden, who succeeded Brownrig at the Temple and also as Bishop of Exeter, is chiefly remembered now for his claim to have been the real author of the famous ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ which was put forth as the genuine work of King Charles I.

THE SHERLOCKS

William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, appointed Master of the Temple in 1684, was an active and inconsistent controversialist. He was reckoned by Macaulay as the foremost man of the Nonjurors, but he took the oaths in August, 1690. Popular satire ascribed his compliance to the influence of his wife, and a bookseller, "seeing him handing her along St. Paul's Churchyard," remarked, "There goes Dr. Sherlock, with his reasons for taking the oaths at his fingers' ends." South said of him, "There is hardly any one subject that he has wrote upon (that of popery only excepted) but he has wrote for and against it too." When in 1687 Sherlock declined to read King James II.'s declaration for liberty of conscience, he feared for his Mastership. Calamy says that he asked John Howe, the ejected divine, what he would do if he was offered the Mastership. Howe replied that he would take the place but hand the emolument to the legal proprietor, whereupon Sherlock "rose up from his seat and embraced him." Sherlock, who resigned the Mastership in 1704, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas (1678-1761), afterwards Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. As Master he was extremely popular, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was active in the Bangorian controversy and against Deists, and his works are said to have been "not less esteemed among Catholics than among Protestants."

Mention must be made of Dr. Paul Micklethwaite, whose appointment in 1628 the Benchers had cause to regret. This singular person, taking advantage of some loosely drawn clause in his patent, claimed to be "Master" of the Temple indeed. On All Saints' Day in 1629, when the Inner Temple had invited the Lord Keeper and the other Judges to dine in hall, a dignified seat was provided for his lordship, and on the table in front was placed, according to custom, a gold-embroidered purse. Dr. Micklethwaite, arriving early, took the purse, and, slipping into the seat, stoutly maintained his right to it. The Benchers thereupon ordered him not to come into hall again unless they sent for him. But still he gave them a great deal of trouble with his financial and other claims and his appeals to the Crown, and his death must have been a relief.

We may end with a contrast to Micklethwaite. Thomas Rennell, an excellent preacher, who accepted the Mastership in 1798 at the instance of Pitt, seems to have had a gift for getting on well with lawyers, for he married the daughter of Blackstone, and he made friends not only with such men as Eldon, Stowell, Kenyon, and Erskine, but also with the students and juniors of the two Temples.

PROTECTION IN EAST AFRICA

OPPOSITION OF UGANDA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA, JAN. 21

A committee, consisting of representatives of the Uganda Government, commerce, and native interests, was appointed last November by the Governor to report on:—(1) Alterations in the Customs tariff essential in the interests of the Protectorate without loss of revenue; (2) to recommend the best means of reconciling the protection of local industries in any of the territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, with the operation of a complete Customs Union; and (3) to recommend a general policy on railway rates in furtherance of the development of the three territories.

The committee recommends unanimously a Customs tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, but is prepared to agree to 20 per cent. to meet the views of the other territories and secure revenue. It states that protection is unnecessary and unwise for Uganda, and suggests that any country wishing to protect its own industries should do so at its own expense. It expresses a great desire to preserve the Customs Union but not to the detriment of the interests of Uganda.

Further, the report strongly recommends the prompt removal of preferential railway rates for country produce as an indefensible, unnecessary and unreasonable restriction on imports from the mother country, where the taxpayers bear a considerable portion of the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital of the railway.

CAUSE OF TUNIS AIR CRASH

AIR MINISTRY REPORT

The Air Ministry issued the following statement last night on the loss of the Fairey long-distance monoplane at Tunis:—

The evidence gained by the Air Ministry officials who went out to investigate the loss of the long-distance monoplane at Tunis shows conclusively that there was no failure of the engine or aircraft. It is also certain from the log-book, which has been recovered, that the occupants had kept exactly on their course and knew their position. The cause of the disaster is believed to have been that owing to some unexplained circumstances, which may include a failure of the aneroid, the pilot had reason to think that the aircraft was several hundred feet higher than it in fact was.

There was a severe local storm in the area where the machine crashed, and it is believed that the pilot only saw the hill at the last moment and that, in the endeavour to clear it, the machine lost flying speed and dived into the ground just over the brow, an additional factor being possibly the down-draught caused by the prevailing wind.

R.A.F. CRASH IN FOG

PILOT AND PASSENGER KILLED IN SUFFOLK

The Air Ministry issued the following yesterday afternoon:—"The Air Ministry regrets to announce that as a result of an accident near Sudbury, Suffolk, to a Fairey machine of No. 207 Bomber Squadron, Bircham Newton, on January 21, Flying Officer Donald Mackenzie, the pilot of the aircraft, and No. 361,666 Corporal Leonard Edward Barnard were killed."

The aeroplane crashed in fog at Chilton about 12.30. The tops of trees were wrenched off, and parts of the plane were scattered over an orchard. No one saw the accident, owing to the dense fog. An occupant of premises near by said:—"We distinctly heard the aeroplane pass overhead. Then came a crash, and we realized that an accident had occurred."

The Cheshire Agricultural Society decided yesterday to hold a one-day show at Chester on September 4.

FIRE AT CANFORD SCHOOL

BOYS' GOOD DISCIPLINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, JAN. 21

Canford School, which, as Canford Manor, was formerly the seat of Lord Wimborne, near Wimborne, Dorset, was the scene of a serious fire early this morning. The manor, which dates from Saxon times, was recently converted into a public school, and there are about 320 boys in residence there, the term having begun last Thursday.

Just before 5 o'clock one of the senior boys sleeping in the main block was awakened by smoke coming into his room and immediately raised the alarm. Fortunately there was no panic, and when the fire bell rang the 220 boys in the building assembled in their night attire in orderly parade outside the house and immediately, under the masters and prefects, got the school fire apparatus working. Unfortunately there was some little delay in securing the services of the fire brigade from Wimborne as the telephone line from the school to the exchange at Canford was out of order. Meanwhile the boys worked hard to keep the fire in check, though their apparatus consisted only of three or four small hoses.

Apparently the fire had started in the main central heating flue in the middle of the building, high up, and as soon as it got hold of the ancient timbers in the roof there was a fierce blaze, the flames reaching 30ft. above the high roof. The fire brigade from Wimborne got to the scene about six a.m., quickly followed by the Bournemouth and Poole brigades, and found the fire was assuming alarming proportions. There was, however, plenty of water available from the river near by, and by about eight o'clock the fire was under control. Meanwhile a portion of the roof had crashed in.

The boys did everything possible to assist the fire brigades and carried out books, clothes, and furniture from the burning portion of the building. At one time it looked as though the library would be involved and the books were removed, but it was saved by the firemen. In one room a valuable ceiling was badly damaged, but the main hall of the old building and the grand staircase were not injured. The part mainly affected was the central roof, a number of dormitories, which were destroyed, and three class-rooms, which were put out of action.

Afterwards the headmaster, the Rev. C. B. Canning, said: "The boys behaved magnificently by their courage and promptitude in getting to work with the appliances at their disposal before the arrival of the fire brigades. They undoubtedly prevented the fire from spreading to one of much more serious dimensions." He added that the routine work of the school would not be affected as the accommodation in the other buildings was adequate till the damage was repaired.

HULL THEATRE DAMAGED

AUDITORIUM SAVED BY THE FIREPROOF CURTAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JAN. 21

A fire which broke out at 3.15 this morning at Hull Repertory Theatre completely destroyed the stage and scenery and damaged part of the roof. Through the fire 18 professional actors and actresses are thrown out of work temporarily.

The firemen on night duty at the fire station, which is part of the same block of buildings in the centre of Hull, heard a noise and looking through the back windows saw flames coming through the roof of the theatre 50 yards away. The brigade immediately turned out with two fire engines and a turntable escape and found the whole of the staging on fire and part of the roof burning fiercely. The firemen were able to prevent the flames spreading to the dressing rooms and workshops at the back and side of the theatre, and by 5.30 had subdued the outbreak. It was then found that the stage, scenery, and effects had been destroyed, and the wall behind the stage had collapsed. Part of the roof had been destroyed, but the fireproof curtain and fireproof door of the stage had saved the auditorium, which is undamaged save for water and débris.

The three-act comedy *The Young Idea*, by Noel Coward, was played in the theatre last evening to a packed audience, and the theatre was, according to the fire brigade report, locked up at 11.50 last night.

The theatre had only recently been reconstructed by the Hull Repertory Theatre Company who had previously purchased the building. Mr. A. R. Whatmore, the theatre director, said that the building altogether cost nearly £18,000 to purchase and reconstruct, but the damage represented only a comparatively small sum. He left the theatre before it was locked up to take his brother to York in his motor-car to catch the London train. He was delayed on the return journey by fog, and on arrival at 5 o'clock heard of the fire. He had no idea when they could open the theatre again.

BUXTON SCHOOL BURNED DOWN

REGISTERS SAVED BY PLUCKY TEACHER

The girls' department of Hardwick-square Council School, Buxton, was destroyed by fire in the early hours of yesterday morning, and the infants' department was badly damaged. The extent of the damage is officially estimated at between £10,000 and £12,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

Miss Phoebe Mills-Palmer, a teacher in the infants' department, when roused at 4 a.m., hurried down to the school to save the registers of the department, which go back for 10 years. At considerable risk she entered the building and made her way through smoke-filled classrooms and corridors to the cupboard where the registers were kept. Policemen and firemen helped her to carry them out.

LUTON CINEMA FIRE

TWO MEN SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

The trial was concluded yesterday at the Bedford Assizes of FRANK ROYLANCE, JONATHAN HARDY, and WILLIAM WHITE ROGERS, who were jointly charged with conspiracy to set fire to the Gordon-street Cinema, Luton, of which Roylance was the owner, with intent to defraud.

MR. JUSTICE FINLAY, in summing up, said that very grave suggestions had been made in the course of the case in regard to several persons named and unnamed. It was an unfortunate thing, though inevitable, that persons should have been named who had no opportunity of dealing with the matter. A suggestion had been rather implicit in the case that there were, in the background, mysterious criminals who were directing fires all over the country. With that neither he nor the jury had anything to do. It was a matter that would, no doubt, form the subject of anxious consideration by those responsible for dealing with those things.

The jury found the prisoners *Guilty*. MR. JUSTICE FINLAY, in passing sentence, said that Roylance deliberately engineered a scheme to set fire to the cinema, knowing that it was in a street in an important town where it might have resulted in damage to property or loss of life. Hardy took an extremely prominent part in "this disgraceful business." He (the Judge) was able to take a more lenient view with Rogers, who had come into the case somewhat later. Roylance was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, Hardy to three years' penal servitude, and Rogers to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

At the conclusion of the case, Mr. H. A. DAVIES, on behalf of Mr. S. C. Dillingham, who had been mentioned by Hardy, stated that every one of Hardy's charges against him was a fabrication, wild, and baseless, and on his behalf he denied them in the most strenuous manner.

FILM FIRE AT STREATHAM CINEMA

A film caught fire in the re-winding room of the Empire Picture Theatre, Streatham High-road, last night. The blaze was caused by the bursting of an electric light bulb.

The audience were asked to leave, and filed out quietly.

The burning film was pulled by the firemen through a window on to a roof-flat, and there the flames were put out by chemical extinguishers.

About 13,000 feet of film was destroyed, representing the whole of the programme except the film in the projector at the time of the fire.

The large pavilion of the West Kensington Sports Club at Acton, with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building, which was of wood, with a zinc roof, was the largest of its kind on the East Acton Manor sports ground belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

TRADE UNION TESTS OF GOOD FAITH

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Government have issued as a White Paper extracts from the rules of trade unions showing the conditions necessary to be observed by members in respect of seeking work before they receive, or while continuing to receive, unemployment benefit. In the rule of 26 of the 108 unions, whose rules have been examined, there is a definite condition that the member in receipt of unemployment benefit must himself seek for employment. In the rules of 52 other unions there is a condition that the member must not refuse work when it is offered. No similar conditions as to seeking or refusing work have been found in the rules of the remaining 30 unions.

A number of unions have rules relating to the maintenance of an employment register, notification of vacancies, signing a "vacant book" while unemployed, attendance at office or meetings, rotation of applicants for jobs, notice to the union before travelling in search of employment or accepting work in a distant locality, &c. Other unions have rules for directing application to the employment exchanges and compliance with Ministry of Labour regulations as to attendance, signing books, &c. Rules relating to these matters have not been extracted unless they appear to have some bearing on other provisions.

A CARD SYSTEM

A rule of the Durham Miners' Association requires men receiving the benefit to "prove to the satisfaction of the executive committee that they are making sufficient efforts to find work." The South Derbyshire Miners' Association requires members to take round a card to the collieries where they apply for work, "so proving that a genuine attempt has been made to obtain work," and neglect to do this entails forfeiture of benefit. The Derbyshire Miners' Association stipulates that there shall be two applications for work each week at different collieries. The member is provided with a form to be signed by the checkweighers at a colliery where he fails to get work. Stricter rules apply to market men—a casual type of labour—who are required to report each day that they have failed to get work. Members of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen are required to report to the branch secretary week by week what steps they have taken to obtain employment, and failure to use reasonable diligence to secure employment involves liability to expulsion from the society. A refusal of employment must be explained to the branch council and the council has power to withhold benefit if the explanation is unsatisfactory.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen empowers the executive committee to refuse benefit to a member who is out of work for causes over which he has control or who has not done his best to procure employment. Should it come to the knowledge of a branch committee of the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants that a member is not daily seeking immediate employment his benefit may be suspended. It is a duty of the committee to satisfy themselves that the member is making all possible efforts to obtain a situation. The National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, and Electrical Workers (the Power Workers' Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union) requires each member claiming out-of-work benefit to attend his branch and state what efforts he has made to obtain employment. The penalty for failing to report is loss of benefit.

PROHIBITION OF REFUSAL

The rules of the unions that prohibit a refusal of work where it is offered are equally stringent. The Birmingham and Midland Sheet Metal Workers' Society has a rule that "In order to prevent wilful imposition on the funds of the society, any member having worked at the trade less than one month during any year, it shall be in the power of the executive council (subject to the sanction of the general meeting) to determine whether such member shall be allowed to retain his membership. Any member not having worked at the trade for three months during any two years, shall be considered as having left the trade, and shall cease to have any claim on the society (Trade Section)."

THE UNEMPLOYED

A SMALL DECREASE

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on January 13 the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,074,900 wholly unemployed, 321,800 temporarily stopped, and 79,600 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,476,300. This was 2,471 fewer than a week before, but 41,303 more than a year before. The following are details:—

	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Jan. 13, 1930:				
Men	833,500	191,300	77,600	1,102,400
Boys	38,200	4,700	100	43,000
Women	166,700	118,800	1,900	287,400
Girls	36,500	7,000	—	43,500
Total	1,074,900	321,800	79,600	1,476,300
Jan. 6, 1930:				
Men	829,329	212,292	73,535	1,115,156
Boys	36,664	5,378	124	42,166
Women	160,554	119,551	1,713	281,818
Girls	32,356	7,256	19	39,631
Total	1,058,903	344,477	75,391	1,478,771
Jan. 14, 1929:				
Men	854,125	186,351	74,385	1,114,861
Boys	40,563	4,538	86	45,187
Women	133,485	98,738	1,289	233,512
Girls	35,988	5,428	21	41,437
Total	1,064,161	295,055	75,781	1,434,997

PROPOSED SWEDEN-ENGLAND FERRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 21

Several members of the Swedish Agriculturalist Party have introduced a motion into the Second Chamber in favour of support for the butter industry. The suggestion is that funds be provided for the institution of a ferry service between Sweden and England.

The Government, it is suggested, should sanction the allocation of 3,000,000 kronor (approximately £165,000) for this fund. This money should be placed at the Government's disposal and from it recognized export organizations should be entitled to borrow for the purposes of applying for shares in a company accepted by the Government for the running of the proposed ferry.

LABOUR PARTY AND FREE TRADE

Earl Russell, Under-Secretary for India, and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., M.P., spoke in a Cambridge Union debate last night on the motion that "This house sees no reason for the continued existence of the Liberal Party."

LORD RUSSELL, in "a plea for the early and painless extinction of the Liberal Party," said that his party was Free Trade too, perhaps not absolutely bound through and through as most of the Liberals, but still it was a Free Trade party, and it was not going to be led away by the seductions of Lord Rothermere. Mr. Snowden had announced that none of the safeguarding duties was to be renewed when it ran out, and (Lord Russell added), it might well be that they would be repealed beforehand.

MR. BIRKETT said that, small and divided though the Liberal Party might be at the moment, it had given evidence already of the great and permanent service which, even in that condition, it was able to render.

The voting was:—For the motion, 182; against, 299.

It was reported at West Ham Police Court yesterday that Alice Riches, 47, a married woman, who was on bail, accused of obtaining food by fraud, had died in Queen Mary's Hospital at Stratford, as a result of poisoning.

THE KING'S SPEECH—continued from page 14, column 3

bearing parts of Mr. Wakatsuki's speech. Knots of people stood in streets listening to loud speakers provided by shopkeepers.

The broadcast was a complete success in France. The fact that the King was to speak had aroused the greatest interest there, and the many thousands who listened were well rewarded. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the excellent reception is afforded by the fact that for a time our Paris Correspondent listened by means of an ordinary telephone, the distant transmitter of which was attached to a loud speaker eight miles away.

Listeners in many parts of Europe heard the speeches through the broadcasting station at Cologne. The transmission was effected by cable to Cologne and from there it was relaid to stations as far apart as Stockholm and Vienna, Basel and Budapest. In Berlin the reception of the King's speech was excellent; every syllable reached the ear, save at rare intervals when an announcer at Cologne interjected a few words of explanation in German. The subsequent speeches were equally well received.

The Baltic States heard the speeches through the Riga station, and reception was very clear.

Our Havana Correspondent telegraphs that the speeches of the King and the chief delegates were heard in Cuba.

Our Portsmouth Correspondent states that as most of the warships have receiving sets, the Atlantic Fleet at sea and the ships in home waters were able to get the broadcast of the speeches.

The French delegation to the Conference placed a wreath on the Cenotaph yesterday afternoon. The delegates were accompanied by Rear-Admiral Chetwood, representing the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, representing the Board of Admiralty.

GASSED BY SEWER FUMES

THREE MEN DEAD IN HULL ACCIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JAN. 21

Fifteen men were gassed, three fatally, in an accident at East Hull this afternoon. Over 50 men were employed on the site of the proposed new corporation cemetery in Preston-road in preparing and draining the grounds, and the 15 men were gassed by fumes in a sewer. The full list of victims is:—

DEAD.—W. A. Currie, of Lime-terrace, Crowle-street; Alfred Dunn, aged 28, a married man with four children, of Waller-street; Charles Purcell, widower, of Waterloo-street.

SERIOUSLY GASSED AND DETAINED IN THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Albert Buckley, 31, of Garden-street; Arthur Goodyear, 30, of Ferngrove, Perth-street.

GASSED, BUT NOT DETAINED.—William Seggitt, 30, of Garden-avenue, Cannon-street; John Higgins, 27, of Bourne-street; Charles Clayton, 53, of Pearl-avenue, Lorne-street; William Atkinson, 46, of Claremont-avenue, Reynoldson-street; Walter Scarrah, 32, of Derby-avenue, Bright-street; John Kirk (foreman), King-street, Cottingham; William Johnstone Boyes, 51, of Stepney-lane; Harold Holdsworth, 36, of Rosmead-street; Thomas Wilson, 54, of Sherburn-terrace, Lansdowne-street; William Levitt, 32, of Francis-avenue, Wellsted-street.

Boyes first attempted to go down the sewer, but was checked by the smell. Then Dunn went down, but was heard to groan and collapse. He was followed by Purcell and Currie, who went to the rescue, but in turn collapsed. Harold Holdsworth, a labourer, then wrapped a handkerchief dipped in a bucket of water over his mouth and nose and went down, but he was overcome and was dragged by his comrades to the surface. The other men then protected themselves as well as they could against the fumes and gallantly entered the sewer with ropes, which they fastened round the three men, who were pulled to the surface. Dunn was dead and Purcell and Currie died later.

Mr. Kirk, the foreman, who was himself badly affected, stated:—"Boyes was going down first, but said the smell was too strong for him. Dunn then said he would go down, but he was heard to groan and collapse. Purcell and Currie went after him and also collapsed. Holdsworth dipped a handkerchief into a bucket of water near by and went down to try to get the others up. He was overcome too, and I dragged him out by the scarf round his throat but got gassed myself. The other men helped to get the victims out and were themselves gassed through catching the fumes from the sewer. The men were got out by ropes which were torn from scaffolding near by."

The sewer, Mr. Kirk added, had a concrete bottom and concrete sides. It had, so far as he knew, not been entered by any person since last October. He thought the gas was caused simply by sewer refuse, but the affair was a mystery and would have to be cleared up when the inquests were held.

Boyes said:—"I went down and was immediately affected by gas. I felt a bit queer and could not stand the smell, so came up. Dunn went down and collapsed. Purcell followed and he too collapsed. I was dizzy but rendered what help I could and got a rope round Dunn but I was knocked out. Every time we went near the hole the gas affected us, so deadly was it."

At the Hull Royal Infirmary the two detained men are progressing fairly well.

SUSPECT'S ARREST IN A BILLIARD HALL

POLICE DENIALS OF ALLEGED VIOLENCE

The case in which a prisoner made allegations that Detective Frederic Perry, of Vine-street police station, was "slightly drunk" when he arrested him and that he treated him brutally was further investigated by Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday.

The accused, JOHN PRICE, 35, café proprietor, of Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, was charged on remand with assaulting and obstructing the police.

Detective Perry had alleged that when he followed a suspected pickpocket into a billiard saloon in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, Price, who was in the saloon, shouted "Heads up. He's a D.," and struck at the detective. There was a violent struggle and Detective Perry was bitten on the finger by Price and also kicked several times by other men in the saloon.

Perry, in cross-examination, denied the suggestion that he had been drinking or that he treated Price in a brutal manner.

Mr. John Maude prosecuted for the police; Mr. G. L. Hardy defended.

Police-constable Frank Coleman said that he and Police-constable Sparks assisted Perry to arrest Price. He became very violent and fell to the ground several times. An attempt was made to rescue him.

In cross-examination, the constable said he did not notice that Price had a wound on the top of his head, severe bruising on the nose, mouth, and face, and that one of his fingers was broken.

Mr. Hardy.—Did any of you three officers hit this man on the top of his head with a stick?—No.

The witness denied that Price was assaulted after he arrived at Vine-street Police Station.

Inspector Spence, who took the charge against Price, said that he arrived at Vine-street in an exhausted condition. His face was smeared with blood and there were abrasions on his forehead and mouth consistent with a fall. He made no complaint of ill-treatment until he was released on bail some hours later. He then accused the witness of having directed his officers to assault him, but this was quite untrue. Several persons came to Vine-street and alleged that Price had been brutally treated by the police.

Mr. Hardy intimated that he had 14 witnesses to call for the defence.

Price was again remanded on bail.

TRAMWAY STRIKE AVERTED AT MANCHESTER

The threatened strike of Manchester Corporation tramway workers over the dismissal of a number of tram cleaners was averted on Monday by a meeting between Mr. S. Pilcher, the general manager of the Manchester Transport Department, and a deputation led by Mr. C. H. Davies, organizing secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. Davies stated that it was likely that the trouble which had arisen might "work out satisfactorily." On Sunday the tramway employees protested against "the policy of economies instituted by the Manchester Transport Committee," and demanded the reinstatement of five dismissed cleaners. Mr. Pilcher stated that the dismissal of the cleaners was due to the installation of a new drying apparatus at a cost of £15,000.

POLITICAL NOTES

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

HOURS OF PARLIAMENT

While there was general approval among his Parliamentary colleagues yesterday of the tone of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the National Liberal Club on Monday, it was suggested that on one point at any rate he might be a little more explicit. He stated that the Peers were invited to the meeting at which he was unanimously appointed leader of the Liberal Party, and information was sought as to the meeting to which Mr. Lloyd George referred. Members could not last night recall any gathering to which all the Liberal members of the House of Commons and all the Peers who receive the Liberal Whip had been invited at which Mr. Lloyd George had been unanimously elected leader, though it was agreed that a few of the stalwarts, like Lord Beauchamp, might have been present at the gathering at which Mr. Lloyd George was appointed leader of the Parliamentary Party.

Those members of the Labour Party who are dissatisfied with the present hours of sitting of the House of Commons will have an opportunity of stating their case this afternoon, when Mr. McElwee, who was successful in the ballot yesterday, will move:—

That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to consider the possibility of the House meeting earlier in the day and rising at a more reasonable hour in the evening; and to recommend, if it is thought fit, the necessary alterations in the Standing Orders.

For some time back-bench members on the Government side have been anxious to bring forward a resolution of this kind, as they wish very much to avoid late sittings by sitting from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Hitherto the change has been opposed by Ministers on the ground that when Parliament is sitting, the morning is the only time during which they can be in their Departments. As a compromise, the suggestion has been put forward that the question-hour should remain in the afternoon, as at present. If this procedure were adopted, it is urged, it would be necessary only for the Minister directly concerned with the business under consideration to be in his place in the House of Commons in the morning. Many members, however, particularly among the Opposition, are strongly opposed to any change in the present hours of sitting.

Sir Bertram Falle, the Unionist member for North Portsmouth, who was also successful in the ballot, will call attention at 7.30 this evening to certain anomalies in naval pay, and will move:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that marriage allowances should be given to naval officers of the rank of lieutenant and above.

The Prime Minister's statement yesterday that he could not indicate when it would be possible to take the money resolution for the Coast Protection Bill has been taken by many members to indicate that the measure, which was read a second time so long ago as October 29, is likely to be dropped. In support of this view, members point to Mr. MacDonald's reminder that he had indicated earlier that the Bill would not be proceeded with unless it were regarded with something like general agreement, and it was because it had not been so regarded that there had been delay.

The Medical Committee of the House of Commons will meet next Tuesday to consider the Mental Treatment Bill, which has passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and will soon come before the Commons for second reading. It is hoped that Sir Hubert Bond, a member of the Board of Control, will be present. On Wednesday the Unionist Health and Housing Committee will meet to consider Mr. Gosling's Bill to prohibit children under the age of 15 from living in canal boats. The Duchess of Atholl, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education in the last Government, will deal with the measure from the point of view of the education of the children. The committee will also discuss the provisions of the Mental Treatment Bill. In the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle, the vice-chairman, will preside.

BARCLAYS BANK MEETING

HATRY GROUP LOSSES

The first of the bank meetings, that of Barclays Bank, was held yesterday. In his speech to the shareholders, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, the chairman, stated that profits would have been substantially higher had it not been necessary to make special provision to meet the loss which would be incurred through the difficulties of the Hatry groups. The maximum amount which the bank might possibly lose through these troubles was £330,000, and the loss might be substantially less. Full provision had been made for all possible loss.

Mr. Goodenough also referred to the growing desire at the present time for closer union within the Empire. In furtherance of this object, he suggested the extension of existing businesses or the establishment of fresh undertakings having branches both at home and in overseas Empire countries, which would provide a growing community of interests and more frequent interchange of the personal element.

He suggested that, having regard to the general high level of protective tariffs throughout the world, there would be room now for an extension of economic arrangements as between this country and other parts of the Empire.

The resources of Barclays Bank and the group of banks which it controls amounted to a total figure in excess of £500,000,000.

Further reference to the speech will be found in our City columns.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Sun and frost.
DAVOS.—Sun, thawing; cloudless sky; light powder snow on crust.
ENGELBERG.—Conditions excellent; sun, frost, and powder snow.
GRINDELWALD.—Clouding up; light frost.
KITZBÜHEL.—Powder snow over 4,000ft., crust below.
LENK.—Sun and frost.
LEUKERBAD.—Sun and frost; hard crust.
MALOJA.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 4½ft. of powder snow.
MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.
MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust; snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.
MÜRREN.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 2½ft. of powder snow.
PONTRESINA.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.
RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Cloudy and cold; conditions rather difficult.
SAANENMOSER.—Sun, thawing; clouding up; powder snow over 4,500ft., crust below.
ST. CERGUE.—Snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.; perfect conditions.
SPLUEGEN.—Sun and frost; light powder on crust.
VILLARS.—Snow conditions rather difficult; clouding up.
WENGEN.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, Jan. 21

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large depression is situated west and north-west of the British Isles. Weather will be stormy and unsettled in the West and North and mainly cloudy elsewhere. Except probably in East and South-East England, temperature will become a little lower than of late.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E.—Wind south or south-west, moderate; mainly cloudy; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, WALES.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; cloudy; probably occasional rain or showers; some brighter intervals later; moderate temperature, perhaps falling later.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, perhaps showers; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID., N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind south-westerly, fresh, or strong at times locally, veering; cloudy, occasional rain, showers later; perhaps with sleet or snow on high ground; temperature becoming somewhat lower.

IRELAND.—Wind westerly, fresh, or strong at times locally; variable sky; some showers, perhaps of sleet or hail locally; temperature becoming somewhat lower.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossing from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind southerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; sea moderate. Straits of Dover.—Wind light to moderate, southerly; mainly fair, apart from local fog or mist early; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind south-west or west, fresh, perhaps strong locally at times; cloudy; showers; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface and 30 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., lighter on the Continent. Mainly cloudy, perhaps local rain in south-east England. Fog locally on the Continent. Visibility 500 yards locally on the Continent at first, improving slowly in most places to 2 to 4 miles.

Sun rises, 7.55 a.m.; sets, 4.29 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.24 a.m.; sets, 11.6 a.m. New moon, January 29.
Lighting-up time, 4.59 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.13 a.m. and 8 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, JAN. 21, 6 P.M.

A ridge of high pressure associated with a large anticyclone centred over South-East Europe covered the North Sea, while the western half of the country came under the influence of a large deep depression centred south of Iceland. Winds were mainly southerly, light in South-East England, but moderate to fresh elsewhere, reaching gale force, however, in North-Western coastal districts.

Day temperatures were mainly above normal, exceeding 50deg. at a few places and falling short of this figure by only two or three degrees at most places in Southern England; 62deg. was reached at Prestatyn. Severe ground frost was widespread last night, 15deg. being recorded on the grass at Leuchars and 15deg. at South Farnborough. Sunshine up to six hours was recorded from the East Coast, smaller amounts being reported elsewhere. Skegness and Cleethorpes each had 6.2 hours.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JAN. 21, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1018.5mb. (30.08in.), falling slowly; temp., 44deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, S., light. weather, dull.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 31deg.; rainfall, nil.

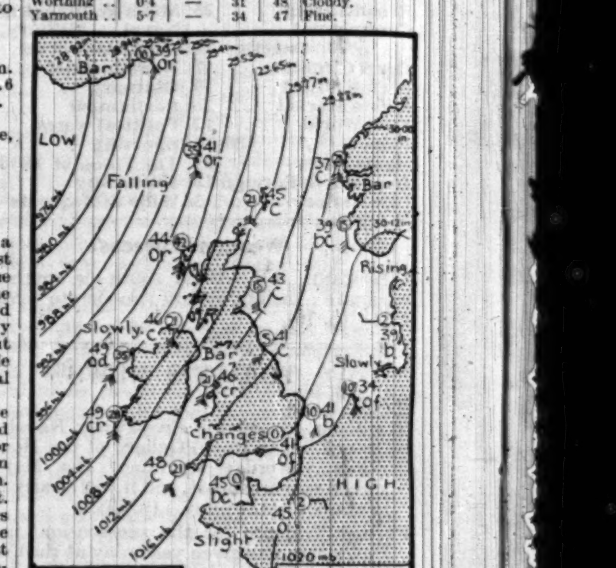
Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.0hr.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	4·2	0·3	40	49	Fair.
Banff	1·2	—	32	40	Cloudy.
Bath	2·7	—	30	46	Bright periods.
Berwick-o-T.	3·2	—	31	43	Bright periods.
Bexhill	0·4	—	30	47	Cloudy.
Blackpool	0·7	0·2	32	44	Cloudy.
Bognor Regis	0·4	—	33	47	Cloudy, some rain.
Bournemth.	1·7	—	28	49	Cloudy, fog early.
Bridlington	4·4	—	27	42	Fair.
Brighton	0·4	—	32	47	Cloudy, fog early.
Bude	2·7	—	38	—	Bright intervals.
Cheltenham	4·8	—	34	45	Fair.
Clacton	2·4	—	35	45	Bright periods.
Cleethorpes	6·2	—	29	44	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	2·3	—	35	47	Bright intervals.
Cromer	6·0	0·1	34	47	Fine.
Deal	3·3	—	32	48	Bright periods.
Douglas	0·8	1	37	46	Cloudy, showery.
Dover	2·9	—	33	49	Bright periods.
Dovercourt	—	—	28	45	Foggy.
Eastbourne	0·6	—	31	47	Cloudy, fog early.
Exmouth	3·3	—	34	49	Bright periods.
Falmouth	3·1	0·4	40	50	Bright periods.
Felixstowe	1·8	—	29	50	Cloudy, fog early.
Folkestone	2·6	—	36	50	Bright periods.
Guernsey	0·6	—	38	47	Cloudy.
Harrogate	—	0·2	32	39	Foggy.
Hastings	0·7	0·2	38	47	Cloudy.
Ilfracombe	2·8	—	40	48	Bright intervals.
Ilkley	1·0	—	31	46	Cloudy, fog early.
Jersey	—	—	40	46	Dull.
Leamington	4·2	—	27	49	Fair.
Lerwick	1·5	0·4	35	45	Cloudy.
Littlehamp'n	0·5	0·1	30	47	Cloudy, shower.
Llandudno	1·9	—	36	48	Bright intervals.
Lowestoft	5·9	—	33	47	Fine, fog early.
Malvern	4·6	—	38	43	Fair.
Margate	3·6	—	36	48	Bright periods.
Nairn	—	—	30	44	Dull, squally.
Newquay	4·0	—	36	50	Fair.
Oban	0·1	0·3	36	47	Dull, drizzle.
Penzance	3·2	0·5	39	51	Bright periods.
Plymouth	3·6	1	39	49	Bright periods.
Ramsgate	3·1	—	37	48	Bright periods.
Rhyl	2·7	—	33	49	Bright intervals.
Ross-on-Wye	5·2	—	39	47	Fair, shower.
St. Andrews	1·9	—	32	43	Mainly cloudy.
St. Ives	1·7	—	39	47	Cloudy.
Scarborough	5·0	—	33	43	Fair.
Scilly Is.	4·7	0·3	43	51	Mainly fair.
Sidmouth	3·6	—	33	50	Bright periods.
Skegness	6·2	0·2	33	44	Fine.
Southend	3·6	—	35	47	Bright periods.
Southport	1·1	—	32	45	Cloudy.
Southsea	2·5	—	33	47	Bright periods.
Teignmouth	3·0	1	35	49	Bright periods.
Tenby	3·7	2	43	49	Bright periods.
Torquay	2·3	1	34	50	Bright intervals.
Tunbridge W	2·7	—	30	46	Bright periods.
Ventnor	1·0	—	40	48	Cloudy.
Wallasey	0·7	—	36	46	Cloudy.
Walton-'n-N	1·2	—	29	44	Foggy.
Weston-s.-M.	4·4	—	37	49	Fair.
Weymouth	4·5	0·4	32	51	Bright periods.
Woodhall S.	5·2	—	29	42	Fair.
Worthing	0·4	—	31	48	Cloudy.
Yarmouth	5·7	—	34	47	Fine.



PARIS.—Overcast; unsettled.
BERLIN.—Dull and misty; mild.
MILAN.—Dull; very cold.
MONTE CARLO.—Sunny and mild.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—Hampstead, 0; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 1½; Lowestoft, 3; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, ½; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1.

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd.
Knightsbridge. S.W.1.

LAST 4 DAYS OF SALE

FINAL REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE

SILKS—WOOLLENS—COTTONS

Special Offer about 2,500 yards Good Quality PRINTED CREPES, CHIFFONS, etc. Per 3/11½ Yard
Original Prices 7/11 to 21/9 per Yard.
This Lot consists of a great number of Odd Lengths and Pieces from our regular stocks, including good quality Printed Chiffons, Ninons, Georgettes, Crêpes de Chine, Marocains, Foulards, and Fancy Washing Silks, 30 to 50 inches wide.
N.B.—No Post Orders can be executed or patterns cut owing to the small quantity of each design available.

Exceptional Bargain about 1,000 yards TINSEL BROCADES and PRINTED VELVETS Per 5/11 Yard
Original Prices 18/9 to 39/6 per Yard.
This offer is composed of a large number of Oddments of rich quality Paris Novelty Velvets, Metal Brocades, Printed Satins and Lyons Broché, Crêpes, etc., 30 to 38 inches wide.
N.B.—No Post Orders can be executed or patterns cut as only short lengths of each design remain.

METAL BROCADES
Oddments of rich quality Tinsel Brocades in good colourings on Gauze, Satin and Lamé grounds. Also a few pieces in gorgeous multi-colour printed effects. Suitable for Bridge Coats, Gowns, Cloaks, etc. 32 to 40 inches wide.
Original Prices 23/9 to 39/6
Finally Reduced to 9/11 per yard
No Patterns or Post Orders for above.

PRINTED RING VELVETS
A number of pieces of good quality Ring and Panne Velvets in rich multi-colour designs. Exclusive productions of leading Paris and Lyons novelty manufacturers. Black, Navy and Brown grounds. 36 inches wide.
Original Prices 23/9 to 29/6
Finally Reduced to 9/11 per yard

VELOURS
Excellent range of French All-Wool Velours. For smart coats, etc., on self colours. In shades of Browns, Greys, etc. 54 inches wide.
Original Prices 15/9 and 16/9
To Clear 3/11½ per yard

CREPE-LAINE.
A fine Hopsac weave with crêpe finish for frocks, etc. Good range of season's shades. 54 inches wide.
Usual Price 9/11
To Clear 7/11 per yard

WHITE SHEER LINEN LAWN AND CAMBRIC. A Special Sale Bargain. For dainty underwear, etc. Guaranteed Pure Linen and shrunk. Also in colours. 40 inches wide.
Usual Price 5/11
To Clear 2/11½ per yard

RODIER NOVELTY FABRIC. 80 pieces of these wonderful materials in printed and embroidered designs at less than half price. 40 inches wide.
Usual Prices 12/9, 15/9, 18/9
To Clear 2/11½ per yard

Patterns Post Free except where mentioned.

HOSIERY

Special Value, Fine Gauge Pure Silk Hose, perfect fitting with lace clox. Reinforced feet and hem. In Flesh, Pêche, Nude, Beige-Rose, Ficelle, Beige, Sunburn, Fawn, Oak, Parchment, Mushroom, Wood-Rose, French Nude, Beaver, Suntan, Grey or Gunmetal.
Original Price 12/11
To Clear 8/11

Exceptional Value Silk and Wool Hose of super quality, soft and extremely comfortable. Well spliced feet and fully fashioned. All the leading shades.
Original Price 6/11
To Clear 4/6

Exceptional Value, Renowned "Harnol" Hose, with lace clox, well spliced lisle feet, with wide suspender top, excellent fitting. In Beige, Nude, French Nude, Sunburn, Beaver, Wood-Rose, Creole, Oak, Beige-Rose, Mushroom, Grey or Brunette.
Original Price 6/11
To Clear 3/11

UNDERWEAR
Ground Floor.
Princess Slip of super quality lock-knit, with round neck, daintily hemstitched in a new design, with inverted hip-pleat. In White, Pink, Peach, Lemon, Apple, Delphinium, Rose-Beige, French Grey, Grey, Beige, Fawn, Biscuit, Beaver, New Brown, Navy, or Black.
Original Price 19/11
Finally Reduced to 14/6
The Well Cut Knicker is trimmed to match and finished with double elastic at knee.
Original Price 16/11
Finally Reduced to 10/6
Popular Kilt Drawers of Wool and Artificial Silk, in Marl mixtures, well spliced seats, finished with a close fitting ribbing at waist and knee. In White, Pink, Peach, Caramel, Fawn, Russet, Natural, Nigger, Cinnamon, Elephant, or Black/White.
Original Price 12/11
Finally Reduced to 9/6
Outsize 1/- extra.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

LAST FOUR DAYS OF SALE
Final Reductions

25 COATS in various materials and designs, of which sketch in wool georgette is an example. Usual Prices from 8½ Gns. SALE PRICE 78/6

25 WELL CUT CHIFFON VELVET FROCKS in black, bottle green and wine. Usual Price 98/6. FINALLY REDUCED to 49/6

30 TEA FROCKS of which sketch in Moire silk is an example. Many good colours. FINALLY REDUCED to 98/6

PRINCESS PETTICOAT in crêpe de Chine, trimmed hemstitching. All colours. FINALLY REDUCED to 20/-

TAILORED JUMPER in crêpe de Chine shirting. Ivory, saxe, champagne, pink, grey, beige. FINALLY REDUCED to 29/6 O.S. 4/- extra.

ALL WOOL KEY DESIGN HOUSECOAT. Beige, green, cherry, saxe, sand, and plum. FINALLY REDUCED to 10/9

YOUNG LADIES' JUMPER SUIT. In fine wool neutral colourings with contrasting bands of blue, green or shrimp. 14 to 18 years. FINALLY REDUCED to 42/-

YOUNG LADIES' THREE PIECE WOOLLEN SUITS in various designs. Usual Price 6 Gns. to 8 Gns. FINALLY REDUCED to 42/-

REMNANT DAYS
To-morrow, Friday & Saturday.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JAN. 21

Admiral Sir William Goodenough and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Bt., had the honour of being received by The King this morning, when His Majesty invested them with the insignia of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

The King, attended by Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden, Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham and Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton, drove to the Palace of Westminster and opened the Five-Power Naval Conference, 1930, in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

His Majesty, attended by the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton, subsequently left London for Sandringham.

Colonel Sir Clive Wigram has succeeded Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge as Equerry in Waiting to The King.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe returned to London yesterday from Floors Castle, Kelso.

The Earl of Plymouth returned to 15, Hyde Park-gardens on Monday from Hewell Grange, Redditch, Worcestershire.

The Countess of Leicester returned to Upper Brook Feilde, Park-street, on Monday from Holkham, Wells, Norfolk. She will remain in London until Saturday, when she will go abroad.

The Countess of Dunraven has arrived at 5, Seymour-street.

Lady Diana Gibb will return to London from Tangier Park, Basingstoke, on January 27.

Lady Sophie Scott will return to 78, Mount-street to-day from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Cecil Douglas will return to London about the middle of February from the South of France.

Lord and Lady Glanely returned to London yesterday from Wales.

The Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and Lady Ashcombe have left England for the South of France, and are not expected back for several weeks. Correspondence addressed to 66, Warwick-square, S.W.1, will receive attention.

Sir John and Lady Simon's London residence is now 71, Addison-road, W.14. (Telephone, Park 8877.)

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Cubitt gave birth to a daughter on Sunday at Thornden, Cowfold, Sussex.

The Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton returned to 1, Montagu-place on Monday from St. Moritz.

The Hon. Michael and Mrs. Scott returned from St. Moritz yesterday to 1, Upper Belgrave-street, where they will remain for a few weeks.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Egerton left Bath on Monday for Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, where they will spend a week with the Rev. the Marquess and the Marchioness of Normanby.

Lady FitzGerald will arrive at 16, Mansfield-street from Berkshire on Monday, February 3, and will give a dance on Thursday, February 27, for her granddaughter, Miss Pamela Wellesley.

Lady Godfrey-Faussett will arrive at the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, on Friday, on her return from Madeira.

Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel will return to London from Putteridge Bury, Luton, early in February.

Sir George Cunningham has arrived at Leithen Lodge, Innerleithen, Peeblesshire, from Southern Rhodesia. Lady Cunningham and Miss Cunningham will join him later.

Captain and Lady Gweneth Cavendish will return to 12, Montagu-street on Monday from Woodcock, Hertford.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, formerly Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Bruce are spending a few days in Paris before coming to London.

Mrs. J. M. Hanbury and her son, Mr. J. C. M. Hanbury, left England on Saturday, January 18, for India and the Far East, and will be abroad for some months.

Mrs. Somerville Goodridge has sold Rudgwick Grange, and her permanent address will now be 54, Ennismore-gardens, S.W.7.

Mrs. Euan Wallace will sail to-day in the Olympic for New York.

The Duke of Gloucester, president, has consented to the postponement from February 11 to June 12 of the dinner at the Mansion House, lent by the Lord Mayor, for the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital appeal, of which the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond is chairman, the Countess of Pembroke deputy chairman, and Lady Floyd vice-chairman.

Mr. Robert Stevens was present at the memorial service for Sir Montague Shearman, which was held at the Temple Church on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Henry Hall, and Mr. Burnett were among those present at Sir Patrick Blake's funeral on Saturday.

DINNER

THE LADY MAYORESS

Last evening the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the High Officers of the Corporation at dinner at the Mansion House. The guests included:—

Sir George Truscott, Mrs. Francis Wigglesworth, Sir Charles and Lady Johnston, Lord and Lady Wakefield of Hythe, Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolen Marshall, Sir Alfred and Lady Bower, Sir William Pryke, Mrs. Cyril Turner, Lady Ebbisham, Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, the Recorder of London and Lady Wild, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Greenaway, Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Gunton, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Alderman and Miss Howell, Sir Stephen Killik and Mrs. Stanley Greenland, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Jacobs, Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Neal, Major and Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Ellison, the Common Serjeant and Lady Dickens, Judge and Mrs. Holman Gregory, Judge and Mrs. Shewell Cooper, the Commissioner of Police and Lady Turnbull, the Comptroller and Mrs. Crowther Smith, the Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, the City Solicitor and Mrs. Pickford, the Secondary and Mrs. Hayes, the City Architect and Surveyor and Miss Barbara Allen, Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Deighton, Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Champness, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Major A. E. Wood, Mr. W. T. Boston, Captain Derek Massy, and Sir William Soulsby.

The British Imperial Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. Crudge, played during dinner.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

An all-star Christmas holiday *matinée* performance, in aid of the Winter Distress League, was given at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, yesterday. The programme included a special performance of *Cox and Box* from the Savoy Theatre, and Miss Gwen Ffrangçon Davies and Mr. John Gielgud in the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*. Among other artists who gave their services were Miss Peggy O'Neil, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Harold Scott, Mr. Bruce Winston, Miss Nellie Briercliffe, and the Houston Sisters.

Luncheon parties were given by the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, Mrs. Walter Duncan, Mrs. Fife-Schaw, Mrs. Howard Humphris, Lady Latta, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Lady Samuelson, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Grace Countess of Wemyss. Among those who took tickets were:—

The Hon. Lady Abdy, Lady Armaghdale, Lady Baron, Countess Beatty, Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Lady Buchanan-Jardine, Lady Byron, Mrs. C. A. Cartwright, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Cary, Viscountess Castlerosse, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, the Hon. Lady Cooper, Viscountess Cowdray, Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, Lady Forres, Lady Jane Gathorne-Hardy, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Viscountess Harcourt, Lady Harmsworth, the Hon. Mrs. Esmond Harmsworth, Mrs. Simon Hartog, the Countess of Ilchester, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, Dame Madge Kendal, the Countess of Leven and Melville, Lady Luke, Lady McGowan, Lady Merriman, Lady (John) Miller, the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Newton, Viscountess St. Cyres, Mrs. Salisbury-Jones, Lady Sassoon, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Mme. de Marees Van Swinderen, Lady Zia Wernher, and Mrs. Guy Yerburgh.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. I. BULLOCH AND THE HON. HELEN ASTLEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ian Bulloch and the Hon. Helen Astley will take place on Tuesday, April 29, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

LIEUTENANT F. A. BALLANCE, R.N., AND MISS MAITLAND

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Frank Arthur Ballance, Royal Navy, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Ballance, of Monteagle, Sandon, Herts, and Marie Arundell, elder daughter of Mr. R. A. Maitland, Brick Clamps, Loughton, Essex, and Saighton, Westminster, South Africa.

DR. D. A. CADMAN AND MISS O. E. U. LLOYD

The engagement is announced between Donald Arthur, only son of Captain A. M. and the late Mrs. Cadman, of Kingskerswell, Devon, and Olive Eileen Ursula, younger daughter of the late Rev. L. W. and Mrs. Lloyd, of Ticknall, Derbyshire.

MR. J. N. SMITH AND MISS BOWEN

The marriage arranged between John Neville, youngest son of Mr. J. Harold Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Moor Park, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate, and Betty, only child of Mr. A. James Bowen, D.S.O., of Parktown, Johannesburg, and the late Mrs. Bowen, will take place quietly at St. George's Church, Johannesburg, on Saturday, February 15.

MR. G. R. B. HENDERSON AND MISS LANGTON

The engagement is announced between George Robert Basil, son of the late George Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, of Campden-court-mansions, 7, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, and Violet Leonora, elder daughter of Captain Spencer J. Langton and Mrs. Langton, of Little Hadham Place, Herts, and granddaughter of the late Colonel R. B. Croft and Mrs. Croft, of Fanhams Hall, Ware.

MR. N. C. MAUGHAN AND MISS GLANFIELD

An engagement is announced between Norman Campbell, son of the late Sydney Maughan, of Ealing, W., and Haddenham, Bucks, and Mrs. A. H. Dolphin, and Doris Natalie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Glanfield, of Chalvey Park, Slough, Bucks.

MR. D. MARTIN AND MISS LAWRIE

The engagement is announced between Douglas, second son of the Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Martin, of Blundellsands, Liverpool, and Jessie, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrie, of Southview, Woking.

MR. J. U. ARMSTRONG AND MISS WILSON

The engagement is announced between John Upton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Upton Armstrong, South Lodge, Cockermouth, and Aline May Wilson, 1, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5, elder daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Herbert E. Wilson.

MARRIAGES

MR. W. H. GRANT AND MISS B. GUINNESS

The marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover-square, yesterday, of Mr. William Hamilton Grant, The Black Watch, son of Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Grant, and Miss Barbara Guinness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guinness, of Greens Norton, Towcester. The Rev. Henry Hoskin and the Rev. Arthur Wynne (cousin of the bride) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of silver lamé brocade and a tulle veil, held in place by a silver and diamanté tiara. She carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. Her train of old Brussels lace, lent by Mrs. Molyneux-Seel, was carried by Miss Gian Alexander and Miss Barbara Randall, who wore long dresses of white velvet and silver lamé hats. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss de-Yarburgh-Bateson, Miss Claire Whitaker, Miss Grant of Monymusk, and Miss Margaret Grant. They were also dressed in white velvet, with silver lamé hats, and they carried bouquets of pink and white tulips and spikes of almond blossom, and wore brooches of gold and blue enamel and turquoises. Mr. Thomas Rennie, The Black Watch, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 21, Belgrave-square by Mrs. Arthur Guinness, and among the guests were:—

Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Grant, Mrs. Arthur Guinness, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Mrs. Arthur Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Guinness, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Bamfylde, Mr. Ewen Macpherson, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Lady Grant of Monymusk and Miss E. Grant, Admiral Sir Percy and Lady Grant, the Hon. Mrs. James Whitaker, Mrs. Forester and the Misses Forester, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Captain Gerald Guinness, Major and Mrs. Siessor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Guinness.

Mrs. Pelham Clinton, Miss Coral Pinckard, Mr. Gerald Maude, the Rev. S. and Mrs. Banks, the Hon. Mrs. Evans-Freke, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Mr. Brien Clarke, Lieutenant Grant, Mr. Edward Guinness, Mr. Stockdale, Major Du Buisson, Mr. W. Tealing, Sir Walter and Lady Carlile, Lord and Lady Walter Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. Kimmins, Mrs. Montmorency, Miss Molyneux-Seel, Mrs. Ian Anderson, Commander and Mrs. Moncreiff Penny, Miss H. and Miss M. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Marcus Pelham, Lady Cayzer, the Hon. Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, Captain and Mrs. K. G. Scott, Mrs. Longdon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reynolds, Colonel Hollins, Mrs. Britten Jones, Mrs. Phipps, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Lumsden, Admiral and Mrs. Purefoy, Lady de Capell-Brooke, the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy, the Hon. Gerald Scarlett, the Hon. Lady Chichester, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir Henry Philipps, Captain and Mrs. Macdonald, Commander Duncan Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Macpherson, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Harbord-Hamond, Mrs. Nunn, the Hon. Mrs. Close Smith, the Hon. Mrs. de-Yarburgh-Bateson, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Mabel King-Hall, Mrs. Hugh Paget, Captain Burton, Mrs. Godolphin Milbanke, Colonel and Mrs. Burton, Mr. R. L. Murray, Mrs. Algernon Merce, Mrs. Hobson, Lady Trollope, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hoskins, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson-Damer, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Hubert Tibbitts, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Cornwall, Lady Walker, and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Capell.

BRIG.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER AND MRS. SPENCER

The marriage took place at the Private Chapel, Gask House, Perthshire, yesterday of Brigadier-General Sir William Alexander and Mrs. Ruby M. Spencer, eldest daughter of the late John Ritchie and of Mrs. Ritchie, of Bingham, Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.

MR. R. MORTIMER AND MRS. ORR

The marriage arranged between Reginald Mortimer, of Wigmore, Capel, Surrey, and Gwendolen (Dum), daughter of the late Edward and Helen Studd, took place quietly in London last week. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer are leaving for South America. All letters will be forwarded.

ETON COLLEGE

CHANGES THIS HALF

(FROM OUR ETON CORRESPONDENT)

Eton College reassembles after the Christmas holidays to-day, to-morrow, and on Friday. Last half 58 boys left and there are 45 new boys, making the total 1,111. On the staff there are two changes. Mr. Willis and Mr. O'Brien have left, and Mr. J. E. Snow and Mr. R. Birley, who was absent for one half, have taken their places. Long leave will be from Saturday, March 1, to Monday, March 3, and the Easter holidays from Friday, April 4, to Thursday, May 1.

The demolition of the condemned buildings near Barnes Pool Bridge has proceeded steadily during the holidays. A number of old coins have been found on the premises, including a Charles II. farthing, a William and Mary halfpenny, and several copper coins of the reign of George III.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA), JAN. 15

During the last fortnight there have been numerous arrivals from England, including the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Hon. C. W. Lowther, Colonel and Mrs. H. Bradley Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. F. Villiers-Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. J. W. Stevenson and Miss Stevenson, Major-General E. B. and Mrs. Ashmore, and Mr. Lysaght.

NICE, JAN. 18

The town has been well filled for the race meetings, and the Promenade des Anglais is crowded daily, brilliant sunshine having been enjoyed for some days past. Arrivals at the Majestic include Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. D. Derviche-Jones, Sir Arthur Priestley, Lady Pulley, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Leverson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin.

Sir Douglas and Lady Newton and Sir Stanley Johnson are staying at the Negresco Hotel.

At the funeral at Hanley cemetery on Monday of George Henry Bur Carter, chief officer of Stoke-on-Trent City Fire Brigade, the coffin was borne on a motor fire engine and carried to the grave by firemen.

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

MAJOR-GENERAL V. J. DAWSON

A memorial service for Major-General Vesey John Dawson was held in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. C. C. a'B. Thacker officiated, and among those present were:—

Julia Countess of Dartrey, Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson, Lord Templemore, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Witts (representing the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards), Viscount de Vesci, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Colonel H. Pryce-Jones (County of London Territorial Army Association), Brigadier-General Lord St. Levan, the Earl of Albemarle, the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, the Earl of Cavan (Colonel of the Irish Guards), Captain Geoffrey Bull (representing Major-General Charles Corkran), the Marquess of Winchester, the Earl of Ilchester, Sir Guy Sebright, Brigadier-General the Hon. F. C. Stanley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Major A. F. Purvis (representing the Scots Guards), Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. C. Dawnay (representing the Coldstream Guards), Major Sir Douglas Hall, Major-General Sir Geoffrey Feilding, Colonel Cecil Heywood (representing Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel Edward F. Ward (representing the Officers' Association), Major-General Sir Lionel and Lady Stopford, Sir Francis Astley-Corbett, Major-General Lorn Campbell, Mr. Henry Mansbridge, Mr. N. M. Thornhill, Brigadier-General Noel Corry, Major Maurice Tomlin, Major J. S. Hughes (representing the Grenadier Guards), Mrs. Lancelot Farmer, Miss Joan Magniac, Colonel Randal Skeffington Smyth, Colonel C. E. Harrison, Colonel Sir James Magill, Mr. John Villiers, Mr. H. E. Fitzclarence, Captain Sidney Lane, Mrs. Arthur Pirie, Miss Pirie, Captain H. J. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Barnett, Mr. H. McGildowny, Colonel Godman, Colonel Percy, Colonel Hugh Fortescue, Major Nugent, Captain Trew, Colonel George Lane, Major T. W. Greenfield, Brigadier-General W. H. V. Darell, Mr. T. H. H. Grayson, Colonel Frederick Packe, Brigadier-General Cecil Monck, Captain C. E. Stracey Clitherow, Captain Robert Grindel, Colonel Wyld, Miss Eileen Younghusband, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, and Captain Francis Law.

Colonel G. Skeffington Smyth was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Mrs. Tighe was unavoidably prevented from attending.

The funeral of Major-General Dawson took place at Remenham Church, near Henley, yesterday. The body was borne to the church by Irish Guards, and "Last Post" and "Reveille" were sounded. The Rev. S. C. Rees-Jones (the rector) officiated. The chief mourners were Brigadier-General Sir Douglas and Lady Dawson, the Earl of Dartrey, the Earl of Ilchester, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, Lady Younghusband, Mrs. Raymond Webber, Mr. Hollingworth Maguire, Lady Bingham, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, and Brigadier-General McCalmont (Irish Guards' Old Comrades Association). Others present included:—

Colonel Archer Crawley, Mr. A. Davidson, Mrs. Hungerford, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, the Rev. J. M. Jeakes, Colonel Reid, Marquise d'Hautpoul, the Hon. Harold and Mrs. Denison, Major Roderick Mackenzie, Viscountess Ashbrook, Major Victor Rhodes, Major Sir Thomas Pasley, the Rev. G. M. Winter, Major Griffin, Colonel C. D. Burnell, Colonel Luard, Sir John Edwards-Moss, Captain Sir Gerald Burke, and a contingent from the Gordon Boys' Home, Woking.

Sir Francis Younghusband was unavoidably prevented from attending, owing to absence in Canada.

ADÈLE LADY MEYER

The funeral of Adèle Lady Meyer took place at Marylebone Cemetery on Monday afternoon. The Rev. M. O. Blakelock, of St. Andrew's, Muswell Hill, officiated. The chief mourners were Sir Frank and Lady Meyer, Captain Hulbert, Mrs. Hulbert, Miss Lambert, Mr. Raymond Lambert, Miss Sykes, Mr. Charles Fletcher, Mr. Walter Fletcher, Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Mrs. Norman Thompson, and Mr. Geoffrey Thompson. Others present included:—

Sir Israel Gollancz, Mr. F. C. Still, Mr. Carl Goldsmidt, Lady Ross, Mrs. Geoffrey Lee, Dr. H. C. Semon, Mr. W. Payne, and Mr. Adrian Alcan.

Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., was unavoidably prevented from attending.

MAYA ANTIQUITIES IN HONDURAS

BRITISH MUSEUM'S NEW EXPEDITION

The fifth of the British Museum's expeditions to British Honduras for the excavation of Maya antiquities will leave England to-morrow. Mr. T. A. Joyce, the Deputy-Keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography, is unable this time to take charge of the expedition, and the leader will be Captain E. L. Gruning, his former second-in-command, who will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Ashton and Mr. E. H. Nelson.

The archæologists will go from Belize to Punta Gorda, in the south of the colony, and will travel thence as far as possible by canoe up the Mojo river, while the heavy transport goes by land. The distance from the sea to Pusilhà, the site of the excavations of 1929, is only 48 miles, but Mr. Joyce records that his tractors took 18 days to perform this journey overland last year owing to the difficulties of cutting a track through the vegetation.

On the site which has been examined there is a sort of plaza or square surrounded by mounds, which were apparently topped originally by wooden temples. Six large sculptured monoliths and lesser débris were found there during the last expedition. Two of the monoliths remain to be brought back and to have their inscriptions deciphered. A 30ft. cave was excavated and much pottery recovered last year, but no digging was then possible comparable with that at Lubaantun, which uncovered the remains of seven architectural periods. In addition to investigating this site Captain Gruning is to examine a large number of ruins on the other bank of the river.

An exhibition of the 1929 Maya discoveries is to be held soon at the British Museum, and a fresh appeal is to be launched for the support of the expeditions, towards which the Trustees of the British Museum have no power to make a Government grant. In former years it has been possible to supply £200 of the expenses, which amount to £1,200, from a fund generously given to the Museum by Mr. John A. Roebling, an American benefactor. The colony of British Honduras has also contributed the same amount. It is considered necessary, however, to ask for a permanent endowment for the exploration, which has been undertaken for the first time at the request of a British colony. In making an appeal to the general public the Director of the British Museum emphasizes the new opportunity for investigating a hitherto unknown culture within Imperial territory and the security of tenure this gives to the British archæologist, in contrast with the various prehistoric sites in the Old World where British archæologists no longer have the necessary concessions.

BIRDS OF WEST AFRICA

A separate expedition is being dispatched by the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, to Sierra Leone to investigate that colony's bird life, of which no survey has ever been made. Mr. E. L. Bates, who is going out to obtain specimens on behalf of the Museum, is to have the full assistance of the Government of the colony. A work on the birds of Sierra Leone will form one of the volumes now being written on the birds of West Africa by Mr. D. A. Bannerman, of the Natural History Museum. An expedition to Gambia by Willoughby P. Lowe last year has provided material for a similar volume now in the Press, and the complete survey of the birds of British West Africa will be published this year by the Governments concerned, through the Colonial Office. Mr. Bates's expedition will take him through the eastern portions of the colony and the mountainous districts near the Liberian borders, where the bird-life is not only unclassified but unknown.

CITY TRIBUTE TO LORD WAKEFIELD

At yesterday's meeting of the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, at which the LORD MAYOR presided, SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT, the Senior Member, proposed a resolution heartily congratulating Alderman Lord Wakefield of Hythe on the peerage conferred upon him by the King. Lord Wakefield, he said, had won his way by hard work, integrity in business, and universal sympathy towards his fellows. He was one of the merchant princes of the City, and had been a good steward of his wealth. The intimation of his Majesty's favour had been received throughout the City with the greatest delight. SIR WILLIAM PRYKE seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WITH HOUNDS IN SPAIN

A MORNING'S EXERCISE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A golden sunrise flamed over the Mediterranean. Westward the Atlantic surged into Algeciras Bay, tossing the coal hulks and brightly-painted fishing smacks that were moofed close inshore. Sun touched the Spanish hills, but the kennels lay in chill shadow. The lieutenant, who was the first whip, blew a long note as he rode up to the kennel huntsman's cottage, and the kennel huntsman ran out. He wore a tattered fisherman's jersey and shapeless trousers which were a legacy from a former whip, and still retained traces of their Savile-row origin. Only on hunting days did he blossom into his weather-stained scarlet.

"This is our fellow whip," said the lieutenant, beaming at him. "We're bosom friends, although we can't speak a word of each other's language. Well, Pecino, everything alrigh', eh? I've brought the new whip out to learn the perros. He's one of these hard riders, you savee. Next week he expects plenty gallopee."

This speech was accompanied by pantomime, speaker and listener gazing into each other's eyes as if thought-reading. Pecino grasped the gist of it, smiled all over his brown wrinkled face, and launched into a story in passionate Anglo-Spanish.

"Last nigh' Coma, Weecor, y Paylar plenty figh'. Me no plenty slee'," he concluded dramatically.

"He means that Comus, Whipcord, and Pedlar fought in kennel, and kept him awake all night," the lieutenant translated.

Pecino, encouraged by this linguistic success, started another subject. He pointed to the boiler-house, he waved at the Rock, he made a pass across his throat, and patted the senior whip's shoulder in mutual rejoicing.

"Ah ha, de boulay . . . del Amiraldo . . . finis . . . very goo', no?" he said, and vanished into the yard.

"Surely you understand that?" said the lieutenant to the gaping subaltern, who had just arrived from England. "He says that the admiral's cow died yesterday, and has been sent down here. Jolly welcome, for hounds are short of flesh. Pecino has been cutting it up. I expect he'd like to show it to you."

The subaltern declined this courtesy. Their polo ponies danced as hounds poured out of kennel, throwing their tongues as if all the foxes of their native coverts were lurking on North Front. There were 30 couple of them, including a draft of west country hounds that the lieutenant had begged from M.F.H.s of his acquaintance: three couple of harriers, and an assortment of local breds. These ranged from portly old gentlemen like Samson, with a smack of dachshund in the pedigree, to Rapido the black-avised Spaniard, who had a habit of running mute.

"You'll find them an easy pack to learn, all shapes and sizes," said the first whip, as they jogged through the brightening dawn. "Here's Wellington, whose sire won at Peterborough. He was cast for kennel lameness, but Pecino and I have cured him. Then you can't mistake Gallant, two yards long with a half-hitch amidships. Gaily comes from my own hunt . . . yeh little lady, always in front! That's Winifred. She takes no interest in foxes, but always hunts the Master's horse. Her voice has enlivened many a blank day, towling along patiently behind."

He blew another warning on his horn as they neared the barrier. The policeman stopped the ingoing stream of gharries and black-shawled women, the sentry saluted, and hounds pattered on to the neutral ground. The ponies capered across the sand. Behind them the Rock towered rosily against the morning. As they cantered along the beach children scattered from their hoofs like coveys of partridges. Little green waves lapped round the wreck of a famous tea clipper, now dismasted. The Spanish sentry, bristling with weapons, grinned at them as they clattered over the cobbles into La Linea.

It lay in a network of whitewashed one-storeyed hovels, and was reputed to be the most confusing slum in Europe. The early traffic was astir. The greengrocer, the dustman, the water-seller, and the charcoal merchant made their rounds, their donkeys caparisoned with vegetables, refuse, earthen jars, or fuel according to trade. Smiling Andalucian beauties peeped through the shutters as the pack passed. Warlock and Aircraft darted into a yawning doorway and returned gulping furtively. Raftsman chased an old crone with a basket, and Myrtle nosed affectionately at two small boys who were gnawing bread. At the cross-roads they met a cart drawn by a tandem of five mules and laden with huge wine barrels. Curs barked, children screamed, and the muleteers swore fluently. The whips rode on unmoved by the laughter, screams, and curses.

They ploughed through the deep grey sand that paves La Linea's arterial roads. Aloes and cacti hedged the market-gardens on either hand. A robin trilled his autumn melody, reminding two hearers of dewy coppices where other packs were already bustling the cubs about. They found a flock of goats grazing the golf course, and a tiny beagle-sized hound gave chase. She was recalled by a howl from Pecino.

"I've never heard a hound called Weevil before," said the new whip, registering another name

"That's Wilful, always in trouble," said his mentor. "You have to get used to our pronunciation in this hunt. For instance, there are Hombre and Halmay, as Pecino calls them. Wonderful how they recognize their names as Homely and Handmaid. As for Wellington, he has given him up in despair and christened him Wellity."

They passed fields where slow oxen drew ploughs that the Moors might have left behind. The track was channelled by many little hoofs, and beaten as hard as concrete. Soon it joined the wraith of a Roman road, whose present surface would have shocked its builders. A horseman drew up to let them pass. He wore the velvet jacket and broad-brimmed sombrero of the hills, and rode in a high-peaked saddle.

"Wish that I had his wooden stirrups for cold hunting days at home," said the subaltern enviously.

The sun rose into blue air that was not bluer than the distant corkwoods, as they halted at the inn to drink a glass of coffee. The lieutenant turned his pony.

"Pecino, next Tuesday meet at Second Venta," he said, gazing into his henchman's face like a mesmerist. "Therefore we leave kennel at ten horos and a half, eh?"

"Si, si, señor. Second Venta very goo', plenty foc'."

"Yes, it is one of our best meets. You'll get a lot of rough galloping in the corkwoods, soldier. Well, here's to fox-hunting, at home or abroad."

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

LONDON FASHIONS

NEW SPRING WOOLLENS

The new woollen materials for spring have been eagerly awaited because of the many changes in style. As was expected, the biggest showing is in feather-weight tweeds and light materials with a tweed finish. So light are some of them that until their resistance is tested they seem to be stockinette.

On an average they weigh 5oz. to the yard, and some of the very finest weigh even less. To this light weight is added a fine pattern, in which tiny checks, small spots, and indefinite speckled colour mixtures predominate; a few are in plain colours. They are equally suited to dresses and to two-piece suits and tailored clothes. So many are almost tweeds, though not quite as solid, that it is hard to tell the difference except by touch.

Featherweight tweeds have some good small checks of various mixed colours—blue and white, red and white, yellow and white allied with other colours. One of the best is a mixture of black, red, and white. In a featherweight tweed of an indefinite speckled design the dominant colours are fawn, nigger, and green, with a certain amount of red. In Cumberland tweeds, again, the designs are less definite and much smaller than they were. There is a good variety of patterns for dress weights and coat weights, and many speckled designs in shades of fawn, brown, yellow, and nigger-brown. There are some coat-weights with diagonal designs; but this season there is a tendency to get away from diagonal designs and to depend on indefinite colour mixtures and small patterns.

Many light woollens are spotted. There is a new light and fine suiting which shows a white spot on green, red, and blue. The design is larger on a heavier weight for coats. Another fine woollen is spotted for jumper tops and striped across for cardigans and skirts. Georgelaine, which is a wool georgette, has appeared now with small spots of various good colours, and there is a light and loosely woven woollen material on which a connected spot runs in horizontal lines on fawn, tango, red, blue, and green grounds. Wool voile is in tiny checks and spots of strong light colours. Among the materials already being made up are aelic, a loose canvas plainly coloured in definite shades; a very light reversible material with spots of two colours; a new crêpe resembling friska but not so hard, with black flecks on grounds of lemon, yellow, nil, beige, grey, bottle green, and black; featherbash, which is a hopsack interwoven with feather in bright colours for dresses; and vasir, a mixture of wool and cotton, for light spring coats. Tussatizia is a speckled material for coats and dresses.

Many of the tweeds are being made into coats and skirts with tuck-in blouses and leather belts on skirts with tight-fitting hips. Some of the lighter coloured hopsacks are for coats to be worn with dresses of matching tussore; and there is a greater interchange of materials which were formerly kept apart. Many of the spring silks can be allied with woollens for two-pieces and suits, while the new woollens will make up as frocks as well as the silks, so light are they.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINERS

OXFORD, JAN. 21

The following college elections have been made:—

MERTON COLLEGE.—IN CLASSICS.—To Postmasterships.—B. H. de C. Ireland (Haileybury College), D. H. Thompson (Shrewsbury School), H. G. B. Lynch (Claysmore School, Winchester); to an open exhibition.—F. G. Frow (Dulwich College); IN HISTORY.—To a Postmastership.—W. B. Simms (Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith); to open exhibitions.—J. C. W. Buxton (Christ's Hospital), H. O. Hooper (County School, St. Austell).

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 21

The following have been appointed Chairmen of Examiners:—

Mechanical Sciences Tripos.—Professor Inglis.

Geographical Tripos.—Mr. R. W. Stanners, of Caius.

The Gordon Wigan prize in chemistry (value £30) has been awarded to Mr. C. G. Lyons, B.A., Trinity Hall, for a dissertation entitled "Thin films: their properties and structure."

The Disney Professor of Archaeology announces that Miss G. Caton Thompson, M.A., of Newnham College, will deliver an open lecture on her recent researches at Great Zimbabwe, at five o'clock on January 29 in the lecture room of the Museum of Classical Archaeology.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Royal Commission on Licensing.

Mr. Lansbury addresses London Labour Party, Oxford Hall, Bethnal Green, 7.45.

Sugar Federation of the British Empire: Luncheon to Sir Charles Smith, Mr. Amery presiding, Vintners' Hall, 1.15.

Electrical Contractors' Association: Annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.

American Chamber of Commerce in London: Sir Felix Pole at luncheon, Hotel Cecil, 1.

Butchers' Company: Dinner, the Hall, 7.

Loriners' Company: The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attend dinner, Carpenters' Hall, 7.

London County Council: Meeting of Theatres and Music Halls Committee, 2.30.

Near and Middle East Association: Mr. Jamaal Husseini on "The Present Situation in Palestine," 28, Great Cumberland-place, 8.30.

Conference of the Students' Representative Councils of Scotland, Aberdeen University, 12.

Royal Society of Arts: Mr. Gilbert Stone on "Observations on the Mining Laws of the British Empire," 8.

Unionist Canvassing Corps: Mr. Reginald Clarry on "Topical Politics," Caxton Hall, 11.30.

Royal United Service Institution: Group-Captain C. L. Courtney on "The Strategical Mobility of Air Forces," Air Vice-Marshal Sir John F. A. Higgins presiding, 3.

Liverpool Cotton Trade Institute: Mr. Ernest E. Canney on "The Relation of National Finance to the Cotton Industry," Liverpool Cotton Exchange, 5.30.

Birmingham Shorthorn Show and Sale.

National Terrier Show, Crystal Palace.

Collie Championship Show at Manchester.

Southern Counties Championship Cat Show, Kentish Town Baths.

Conservative and Unionist Central Office: Mrs. Costello addresses South-Eastern Area Women's branch on "Causes of Unemployment," 11.15.

Society for Jewish Jurisprudence: Judge Frumkin on "The Disabilities of Woman under Jewish Law—Could they be remedied?" Lecture Room A, King's Bench-walk, 5.

Dr. Tancred Borenius delivers lecture on Italian Art, in aid of the Y.W.C.A. Overseas, Kent House, Knightsbridge, 5.30.

British Institute of Physical Training: Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane at meeting, 6, Harcourt-street, Marylebone, 4.45.

Guild of Public Pharmacists: Dr. Adolphe Abrahams on "The Human Machine: Its Efficiency and Limitations," Westminster Hospital, 7.30.

British Museum (Natural History): Professor Douglas A. Allan delivers Swiney lecture on Geology, Imperial College of Science, 5.30.

Geological Society of London: Meeting, 5.30.

Jewish Historical Society of England: Dr. D. A. Moses on "Some Notes on Anglo-Jewish Medicine from 1650-1800," University College, 8.30.

Trinity College of Music: Mr. Hubert Foss on "The Development of the Critical Faculty in Music," 3.

St. Dunstan-in-the-East: Prebendary A. W. Gough on "Christian Martyrdom under the Soviets," 1.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower: The Rev. L. S. R. Beckley on the 1st Epistle of St. John, 1.

University College: Dr. Camillo Pellizzi delivers Barlow lecture on Dante: "La Lirica del Paradiso," 3; Mr. J. H. Helweg on "Northern Mythology," 5.30.

King's College: Professor R. McElroy on "The Social and Political Ideas of some Representative Thinkers of the Revolutionary Era: Theorists of the American Revolution," 5.15.

Central School of Arts and Crafts: Sir Banister Fletcher on "Roman Town Planning, Forums and Temples," 6.

Gresham College: Dr. Compton-Rickett on "The Elizabethan Lyric," 7.30.

Ambassadors Theatre: *The Man in Possession* and *In the Zone*, 8.15.

Gaiety Theatre: *Darling, I Love You*, 8.

Arts Theatre: *Nine Till Six*.

Church of the Annunciation, Marble Arch: Organ Recital by Mr. E. C. Broadhurst, 6.30.

Funeral: Mrs. F. E. Walter, St. Stephen's, East Twickenham, 2.45.

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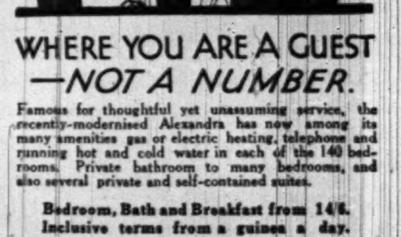

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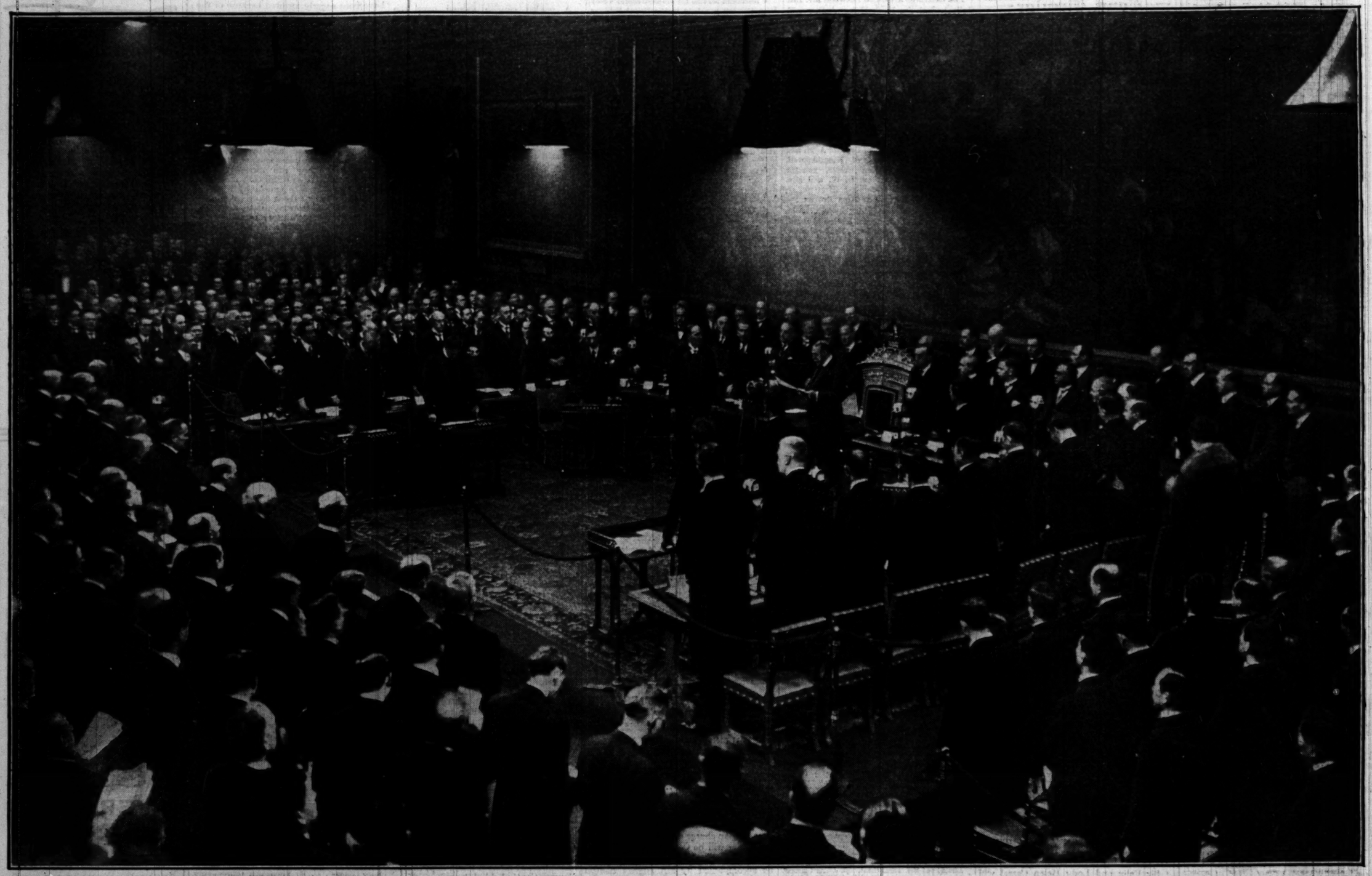
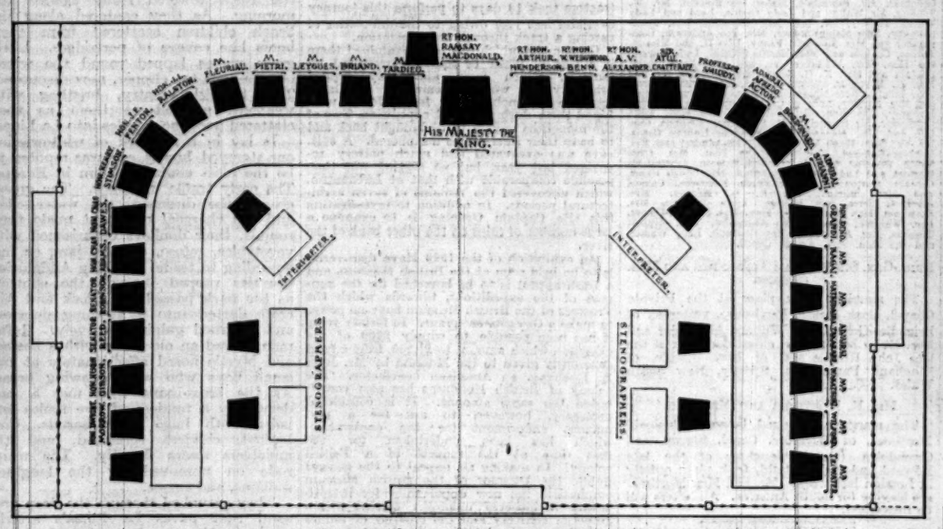
THE KING OPENS NAVAL CONFERENCE: HOUSE OF LORDS CEREMONY



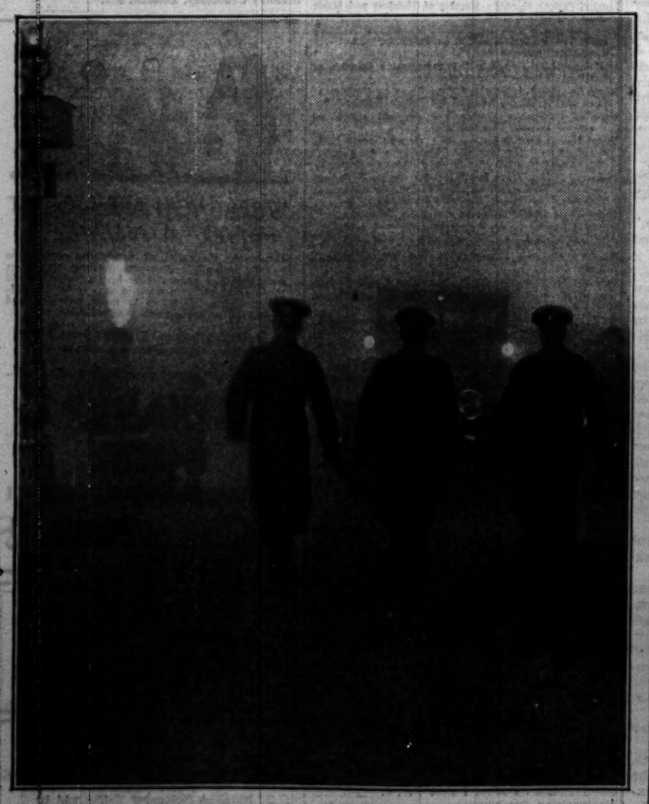
THE KING'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.—The impressive scene in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords yesterday morning during the King's speech at the opening of the Five-Power Naval Conference. In addition to the delegates of the Powers, the heads of diplomatic missions in London and a large number of invited guests attended the ceremony. M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, sat on the King's right, and Mr. Henderson on his left, Mr. MacDonald, who can just be distinguished in the picture, being immediately behind the King until he took the chair after his Majesty had withdrawn.

MR. STIMSON, the chief delegate of the United States, addressing the Conference. General Dawes is seen on his right and Colonel Ralston on his left.



THE OFFICIAL PLAN of the seating of the delegates at the opening session of the Naval Conference yesterday. It serves as a key for identifying the principal figures seen in the large photograph above.

MR. WAKATSUKI speaking on behalf of the Japanese delegation. Japanese and Italian delegates are seen on his right.



THICK FOG enveloped London yesterday morning. Our photograph shows the King's car approaching the House of Lords, guided by policemen. In Westminster the fog was so thick that traffic flares were lit.

BROADCASTING ARRANGEMENTS.—Another photograph taken during the King's speech, which was broadcast throughout the world. The special gold and silver cased microphone will be noticed on the pedestal in front of the Throne.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—Signor Grandi (left) and M. Tardieu arriving at the House of Lords for the opening of the Conference. Signor Grandi's speech was delivered in excellent English. M. Tardieu spoke in French.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

A.E.G.M. SUPPORT OF SCHEME

"A GREAT OPPORTUNITY"

The following statement, after it had been carefully considered in the various groups, was unanimously approved by the annual winter conference of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement held in the Church House:—

The proposals for a united Church in South India which is to include the Anglican branch of the Church in that area must be viewed not only against the background of the general situation in India, but also in the light of the Mind of Christ, apprehended through the Spirit Who is His interpreter. The South India United Church, the South India Provincial Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the responsible leaders of Anglicanism in India, confronted with the duty of extending Christ's Kingdom, have come to the conclusion that unless Christian forces are united the Church has little hope of accomplishing its task in that country. They believe that throughout their negotiations they have been guided by the Holy Spirit.

These proposals should be examined in connexion with the "Appeal to all Christian people" put out by the Lambeth Conference of 1920, and with the principles which underlie it. We are thankful that all the uniting Churches have accepted the basis for union laid down by the Lambeth Conference in 1888 and reaffirmed in 1920. This basis had in view the ultimate reunion of the older Churches of Christendom, and there appears to be nothing in the proposals which will render that aim more difficult of attainment hereafter.

The crux of the South Indian Church Scheme is the proposal that in the interim period, while the uniting Churches are growing into fuller unity, the non-episcopally ordained ministers of the uniting Churches shall be regarded as ministers of the Word and Sacraments in the united Church. The ultimate goal is a united Church under a constitutional episcopate. The interim policy is justified because, as was recognized at the Lambeth Conference of 1920, and still more clearly in the discussions between Anglican and Free Church leaders which followed the conference, facts clearly prove the value and reality of the Free Church ministries within the universal Church. Moreover, the situation in South India is one which entitles the Church to meet new needs with new methods.

That episcopacy belongs to the well-being of the Church, and that it provides the most hopeful means for securing reunion we cordially recognize; that it is essential to the existence of a Church we deny. We also gladly admit that the Spirit of God guided the early Church to adopt, as the result of its experience, the episcopal form of government; but that same Spirit has used and blessed other forms of Church government.

The desire in South India is to conserve within the united Church, for its enrichment and greater catholicity, the "three scriptural elements—the Congregational, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal." We recognize the historical succession of the three-fold ministry as a fact, and the importance of preserving that succession if reunion is ever to be completed. But we believe that theory of "apostolical succession," which regards the bishop as the sole channel of the grace essential for the transmission of valid ministerial authority, rests upon no demonstrable historical basis, neither does such a theory, in our opinion, underlie the formularies of the Church of England.

It should be frankly recognized that in South India all parties to the scheme have made real advances. Within the sphere of ecclesiastical order and tradition it is an advance on the part of the Free Churchmen in India to be ready to accept episcopacy. It is equally an advance on the part of Anglicans to be ready to acquiesce in the proposals for the interim period. The Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon is not being asked to make any advances which have not sufficient precedent in the history of the Church of England and justification in the history of the primitive Church.

If the proposals are rejected by our branch of the Church a great opportunity for advancing the growth and welfare of the Indian Church will have been lost. Further, the growing readiness on the part of the Free Churches both in India and elsewhere to accept the historic orders of the ministry as the basis for unity will receive a check. Also, since the Christian forces in the foreign field cannot but unite, union Churches, in which the Church of England has no place, will inevitably come into being. The consequence will be that the contribution which the Church of England has undoubtedly to offer to these Churches would be greatly diminished. If the South Indian proposals are accepted, the way will be opened up for a more rapid advance of the Gospel and the whole cause of reunion will receive a fresh impetus.

"A NEW ERA"

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Conference:—

We, the members of the A.E.G.M., welcome the proposals for a united Church which have now been set forth in constitutional form by the joint committee in South India.

We recognize the independence of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon and its right to enter into communion with other Churches on a basis which shall have approved itself to its own bishops, clergy, and laity; and we desire respectfully to express our admiration for the steps which the Anglican representatives on the joint committee have taken and the action of the general council in approving the main principles of the proposed union. In our judgment a new era of courageous action has been inaugurated, and the Appeal to all Christian People, which so greatly encouraged us at the time of the last Lambeth Conference, has in India been wisely and nobly translated into action.

We are impressed by the care which has been taken to preserve the essential elements of Anglican polity and doctrine, and at the same time to welcome the rich heritage of Free Church organization and spiritual experience. We are especially grateful to our Indian brethren who, at the conference at Tranquebar in 1919, were chiefly responsible for initiating this scheme, and who boldly faced the risks that were involved. We also appreciate the courageous cooperation in this scheme of many whose ecclesiastical outlook otherwise differs from our own, and we regard this as an indication that Churchmen of different views may not only conscientiously but zealously join in this unique effort to fulfil the prayer of Christ "that they all may be one . . . that the world may believe."

We recognize that with the coming of a period of experiment there is still much to be learnt, and unity schemes more perfect in detail may possibly in the purpose of God be devised, and in obedience to the Spirit of Christ carried through in the future; but we are confident that this particular scheme, so happily conceived and generously supported, should be acted upon without delay. We hope that the principles embodied in the scheme may serve as a further step towards Christian unity at home and in other parts of Christendom to which this advance in the mission field points the way.

Meanwhile, we shall unite with other members of the Church in praying that the Bishops who are shortly to assemble in conference at Lambeth may be guided to a right decision as to the advice they will offer on this vital and critical issue, and that the reality of our union in the Spirit may be so recognized in Christendom that the present toleration of our existing divisions may give way to a determined seeking after manifested unity.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE NEED OF MORE CLERGY

The Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Garbett) gives in a letter published in the *Southwark Diocesan Gazette* extracts from the report made to him by the small committee which he appointed, with the Bishop of Kingston as chairman, to report on the insufficiency of clergy in the poorest deaneries.

The committee report that in the diocese as a whole the number of assistant clergy fell by one-third between 1910-11 and 1927-28; in the poorer parts by one-half; and in the richer parts by over one-quarter. In the poorer areas there is only one curate for every 12,000 people, in the rest of the diocese one for 8,000. In the rural deanery of Bermondsey, with a population of 120,000, there are only three assistant clergy. The Bishop says:—"I know of many cases where the incumbents are being gradually worn out by the long struggle single-handed to maintain work for which two or three ordained men are required. It is almost impossible to urge the necessity of a forward evangelistic movement, where the existing clergy find that they are unable to cope with the ordinary round of services, the visiting of sick, the taking of baptisms, funerals and marriages, and the signing of endless papers."

Sixty-eight additional curates are required in the poorer deaneries; in 40 of these cases the difficulty of obtaining assistance is stated to be due to the lack of men. But in addition to the main cause, the falling off in the number of ordinands, there are four other contributory causes. Some parishes cannot raise the amount required for the stipend of the curate; in others there is no house for him; many of the newly ordained hesitate to begin work in the poorer areas; and those responsible for training and placing ordinands are frequently opposed to the newly ordained starting their work in difficult and depressing parishes.

The committee are convinced that the real remedy is to increase the number of men ordained. They say:—"Annually the loss of clergy through death and retirement is over 500, and the number of newly ordained tends to be under 400. Until the ordination candidates reach a figure of over 500 annually there is no relief from the present shortage." The Bishop says:—"The remedy is for the Church in every diocese to address itself to the task of arousing vocation and finding the funds for the training of ordinands. Next in importance the committee place the necessity of giving larger financial assistance to the hardly pressed parishes. They recommend also that every effort should be made to enable the incumbents who have had a long period in a poor parish to move to lighter work that the Bishop should make a call to assistant clergy who have worked for some years in the better-to-do part of the diocese to serve for a period in its poorer districts; that the experiment of providing curate houses should be carefully considered. In addition they suggest two palliatives—a larger use of laymen as preachers, and the more frequent affiliation of poor parishes to those which are more prosperous."

THE PRAYER-BOOK

The Bishop of Exeter (Lord William Cecil), writing in his *Diocesan Gazette* on suggestions for solving the Prayer-book problem, dismisses as "a fundamental error" the suggestion that the Church should accept the Book of 1928 while professing to accept the Book of 1662. "No ethical system," he says, "can justify this action." Disestablishment, the Bishop believes, would put the Church into a very difficult and almost unbearable position and should be put off "till we can meet the State with a clear policy of a united Church."

The Bishop adds:—"I see, however, a fourth way—one which, I hope, will be explored, as it may form the ground of a reasonable compromise. Under our present pledge we allow that the King has the right to authorize additional prayers. Under the Letters of Business the Convocations are still technically considering the revision of the Prayer-book. They have never yet given an answer to his Majesty. I would suggest that the answer should take the form of allowing certain additions to enrich the Prayer-book. After all, the new Prayer-book was in theory an addition to the old one. I doubt whether it would be either politic or possible to alter the Holy Communion Service, but I do not see why a reasonable compromise should not be arranged without recourse to the turmoil and controversy which must be associated with an appeal to Parliament."

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

BISHOP J. M. STEWARD, formerly Bishop of Melanesia, has been appointed to the vicarage of Ewshott, near Farnham.

The Rev. R. Tindall, vicar of Oakworth, Keighley, has withdrawn his acceptance of the vicarage of St. Elizabeth's, Aspull, and the trustees have appointed the REV. G. W. CLARKSON, curate of Wigan Parish Church, to the benefice.

The Bishop of Norwich has appointed the REV. J. KAYE, rector of Thornage with Brinton, to be rural dean of Holt.

The REV. H. PARSONS, who has been working in the diocese of London during the last two years, after several years' service at Singapore and elsewhere in the East, has been appointed vicar of Woodland, near Newton Abbot, Devon. The benefice is in the gift of the parishioners, by election.

LONDON LAY READERS

The annual report of the Readers' Board for the Diocese of London, of which Bishop Perrin is chairman, states that at the end of 1929 the number of readers and evangelists in its area was 387, of whom 73 were diocesan readers, 246 parochial readers, and 54 evangelists. As to the steps to be taken with regard to the grant of diocesan commissions, the report says:—

"Originally diocesan commissions for preaching and assisting at the daily services in churches throughout the diocese were granted, on the nomination of the Bishop, to a comparatively small number of laymen who were well known in the diocese, and who were considered to be well fitted to address congregations in consecrated buildings. The area of selection was afterwards gradually widened, and commissions were granted to candidates who were less well known, but who had qualified themselves by study and education for the office. It is greatly to be regretted that, whatever the cause, incumbents in London do not now, generally speaking, utilize the services of diocesan readers as much as formerly for their special work of preaching. This may be the reason why men of the type whose services are likely to be requisitioned are not offering themselves in any numbers. On the other hand, the demand for the services of diocesan readers in other dioceses is very large and is steadily increasing. These considerations have given us much anxious thought during the past year, and the Bishop of London and the Board commend the subject to the prayers of the diocese."

NOTES

The Southwark Diocesan Synod will meet on Thursday, February 27, to consider "The Way of Renewal."

Dr. Garland, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who began a round-the-world cruise on January 8, expects to arrive in London about the end of June. He and Bishop Taitt, Bishop Coadjutor, will attend the Lambeth Conference.

The Bishop of London will hold his Lenten Mission this year in North London, beginning at Harrow on March 9, and visiting also Hendon, Finchley, Hampstead, and Edmonton. The mission will end, as usual, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Easter Day, at 7 p.m.

The sum contributed to the London Diocesan Fund during the Week of Prayer and Self-Denial was £14,293, an increase of £458 on the previous year's total.

A meeting of the English Church Union will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, to discuss "The Church Schools under the Hadow Reorganization Scheme." Lord Shaftesbury will preside and Prebendary Thicknesse and Miss J. R. Chitty will speak.

On Saturday afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury will dedicate the jubilee tower of Addiscombe Parish Church, which has been built from the design of Mr. Hugh Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A. In the tower has been placed a bell presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crook.

Owing to illness, Dr. Sheppard, Dean of Canterbury, cannot speak as arranged at the meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, on February 4, on the subject of "Christ and Society." In his place the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, General Director of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, will speak on "The Late Geoffrey Studdert Kennedy—the man and the message." Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Secretary, I.C.F., Fellowship House, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER

The first annual dinner of the Johnson Society of London was held at the Hotel Cecil last night. Mr. J. F. Green (Johnson Club) presided in the absence of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the president, who in a telegram expressing his regret, said: "I am forbidden by a doctor more despotic than Dr. Johnson."

Proposing the toast of "The Society," the CHAIRMAN said that its real founder was the Rev. W. Pennington-Bickford, vicar of St. Clement Danes, who also had instituted at that church a yearly commemoration service on the anniversary of Dr. Johnson's death. The fame of Johnson was constantly on the increase. In addition to the Johnson Club, which began the modern revival, there were kindred societies at his native place, Lichfield, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, the place of his education. Any young man who wanted to read a fine specimen of English prose, he suggested, should read the preface to the dictionary. As to his poetry, two excellent judges were Sir Walter Scott and Tennyson, both of whom thought much of it. What had made Johnson live more than his writings, however, was his character. It was Johnson, the man, before all else that they so much admired.

MR. ARUNDELL ESDAILE and the REV. W. PENNINGTON-BICKFORD replied.

MR. S. C. ROBERTS proposed "Kindred Societies," which was acknowledged by LORD CHARNWOOD and DR. R. W. CHAPMAN. SIR WALTER GREAVES-LORD, K.C., M.P., also spoke.

BRITISH SALESMANSHIP

UP-TO-DATE METHODS NEEDED

Speaking to the members of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, at dinner at the Hotel Victoria, MAJOR GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, M.P., said that those people who thought that our reputation and the quality of our goods were sufficient to regain our foreign trade ought to study the report of the Government's Committee on Education for Salesmanship, and it would very quickly disabuse them. The report contained the statement that it was essential that salesmen should have a good knowledge of the language of the country in which they were stationed. It was incredible that in 1930 a statement to that effect should be made of the salesmen of a country which relied so much on its export trade, but it was not made without support. It was astounding that catalogues were still sent out from this country printed in English, with prices in sterling.

Mr. F. W. GOODENOUGH, president of the association and chairman of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship, said that many firms in this country seemed to make their export trade their second string, to which they paid attention only when things were slack. They did not trouble about answering correspondence quickly, and often they did not answer it at all. The foreign buyer was unable to depend on getting his goods when he wanted them, and some firms seemed to regard overseas customers as only of second-rate importance to be given the leavings of their attention and service. Manufacturers of proprietary goods ought to put the prices on the articles in the currency of the country to which they were exported and not leave it to the retailers there to affix prices they thought fit.

NEWCASTLE ROBBERY CHARGE

GEORGE STARK, 20, of no fixed address; FRED EDWARD TURNER, 21, a motor mechanic, of Islington; ALBERT ELLIOT, a labourer, of Newcastle; and GEORGE WATKIN, 20, a professional dancer, of Islington, were, at Newcastle yesterday, committed for trial to the Assizes on charges of conspiracy, assault, and robbery. It was alleged that Stark and Turner attacked Edward McCardle, 14, a messenger, while on his way from the Cowgate branch of the Newcastle Cooperative Society to a bank in the city on November 18, robbing him of £193. Dora Morris, 19, a London girl, said that Watkin was with Turner and Stark at her house in London on November 10 and planned a robbery. She next saw him with Turner on November 16, when Turner said that he was going to Newcastle. She told him not to be silly.

LENT TERM AT CAMBRIDGE

BUILDING PLANS

VIEWS ON MODEL OF NEW LIBRARY

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT)

The new Term has been opened in sunshine unusual to Cambridge at this time of the year, but not without furious wind which has felled a few more of the trees in the Backs. On the whole the conditions have been favourable for the first weeks of training for the University Boat Race, and the critics seem to be agreed that great promise has already been shown by the crew at present selected. Last year intense interest was felt in the result of the race because a victory would bring the total score of Cambridge up to that of Oxford; and now that the desire for equality has been satisfied an almost more eager ambition for a definite lead has succeeded to it. "We must win once more, and then I don't care *what* happens." It is the state of mind of the Eton boy who admitted that he would like Harrow to win sometimes, "but not this year." The Rugby football match, at any rate, has interrupted the monotonous chant of triumph, and Oxford pessimists have been discredited; though the Relay races seem to indicate continued Cambridge superiority in the field of athletic sports.

In the academic circle some discussion is taking place on two or three recent reports; but it must be admitted that even on these questions inertia has been more evident than interest. Foremost among them stands the third report of the Syndicate on plans for the new Library. This was postponed until the model should appear, and the model did not arrive till after the end of Full Term. It was then placed in the Dome Room of the Library; and this week it has been set up in the Senate House for the public Discussion. It embodies the changes introduced by Sir Giles Scott in response to some of the criticisms offered; more windows have been inserted, and the dimensions of the courts have been increased; and it may be said that its general effect is reassuring and many doubters have been converted by it; though there are some who regret that the Library and the new Clare Building have been so obviously incorporated in a single design.

FOR 1,000 YEARS

All are agreed that the appearance of the new Library is of supreme importance; for it will be, by size and position, a dominant feature of the University for perhaps a thousand years; it is not likely to fall into ruin or to be destroyed. And even changeable schemes of lighter structure, such as the proposals made by the council for railing the southern side of the court of the Senate House, have been made with the purpose of ennobling for future ages the aspect of the central group of buildings, especially as seen by those who approach them from Trumpington-road, and of delivering to posterity an inheritance fitly cared for and adorned.

Surely, though slowly, the duty of acknowledging and preserving the dignity and beauty of our ancient University is being confessed; and this duty applies to its surroundings as well as to its streets and buildings. The activities of the Cambridge Preservation Society are worthy of generous and continued support; they are now being augmented by those of the Cambridgeshire Rural Community Council, who are forming a branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. The two associations will work in harmony, with offices in the same building; and care has been taken to prevent any confusion or overlapping. Of buildings actually in process of construction the chief interest is given to the long-intended addition to St. Catharine's College at the end of the northern wing of the court. Those who lament the screen of trees, and have found some consolation in the open view of the beauties within, are now looking anxiously at the new foundations.

The Electors to the Drapers' Professorship of Agriculture assembled last Friday to appoint a successor to the late Professor T. B. Wood, whose wide activities and remarkable capacity have raised the position to one of high eminence. Their choice fell upon Mr. F. L. Engledow, Fellow of St. John's College, who has been closely associated with Sir Rowland Biffen in the School of Agriculture. The new Professor's high qualities, and particularly his administrative powers, will make his election very acceptable, not only within the University and throughout England, but also in the Colonies and in other countries.

Another post recently filled is that of Organist at King's College. Mr. Bernard Ord, successor to Dr. Mann, will carry on the great tradition of the chapel services; and those who have been fortunate enough to work with him are rejoicing over the new opportunities afforded to his talents, and there is a general feeling of gratitude to King's for thus retaining him in Cambridge.

The President of the Union Society is Mr. K. Adam, of St. John's College, who, it is hoped, will second Lord Pentland's recent appeal to the Conservative members and produce some fine political debates.

"THE BACCHAE" OF EURIPIDES

Other intellectual attractions are going to be numerous. The Greek Play Committee are to be congratulated on their courageous selection of *The Bacchae*, which has hardly ever been performed, and will be a new experience for actors as well as spectators. It is rumoured that the music will be adapted from Handel's operatic works; and certainly the success of the play will largely depend on the perfecting of dance and rhythmic movement. The C.U.M.S. are to give us Verdi's Requiem, thus continuing their admirable policy of producing great works and adhering to high standards. Their efforts to raise the level of public performances have been most successful and deserve the fullest support.

And in the theatres there are some delightful things preparing for us. Great expectation is aroused by the announcement of the *Second Part of King Henry IV.* by the Marlowe Society, for their recent productions have been admirable; and this delightful play, with Mr. D. H. Beves as Falstaff, should be something quite out of the common. At the Festival Theatre there is, as always, an interesting programme, concluding with F. Anstey's adaptation of *Le Malade Imaginaire*, which will not be missed by those who saw his similar treatment of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. Molière seems to be in the fashion, for it is now known that *Les Femmes Savantes* will be performed by the French Society, a decision which is certain to be welcomed by all lovers of true comedy.

A statistical abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the 15 years 1913 to 1928, compiled by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrar-General, has been published by the Stationery Office (Cmd. 3465, price 6s. 6d.).

Obituary

SIR F. G. DUMAYNE

REORGANIZER OF CALCUTTA PORT

Sir Frederick George Dumayne, who died at his residence at Worcester Park, Surrey, on Monday, at the age of 77, made a great contribution to the prosperity of India and to her equipment for rendering material service in the Great War by his strong and far-sighted administration as Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and in earlier years as Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust.

A son of Thomas Dumayne, of Milford, South Wales, he was born on March 19, 1852, and was educated at the King James Grammar School, Paisley. As a young man he entered the office of the Bombay Port Trust in a relatively unimportant capacity and rose to be Assistant Secretary and then for many years Secretary. Here, in association with the chairman, the late Sir Frederick Hughes, a man of like determination and devotion, he made his influence felt through every branch of the work. He knew the inside working of every department and possessed exceptional administrative ability. It was often said that one had only to convince Dumayne that a thing ought to be done and it was done.

At the beginning of the century a committee of inquiry into the working of the Port of Calcutta was held, and a strong demand arose that Dumayne should be selected as the working head of the Port Commissioners. Appointed Vice-Chairman in April, 1901, he soon transformed the conditions of the port. He evolved order out of chaos and brought life and energy to an administration hampered by many difficulties arising from the situation and growth of the great city on the Hooghly. He contributed some share to the general life of Calcutta, serving for a time on the Corporation, the provincial Legislature, and the City Improvement Trust. He was also a director of the Bank of Bengal, serving as vice-chairman in 1911. But with him the prosperity of the port always came first; his life was in his work. He broke down criticism, instituted a great programme of new construction, and soon converted the Port Commissioners from being the best-abused body in Calcutta into the most popular.

During his tenure of rather more than 12 years the income of the port was more than doubled, and the gross tonnage of shipping dealt with annually rose from 4,500,000 to 7,000,000. In improvements and extensions no less than Rs.6 crores (£4,500,000) was spent on capital account; and so far from occasioning an increase in the charges on trade was accompanied by a notable reduction in port dues. The dredging of the treacherous Hooghly river was greatly improved and night navigation was introduced. Dumayne's retirement at the close of 1913 on account of ill-health was much regretted and a Committee on Port Facilities reported that he had planned the great schemes of extension then under consideration, and that they would not have been possible apart from his foresight and grasp of the situation. While the Great War delayed their provision for some years it also demonstrated the immense value to the cause of the Allies of the new facilities Dumayne had provided for the more effective handling of the supplies of material and foodstuffs poured forth from Calcutta to help to meet the needs of theatres of war and of civil populations. His schemes were brought to completion little more than a year ago when Lord Irwin opened the great new King George's Dock.

Dumayne was knighted in 1909. He married in 1896 Mary, third daughter of John Macadam of Blairoer, Drymen, N.B.; she died in the same year. Dumayne settled at Worcester Park on retiring from India, and sufficiently recovered his health to be selected by his old friend, Lord Inchcape, as secretary of his committee, set up at the beginning of 1915 to devise and recommend to the various port authorities measures to remove or diminish the War congestion in the docks. The two sisters who shared his home died before him, and his last years were lonely. The cremation will be at Golders Green at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the ashes will be buried in the grave of his sisters at Torquay.

MR. J. T. DAY

Mr. John T. Day, founder of the *Shoe and Leather Record* and of the International Shoe and Leather Fair, died on Monday at his home at Streatham Park at the age of 71.

At first he was in business with his father, a shoe manufacturer at Stafford, and then joined the staff of the *Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal*. In 1886 he founded the *Shoe and Leather Record*, of which he was editor until a few months ago. Mr. Day was the originator of many innovations in trade journalism, such as the reporting of private meetings of creditors and the publication of company debentures long before their registration was enforced by law. Fearless in his criticism, he became involved in many libel actions, in nearly all of which he was successful. He was a strong opponent of the sweating system, which was rife in the shoe trade in the East End of London in the early nineties, advocating, in place of home labour, indoor workshops under healthy conditions. He was also strongly in favour of arbitration as against strikes and lock-outs, and contributed, through his paper, in no small degree to the settlement in the shoe trade, which, after the lock-out of 1895, has since prevented any serious disturbance. In 1894 Mr. Day founded the International Shoe and Leather Fair, which is held annually at the Royal Agricultural Hall, and in 1921 was presented with his portrait in oils by the shoe and leather trades. He took no active part in politics, but was greatly interested in the question of bank credit and the liquidation of the national debt, about which he held somewhat unorthodox views. He was a lover of the drama, and wrote several plays, two of which were produced in London some years ago. For many years he was a prominent member of the Savage Club. Mr. Day was twice married, and leaves a widow and by his first wife three daughters.

The Requiem Mass will be at the Church of the English Martyrs, Streatham, on Friday at 10 o'clock, and the interment at Putney Vale Cemetery at 11.

COMMISSIONER MITCHELL

Commissioner George Mitchell, international secretary for the Salvation Army's work in Europe and the British Dominions, died yesterday. A Londoner by birth, he began his career over 40 years ago as a messenger boy at the international headquarters. His association with headquarters was unbroken until 1921, when he was appointed to take charge of the work in Sweden, a post which he relinquished a few months ago to become an international secretary. For six years (1913-1919) he held a financial post at headquarters, and for two years he was the managing director of the Salvation Army Assurance Society, Limited. He had visited America, Canada, India, China, and Korea, and was well known in many parts of the world because of his association with the international staff band (attached to the London headquarters), of which he was bandmaster for over 25 years.

The funeral service will be conducted by General Higgins on Friday at Abney Park Cemetery.

MR. F. W. P. MATTHEWS

Mr. Frederick William Powell Matthews, Fifield Manor, Oxon, who died on Saturday at the age of 61, was elected a director of Hickman's Brewery, Chipping Norton, and on the fusion with Hunt, Edmunds and Co.'s Banbury Brewery he became director of the joint board. He farmed on an extensive scale, Shorthorns being his speciality, and he was proprietor of Matthews, Limited, millers and corn merchants, Shipston-under-Wychwood. He was a member of the Oxfordshire County Council, and a prominent supporter of the Heythrop Hunt, a founder of the Oxfordshire bacon factory at Kidlington, and a member of the Oxfordshire Farmers' Union. He was a strong Conservative and Churchman.

MISS DORETTE WILKIE

Miss Dorette Wilkie, who died on Sunday at Headley, Bordon, Hants, at the age of 62, was a leader in physical education and school hygiene. A correspondent writes of her:—She founded the Chelsea College of Physical Education in 1898 with a few enthusiastic students, and it has now more than 100 taking the full course. By her character and example she influenced each year a group of young women, most of whom are occupying teaching posts in secondary girls' schools at home, in the Dominions, and elsewhere, and students came to her from all over the world. Miss Wilkie began with a two years' course, which at that time was considered sufficient, but in 1909 this was extended to three years, with a high entrance qualification, thus raising the course to university standard. This reform has since been adopted by the other great training colleges. To the artistic side of gymnastics Miss Wilkie added a scientific side, founded on physiology, anatomy, and psychology.

All her old students know how eager and energetic she was, how businesslike, and how

(Continued at foot of next column)

attentive to the smallest detail of each student's wants and peculiarities; and thus she became the beloved Domina of our memory. Her great generosity and broad-mindedness will be remembered by many students. Her interest in child welfare led to the initiation in 1906 of organized play for poor children in Battersea Park; and in 1907 Morris dancing was begun in Chelsea. This work later in 1908, under Mr. Cecil Sharp, grew into regular classes, and formed the nucleus from which arose the widely spread English Folk Dance Society. In many other directions Miss Wilkie's influence was great, for she was always ready to examine new ideas.

She is to be buried at Headley Parish Church, Hants, near her delightful cottage at Barley-Mow Hill. The memorial service will be held at the Old Church, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on Saturday, January 25, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. BEAUCHAMP BAGENAL

The death occurred recently at Bonekerry House, Carlow, of Mr. Beauchamp Frederick Bagenal, D.L. He met with a serious motor accident a year ago, from which he never recovered. This severs one of the last links with the early Victorian reign, as Mr. Bagenal was born on September 10, 1846, and had thus seen many changes in Ireland, but throughout all his country's vicissitudes had continued to live there. This family have been resident in County Carlow continuously since 1610, and he and his ancestors have had a long public connexion with the county. As a sportsman he was very well known, and in the seventies and eighties, and long after, no harder men to hounds could be found than that redoubtable trio—Robert Watson, Lord Rathdonnell, and "Beechy" Bagenal. He was held in great affection by all classes, and his popularity and influence doubtless helped to retain peace in his county in the troubled times. He is survived by his widow and by two sons and two daughters.

MISS LUCY MARTINEAU

"M. E. S." writes:—

Miss Lucy Martineau, whose death was announced in *The Times* of January 20, was an accomplished and ardent student of Dante and of the Italian language. To the work and memory of Mazzini she gave a lifelong devotion. Her admiration for G. F. Watts's paintings and her friendship with the artist's wife were shown in the pictures and terra-cotta work in her house and lovely garden at Weybridge. She cared deeply for birds and flowers. Her old friends will cherish the memory of her kindness and enthusiasm.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY SARAH WILSON

LADY SARAH ISABEL AUGUSTA WILSON, of Bruton-street, Mayfair, W., well known as a traveller and writer, a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, who died on October 22, aged 64, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Chesney Wilson, M.V.O., Royal Horse Guards, left unsettled property of the gross value of £5,769, with net personalty £4,794. She left:—

To her maid, Miss E. Howes, of Wellhouse-road, Willesden, N.W., £75 and her wearing apparel, except lace, furs, and fur coats and any dresses Mrs. George Keppel may consider that any of her nieces or great-nieces would like and may select for them, and to her late butler, George Strickland, an annuity of £32 10s.

The RT. HON. THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, P.C., M.P., of Morpeth Mansions, S.W., who died on November 18, aged 81, left £1,248 gross, with net personalty £366. He left:—

To the House of Commons the gold snuff box presented to him by members of the House of Commons; to the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, his portrait by Baron; and to Miss Hurst, Mrs. Wheeler, and Miss Bissi such sums as his trustees in their sole discretion may think fit (having regard to the value of his estate), as a recognition of their devoted services to me during my life.

He stated that he made no provision for his wife as she was already provided for.

MRS. JULIA MARGARITA MACLEAN DE OUTRAM, of Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, W.2, died on October 22, leaving estate of the value of £154,893, with net personalty £152,826.

MR. SYDNEY HERBERT BRIERLY, of Hazelgrove, Egerton, Huddersfield, a director of Liddell and Brierly, Limited, woollen manufacturers, who died on November 3, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £76,720, with net personalty £74,433. He left:—

£150 to the Huddersfield Tradesmen's Branch Institution.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HENRY COCKRAN, of Kensington Mansions, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, S.W., physician and surgeon, died on November 7, aged 71, leaving estate of the gross value of £14,848, with net personalty £14,636. He gives:—

£100 each to the Diocese of Westminster, Archbishop's House, Westminster, the Birmingham Rescue Society, Colehill, the Southwark Rescue Society, and the Mother Superior of Nazareth House, Hammersmith.

MR. JACOB GERSHON, of St. Mary's-terrace, Manningham, Bradford, who died on June 28, left £11,918, with net personalty £9,876. Subject to a life interest, he left:—

£50 each to the Blind Institution, Bradford, the Bradford Royal Infirmary, the Bradford Children's Hospital, St. Mary's-road, Manningham, the Home for Incurables, Bradford, the Jews' Orphan Asylum, South Norwood, the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians, the London Jewish Board of Guardians, the Spring Gardens Bradford Jewish Synagogue, and the Bradford Jewish Benevolent Society.

MISS EDITH MARY MILLER, of Monks Cottage, Islip, Oxford, who died on November 1, left estate of the gross value of £10,225, with net personalty £8,142. She left:—

£100 to the Lady Margaret Hall Settlement.

MISS ELLEN MUSGRAVE, of St. Owen-street, Hereford, who died on November 14, left estate of the gross value of £7,902, with net personalty £3,181. She left:—

£125 and £50 per annum to her butler, Herbert Godley, and on his death the sum allocated for the payment of the said annuity shall be paid to certain specified charities; and £150 per annum to her cook, Jane Annie Evans.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BENSON, Mr. Abraham Harris (53), of Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W., a merchant (net personalty £79,576)	£86,016
BROWN, Mr. John William (59), of New Hall, Riddlesden, near Keighley, Yorks, managing director of J. W. Brown (Crosshills), Limited, hair canvas manufacturers (net personalty £8,900)	14,117
CROSS, Mrs. Mary Jane, of Carradale, Shields-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow (personal estate)	9,367
CURRY, Mr. John Thomas, of Whilton-street, Maryhill Park, Glasgow, managing director of J. T. Curry, Limited, provision merchants, of Stobcross-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	7,730
DANIELL, Mrs. Maria (86), of Beverley-road, Colchester, widow of W. W. Daniell (net personalty £11,390)	£1,497
GRAHAM, Mr. George Frederick (41), of The Green, Hope, Derby, draper (net personalty £26,880)	28,043
GRAY, Mr. John Henry, of South View, Hull-road, Cottingham, Yorks (net personalty £2,772)	4,332
HUNT, Canon David James Stather (73), M.A., F.R.S., F.R.H.S., of The Hollands, Langton, Tunbridge Wells (unsettled) (net personalty £19,125)	12,613
JACOBS, Mr. Alexander Albert (66), of Sackville-gardens, Aldrington, Hove (net personalty £6,929)	8,567
JEFFS, Mr. Samuel George Arthur, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Clynton, Truro-road, St. Austell (net personalty £2,716)	3,381
KNIGHT, Mr. Frederick George (84), of Park-road, Southend-on-Sea, wharfinger (net personalty £22,224)	23,619
LEIBERMAN, Mr. Samuel Henry, of Holderness-road, Hull (net personalty £4,480)	8,968
MACDONALD, Mr. James, of Rahnas, Cramond Bridge, Mid Lothian, Writer to the Signet (personal estate)	10,787
MARKS, Mr. Simon (77), of South-parade, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, and of Fawcett-street, Sunderland, jeweller (net personalty nil)	16,663
MARSHALL, Mr. Thomas, of Bute-gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow, and of Ardoch, West Kilbride, warehouseman (personal estate)	39,655
MCGIBBON, Mr. John, of Newark-drive, Pollokshields (personal estate)	5,718
PERCEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward, V.D., J.P., of Lyndhurst, Charnwood-road, Loughborough, mining engineer (net personalty £10,201)	11,794
TAYLOR, Mr. Arthur Harter Winslow, of Malcombe Farm, Fairfield Park, Bath (net personalty £2,154)	6,798
THOMAS, Mrs. Sara Ethel Pritchard, of The Chalet, Mumbles, near Swansea (net personalty £16,329)	17,269

GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIVES OF HORSES

ASSOCIATION AWARDS

At the office of the National Horse Association of Great Britain, Hanover-square, yesterday the first presentations were made under the recent scheme of the Council for awarding medals and certificates of merit in recognition of gallantry in saving or attempting to save the lives of horses and ponies. Mr. C. G. Argles, president of the association, presented a gold medal to Miss Queenie Brown, who, it was stated, on last September 10, at the risk of her life entered a burning stable in Derby-road, West Green, London, and saved her pony.

A silver medal was presented by Sir Walter Gilbey to Police-Constable Charles S. Gowing, of Cirencester, who, last July, stopped, in Cirencester, a runaway horse at full gallop and prevented a serious accident.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

ICELANDIC PARLIAMENT MILLENARY

The millenary of the oldest Parliamentary institution in the world, the Icelandic "Althing," has just been celebrated by a special issue of postage stamps, in a series of 16 characteristic vignettes illustrating the history and resources of that ancient country. Between January 1 and February 15 these commemorative stamps temporarily displace the regular issue bearing the head of King Christian. After that they will be withdrawn from sale until next June, when a national millenary festival is to be held at Thingvallir, where the first "Althing" was convened in A.D. 930 by Ulfjotr.

The subjects of the millenary stamps are as follows:—

Three aurar violet, present Parliament House at Reykjavik; 5a. dark blue, Viking galley in a storm; 7a. bottle-green, winter encampment of early Germanic colonists; 10a. red-lilac, a Viking's funeral

A copy of this prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Debenture Stock offered and for a quotation.

The Subscription List will open on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1930, and will close on or before Friday the 24th January, 1930.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised:		Issued:
£9,695,718	4½ per Cent. Preference Stock	£9,695,718
5,000,000	6 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock	5,000,000
28,186,950	Consolidated Ordinary Stock	28,186,950
811,800	Deferred Stock	811,800
3,100,000	in Shares of £10 each, unissued	
£46,794,468		£43,694,468

LOAN CAPITAL (Including Present Issue)

4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	£13,504,078
3½ per Cent. Central Debenture Stock	55,605
4½ per Cent. Western Annuity	2,017,500
5 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/87 (including the Present Issue)	6,000,000
5 per Cent. Ten-year Notes, repayable at par 1st July, 1933	1,985,700
	£23,562,883

Issue of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/87, at 89½ per Cent.

(ranking *pari passu* with the £3,000,000 similar Stock already issued).

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

£10 0 0 per Cent. on Application.
£20 0 0 per Cent. on Allotment.
£30 0 0 per Cent. on 28th February, 1930.
£29 10 0 per Cent. on 7th April, 1930.
£89 10 0

Payment in full may be made on Allotment, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, being allowed in respect of the prepayment of the Instalments due on 28th February and 7th April, a cheque for which will be forwarded in due course.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November. The first payment of interest at the rate of 15s., less Income Tax, for each £100 of Stock, being 5 per cent. per annum on the several instalments from their due dates of payment, will be made on 1st May, 1930, against presentation of the coupon attached to the provisional scrip certificates.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, and Branches, as Bankers of the Company, are authorised to receive applications for the above £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/87, at 89½ per cent.

Applications from the Company's Stockholders and Debenture Stockholders made on the special coloured form provided for the purpose will receive special consideration.

The Borrowing Powers of the Company (including capitalisation of Western Annuity) are limited to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the nominal Share Capital of the Company for the time being allotted unless with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company.

The Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock now being offered has been created by Resolution of the Board of Directors, dated 16th January, 1930, and ranks *pari passu* with the £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock created by Resolution of the Board, dated 7th March, 1929, and issued in that month. The Stock is secured as a floating charge upon the Company's undertaking, revenues, property and assets, present and future, subject only to the charges in favour of the 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, 3½ per Cent. Central Debenture Stock and 4½ per Cent. Western Annuity. Any holder of the Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock is given the right at any time to exchange his holding into Four per Cent. Debenture Stock of the Company ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the amount of the latter Stock for the time being outstanding, such exchange to be at the rate of £100 of the latter Stock for every £100 of the Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock so exchanged, interest on the last-mentioned Stock ceasing as from the date of such exchange and interest on the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock becoming payable as from the same date. As the Company can only issue Stock bearing 4 per cent. interest to rank *pari passu* with the existing 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, the right to exchange the present issue bearing 5 per cent. interest into 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock at any time, renders the security of the two Stocks, except as regards the extra 1 per cent. interest, in effect of equal value to the holder.

The Stock will be repayable at par on the 1st May, 1987, but the Company reserves the right to redeem all or any part of the Stock at 102½ per cent. and accrued interest on any interest date after the 1st May, 1967, on three months' previous notice by the Company. If part only of the Stock is to be so redeemed, such part will be selected by drawings. In case of voluntary liquidation of the Company the Stock is repayable at 102½ per cent.

The Company may, within its Borrowing Powers, issue additional Stock ranking *pari passu* with the Stock now being offered, but any such additional Stock shall not bear a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent. or be redeemable on any earlier dates.

The Stock, when registered, will be transferable in amounts of £1 or multiples thereof.

The position regarding new works is shortly as follows:—

The Landeta to San Jorge Branch (14 miles) was brought into service in February last, and the one from Landeta to San Francisco (40 miles) is nearing completion. Work is proceeding actively on the Extension from Cordoba—Villa del Rosario to a junction with the Main line to Tucuman (about 316 miles) as well as on the Branch from La Ramada to Burruyacu (22 miles). The Electrification of the remaining part of the Buenos Ayres Suburban section and important additions and improvements to Villa Constitucion Port are also in hand. The proceeds of the present issue will be applied towards the cost of the above new works, the acquisition of further rolling stock, and for the general purposes of the Company.

The following is a report by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., the Company's Auditors, with respect to the profits of, and dividends paid by, the Company for the last four financial years ended 30th June, 1929:—

5, LONDON WALL-BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2.
11th January, 1930.

The Chairman and Directors, CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We report that the profits of the Company in respect of the financial years set out below, as shown by the Audited Accounts, are as follows:—

Year to 30th June	Profits before charging the interest referred to in the next column.	Interest on Debenture Stocks, the Western Annuity and short-term Note Issues.	Profits after charging Interest.
	£	£	£
1926	3,082,734	906,665	2,176,069
1927	3,770,073	833,963	2,936,110
1928	3,972,764	732,180	3,240,584
1929	4,102,379	757,182	3,345,197

The above profits are arrived at after making appropriations to renewals and special reserves.

The issued Share Capital of the Company during the period above referred to has been as follows:—

	Total amount issued			
	At 30th June, 1926.	At 30th June, 1927.	At 30th June, 1928.	At 30th June, 1929.
	£	£	£	£
4½ per Cent. Preference Stock	9,695,718	9,695,718	9,695,718	9,695,718
6 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock	—	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Consolidated Ordinary Stock	28,186,950	28,186,950	28,186,950	28,186,950
Deferred Stock	811,800	811,800	811,800	811,800

In respect of the four financial years ending on 30th June, 1929, the fixed dividends have been paid on the Preference Stock Issues. As regards the Consolidated Ordinary and Deferred Stocks, the dividend in respect of the year to 30th June, 1926, was at the rate of 6 per cent., subject to Income Tax, and in respect of each of the three years ending 30th June, 1927, 30th June, 1928, and 30th June, 1929, the dividend was at the rate of 7 per cent., subject to Income Tax.

We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, } Auditors

The annual charge for interest on the present and former issues of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock is £300,000.

The Debenture Stock now offered for subscription has been underwritten for a commission of 1¼ per cent. and ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Stock, under a Contract dated 17th January, 1930, between Messrs. Greenwood and Co. and the Company.

The following further information is given in compliance with the Companies Act, 1929:—

Each Member of the Company has one vote upon a show of hands, and upon a poll one vote for every £10 in nominal amount of Shares or Stock held by him. The Deferred Stock of the Company and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith are entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, payable only out of the profits of the Company available for dividend in each year, after providing for 4½ per cent. dividend on the 4½ per Cent. Preference Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, 6 per cent. dividend on the 6 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, and 5 per cent. dividend on the Consolidated Ordinary Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, and to participate in surplus profits, which surplus profits available for dividend in each year are distributable by way of dividend amongst the holders of the Consolidated Ordinary Stock and Deferred Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* respectively therewith. All the Share Capital of the Company ranks *pari passu* as to repayment of Capital.

During the two years before the date hereof, a total amount of £17,453 of the Company's 3½ per Cent. Central Debenture Stock was converted into a total amount of £15,356 of the Company's 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.

Apart from Contracts made by the Company in the ordinary course of its business, the following Contracts have been entered into within the two years before the date hereof, namely:—

(1) Contract, dated 12th March, 1929, between the Company and Messrs. Greenwood and Co., by which, in consideration of a commission of 1¼ per cent. and ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount thereof, Messrs. Greenwood and Co. underwrote the subscription of the issue shortly thereafter made of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock of the Company. Such commission was duly paid.

(2) Contract, dated 17th January, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. Greenwood and Co. by which, in consideration of a commission of 1¼ per cent. and ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debenture Stock now offered, Messrs. Greenwood and Co. have underwritten the subscription of this present issue.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the Resolutions of the Board creating the 5 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock and of the above-mentioned Contracts can be inspected by intending subscribers during the usual business hours at the offices of Messrs. Norton, Rose & Co., Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, whilst the Subscription List is open.

Applications should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded together with the amount payable on application to Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or to any Branch of the Bank.

If no allotment be made, the application money will be returned in full. If the amount of Stock allotted be less than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied in or towards payment of the amount due on allotment, and the surplus, if any, will be returned. Failure to pay any instalment, when due, will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue instalments.

Provisional Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with coupon for the payment of interest on the 1st May, 1930, attached, will be issued in due course in exchange for Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts for the moneys due on Allotment or in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters.

Definitive Stock Certificates will be issued after 15th May, 1930, in exchange for the fully-paid provisional Scrip Certificates.

A brokerage of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount will be paid by the Company on all Stock allotted (excluding Stock allotted in pursuance of the underwriting contract) on applications bearing the stamp of a Banker or Broker.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from Messrs. Greenwood & Co., 28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, or the Company's Bankers.

Offices of the Company: 3A, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
20th January, 1930.

DIRECTORS.

THE RT. HON. THE LORD FORRES, P.C. (Chairman).
SIR CHARLES C. BARRIE, K.B.E., D.L.
SIR W. GUY GRANET, G.B.E.
W. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, C.B.E.
C. H. PEARSON.
H. A. VERNET.
W. K. WHIGHAM.

BANKERS.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.
NORTON, ROSE and CO., Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.
GREENWOOD and CO., 28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.
DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS and CO., 5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY.
F. FIGHIERA, 3A, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED.

Issue of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock 1967/87 at 89½ per cent.

(1)

To the Directors of the CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED the sum of £.............................. being a deposit of £10 per cent. on application for .... Stock of the above Issue, I/we hereby request that you will allot to me/us that amount of Stock, and I/we agree to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Prospectus dated the 20th January, 1930, and to pay the further instalments as thereby provided.

Signature(s) ....

Name(s) in full (in Block Letters) ....

Address(es) ....

Description(s) ....
(Please say if Mr., Mrs., Miss, or other distinctive description.)

Date .... January, 1930.

Cheques should be made payable to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, or Bearer, and crossed "not negotiable." Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer. No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Letter of Allotment in whole or in part or by return of deposit.

This form must be sent to the Company's Bankers, WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or Branches, together with cheque for the amount payable on application.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

FIRST OF THE BANK MEETINGS

MR. GOODENOUGH'S SPEECH

The most important points in the chairman's speech at yesterday's meeting of Barclays Bank were those in which he dealt with the relations of banks to trade and industry, the problem of markets and prices, and of the bank's losses in connexion with the Hatry troubles. Mr. Goodenough revealed for the first time the magnitude of the resources of Barclays group of banks; including capital and reserves, but excluding the capital which Barclays Bank holds itself, the resources of the group exceed £500,000,000. Mr. Goodenough was commendably frank in dealing with the losses the bank may incur as a result of the collapse of the Hatry group. The utmost the bank could possibly lose, directly or indirectly, was, he said, £330,000, and it might be substantially less. The bank has made full provision for all possible loss. Comparatively speaking, this is a moderate figure, and it may prove to be less than some of the other banks' losses in the same connexion. Frankness in matters of this kind is desirable, since it is the most effective way of disposing of rumour. As Barclays' meeting is the first to be held since the Government appointed the Bank Inquiry Committee, and the first to be held since Mr. Thomas's speech regarding the attitude of "the City" towards industry, the shareholders were particularly interested in Mr. Goodenough's remarks on these subjects.

The Banks and Industry

Mr. Goodenough believes that although the inquiry deals with a difficult subject, it will prove to be of public advantage. He dealt at some length with the functions and duties of the banks and showed that the real problem of the distressed industries is not lack of financial facilities, but the problem of securing a higher efficiency, of lowering costs and prices, and of securing markets. Mr. Goodenough contended that the banks had given more help to industry than had been justified in some cases by the results, for the bank's experience had proved that it was not financial assistance that was required in all cases, but reorganization to improve efficiency. Capital, he rightly said, was of little value to a business unless it was efficiently organized and controlled. Sir Alfred Herbert, who has had 40 years' experience as an industrialist, strongly supported everything that the chairman had to say on the subject of the relations between banks and industry. In all his experience he had never found that there had been any difficulty in getting the necessary capital for the development and expansion of enterprises which in themselves were sound. The most valuable kind of capital was that which a business was able to save for itself by care, economy, and conservative policy. No one will deny the sagacity of this remark. Sir Alfred Stephens also made a very good point in reminding those present that the deposits of banks were not their own moneys but the moneys of their customers, and it was the banks' duty to take the very greatest care of them. There were several passages in yesterday's speeches which indicate that business people are recognizing the need for a change of policy to meet changed conditions. This was apparent in Mr. Goodenough's remarks about trade within the Empire. The speeches will repay careful study by those who desire to understand the point of view of the banking community.

Westminster Bank Figures

A higher cash ratio is disclosed by the balance-sheet of the Westminster Bank. The cash holding shows a slight increase, and as the deposit liabilities have declined the proportion of the cash has risen from 11.9 to 12.4 per cent. As is shown by the following table, the advances of this bank have declined by 1.1 per cent., though as the reduction in the deposits (3.1 per cent.) is considerably larger the ratio of the advances has risen from 50.7 to 51.7 per cent.

—	Dec. 31, 1929		Dec. 31, 1928	
LIABILITIES:	£		£	
Capital paid up	9,320,157		9,320,157	
Reserve fund	9,320,157		9,320,157	
Current, deposit and other accts.	285,160,311‡		294,086,580	
Acceptances, endorsements, &c.	27,599,579		26,538,040	
ASSETS:	£	%*	£	%*
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	35,467,196	12·4	35,117,593	11·9
Balances with, and cheques in course of collection on, other banks	10,513,477	3·7	12,196,336	4·1
Money at call and short notice	33,169,823	11·6	34,813,607	11·8
Bills discounted	32,501,317	11·4	36,626,735	12·5
Investments†	37,923,453	13·3	38,438,974	13·1
Advances	147,350,592	51·7	149,098,900	50·7
Bank premises	5,075,104	1·8	4,686,404	1·6
Balance-sheet total	332,592,440	—	340,508,305	—

* Percentage of current and deposit accounts.
† Excluding those in affiliated institutions.
‡ Including £3,271,799, balances in account with subsidiary companies, this item being shown separately in the present balance-sheet.

Bills discounted show a decrease of 11.2 per cent., but the balance-sheet provides no analysis of the portfolio, and therefore does not show whether the reduction is chiefly due to Treasury Bills. The increase of over £1,000,000 in the acceptances, endorsements, &c., is a rather exceptional movement, most of the large banks having shown material reduction in this item.

Central Argentine Debenture Issue

Subscriptions are invited to-day to an issue of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1967-1987, of the Central Argentine Railway Company. The price of issue is 89½ per cent., which is 1 per cent. cheaper than the price of the £3,000,000 of similar stock already quoted—that is after making allowance for the accrued interest carried in the price of the old—and, moreover, the new stock is obtainable free of stamp duty and commission. The new capital is being raised to finance the construction of nearly 400 miles of extensions; the completion of the electrification of the company's suburban system in Buenos Aires; and the carrying out of port improvements. The stock is repayable at par in 1987, and may be redeemed at the option of the company after May 1, 1967, at 102½ per cent. and accrued interest. From a capital and revenue point of view the security is very substantial. The Central Argentine has a loan capital (including the present issue) of £23,563,000, and behind it comes £43,694,000 of issued share capital; in other words, the ratio of share capital to loan capital is approximately two to one. Profits for some years have shown steady growth. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, the revenue, after making appropriations to renewals and special reserves, amounted to £4,102,000, which met fixed charges, including interest on the short-term notes, and left a surplus of £3,345,000. The annual charge for interest on the present and former issues of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock is £300,000, which means that the stock is covered by earnings more than 12 times. At the price of issue the yield is £5 11s. 6d., which is not ungenerous for a stock whose position is so amply safeguarded.

National Provincial Bank's Accounts

A noteworthy feature of the balance-sheet of the National Provincial Bank is the high proportion of the advances to the deposits, the ratio being 57.7 per cent., compared with 51.8 per cent. at the end of 1928. This high ratio is another instance of a generous lending policy on the part of the great banks. As will be seen from the following table the rise in the ratio has been due to an increase of 4 per cent. in the advances and a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the deposits:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929		Dec. 31, 1928	
LIABILITIES:	£		£	
Capital paid up	9,479,416		9,479,416	
Reserve fund	9,479,416		9,479,416	
Current, deposit, and other accts.	271,712,337‡		290,310,253	
Accept'ces, endorsemts., &c.	15,174,188		19,563,740	
ASSETS:	£	%*	£	%*
Cash and balances at Bank of England	31,626,945	11·6	34,362,652	11·8
Balance with, and cheques in course of collection on, other banks	10,257,758	3·8	9,808,248	3·4
Money at call and short notice	19,413,496	7·1	25,920,942	8·9
Bills discounted	28,190,610	10·4	43,547,739	15·0
Investments†	35,823,629	13·2	36,975,699	12·7
Advances	156,678,357	57·7	150,523,520	51·8
Bank premises	6,076,878	2·2	5,754,630	2·0
Balance-sheet total	306,694,612	—	329,698,671	—

* Percentage of current and deposit accounts.
† Excluding those in affiliated institutions.
‡ Including £171,400, amounts due to subsidiary companies, this item being shown separately in the present balance-sheet.

While advances have risen, a heavy reduction has occurred in the bills discounted, the ratio of this item having fallen from 15 to 10.4 per cent. The actual reduction in the total is £15,357,000, and this is shown to be due mainly to smaller holdings of Treasury Bills, which have declined from £28,765,000 to £14,970,000, British commercial bills payable in the United Kingdom having fallen from £12,610,134 to £11,282,876, and "other bills" from £2,172,605 to £1,937,734.

Imperial Tobacco Dividend

The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company have declared a final dividend in respect of the year ended October 31 of 8½ per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent., both free of income-tax. This makes the distribution for the 12 months 23 per cent., free of tax. For the preceding year the dividend was 26 per cent., tax free, but allowance must be made for the fact that the dividend for 1928-29 will be paid on a capital increased by 25 per cent. through the distribution last year of a free capital bonus. The latest annual dividend is thus equal to 28¾ per cent. on the old capital. A sum of £487,000 is placed to general reserve, making it £4,500,000, and the balance carried forward is a few thousands larger at £1,176,000. A year ago the board placed £500,000 to reserve, £250,000 to pension fund, and increased the "carry forward" by £210,000. The increase in the dividend represents upwards of £800,000, so it is evident that the company's profits have expanded still further, which means the establishment of a new high level. At 100s. cum dividend of approximately 3s. 2d. net the yield on Imperial Tobacco is £5 18s. 9d. gross—*i.e.*, less tax.

Further Floating Debt Reduction

Revenue in the week to Saturday last was £24,207,542, and exceeded expenditure by £9,270,305. This, together with receipts amounting to £11,850,000 in respect of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, enabled a further reduction to be made in the floating debt. Maturities of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £26,745,000, while Ways and Means advances from Public Departments were increased by £3,950,000, the net reduction in the floating debt being £22,795,000, as shown by the following table:—

Floating Debt	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929
Ways and Means advances:— By Public Departments	37,930	33,980	25,540
Treasury Bills outstanding	757,710	784,455	763,125
Total	795,640	818,435	788,665

The debt shows an increase of £58,295,000 compared with the beginning of the financial year and an increase of £6,975,000 compared with a year ago.

Law Debenture Corporation

The steady growth of the net profits of the Law Debenture Corporation was checked last year, the figure falling from £70,782 to £68,337; but in view of the conditions of the investment markets this will not cause surprise. After paying the usual 7 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares there remains a surplus of £43,537, against £45,982; 25 per cent., or £10,884, of this is placed to general reserve, 37½ per cent., or £16,327, goes to the Ordinary shareholders, of which £7,200 is absorbed in payment of the now usual bonus of 3 per cent., and the balance is placed to the Ordinary shareholders' reserve. The remaining 37½ per cent. goes to the Founders' shares, which receive £81 12s. 7d. per share, against £86 4s. 4d. per share last year. The Ordinary shareholders' reserve now stands at £116,489, and the general reserve at £107,755. The investments stand in the balance-sheet at £953,986, of which only £86,573 is in Preference and Ordinary stocks and shares. This is a decrease of £13,464 on the year. The investments have been valued at the lowest prices quoted on December 31. In a few instances—amounting in value to about 8 per cent.—where no Stock Exchange quotation is available, a valuation has been made on a strictly conservative basis. As a result the valuation of the investments shows an appreciation on the figures appearing in the balance-sheet. The cash holding amounts to £65,037, an increase of £7,558.

Norwich Union Life Interim Bonuses

Increases in the interim rates of bonuses of the Norwich Union Mutual Life Office suggest favourable results of the quinquennial valuation as at December 31 next. The interim bonuses on whole-life and endowment policies which may mature this year are raised by 2s. per £100 assured in respect of premiums payable since December 31, 1925. This means that under whole-life full-profit policies the rates of interim bonuses will range between £2 11s. at young ages and £4 12s. per cent. per annum at old ages. The interim bonuses for endowment assurances which depend on the ages of maturity are to be £2 4s. per cent. for a maturity age of 55, £2 7s. for a maturity age of 60, £2 10s. for 65, and £2 14s. for 70. These, it is officially stated, are "handsome bonuses, particularly having regard to the society's very low premiums for with-profit endowment assurances."

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES EASIER

RISE IN BRAZILIANS

The Stock Markets yesterday remained in the doldrums, and as a rule movements in prices were unimportant. British Funds, after a firm opening, became easier on the resumption of a Continental demand for gold in the open market, and Home Railway stocks moved in sympathy. Brazilian bonds experienced a good rally, and the market for Foreign Government securities as a whole brightened on the successful ending of The Hague Conference and the opening of the Naval Disarmament Conference. In the Industrial Market Textile shares weakened on the heavy reduction in profits disclosed in the annual statement of Lister and Co. Imperial Tobacco were firm on the announcement indicating a further substantial increase in earnings.

Among BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks the fall that succeeded the early rise left net declines of 1-16 in the Five per Cent. War Loan, Four per Cent. Consols, and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan, and of ⅛ in Funding and Victory "Fours." India stocks gave way to the extent of ⅛ to ¼. Minor fluctuations in HOME RAILS left the list practically without change on the day. Underground Electric shares closed 3d. down at 22s. 4½d.

Brazilian loans showed a general rise of ½-1 per cent., the 1914 Funding rising to 76, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. to 82, and the Coffee bonds to 82½. Chilean bonds were also firm, together with Peruvian Six per Cents., which were quoted at 80. There was support for the French group, Seine Seven per Cents. rising to 106½, and for one or two other European loans, including Norwegian Three per Cents. and Danish Municipalities Five per Cents. The FOREIGN RAILWAY market was subdued, and movements were unimportant.

OIL shares were neglected as a whole. Anglo-Persian were higher at 3⅞. There was selling of British Controlled, which fell to 6s. for the Preferred and 3s. for the Common; the shares rallied to 6s. 1½d. and 3s. 1½d. respectively.

RUBBER was lower at 7 5-16d., and the share market was less firm. Business remained very small, and TEA shares were an idle market.

CABLES AND WIRELESS LOWER

In the INDUSTRIAL market Lister were weak on the poor results, the shares falling 2s. to 17s. 6d. Courtaulds and Fine Spinners showed small falls. The Celanese group was again dull. The Imperial Tobacco dividend statement made a favourable impression, and the shares were bid for at 5 after having been 4 15-16. British-American Tobacco fell to 5 21-32 in the earlier dealings, but rallied later to 5 23-32. Carreras were quoted ex bonus—valued at £2 9s. per share in the case of the £1 shares and 6s. 1½d. in that of the "B." Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks were weak, the "A" falling 1 to 74½ and the "B" 1¼ to 35¼; the Preference stock remained firm at about 98⅞. Gramophone declined to 4 1-16, but rallied to 4⅛, at which they showed a fall of 1-16, while Columbia Graphophone were finally a fraction better at 5⅛. International Nickel rose $½ to $36. Swedish Match and Kreuger and Toll were dull. There was again some support for motor shares, among which Leyland rose to 2⅞. Imperial Continental Gas hardened to 370. Lyons were in demand. Insurance shares continued to attract support, and Phoenix, Eagle Star, and Yorkshire were among several shares to close fractionally higher.

The MINING market was very quiet. South African and Rhodesian shares were dull, and showed small falls, and movement in tin shares was unimportant. Lake View and Star reacted to 12s. 9d.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

REVENUE	Week to Jan. 18	April 1 to Jan. 18	April 1 to Jan. 18 Inc. or Dec.
ORDINARY REVENUE. INLAND REVENUE:	£	£	£
Income-tax	9,903,000	99,578,000	+ 273,000
Supertax	1,860,000	22,040,000	− 880,000
Estate, &c., Duties	1,180,000	61,440,000	− 1,500,000
Stamps	200,000	18,180,000	− 3,550,000
Land Tax, Hse. Duty, &c.	80,000	270,000	+ 20,000
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	13,223,000	201,518,000	− 6,257,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:— Customs	1,547,000	96,393,000	+ 609,000
Excise	6,565,000	106,435,000	− 6,481,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	8,112,000	202,828,000	− 5,872,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	†3,436,000	4,149,468	+ 901,401
Post Office (net receipts)	450,000	8,800,000	+ 600,000
Receipts from Sundry Lns.	294,000	25,302,387	+ 3,581,118
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	28,542	8,547,856	− 3,535,618
Do. Special Receipts	10,000	19,933,513	− 10,368,233
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	18,681,542	772,089,224	− 20,860,332
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE: Post Office	850,000	45,400,000	+ 1,500,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd to Road Fund	4,676,000	13,946,532	+ 230,599
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	5,526,000	59,346,532	+ 1,730,599
OTHER RECEIPTS: TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID Road Fund	1,500,000	2,241,000	− 1,584,000
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:— Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	380,000	4,760,000	− 4,310,000
For other Issues: By Treas. Bills	36,106,000	2,521,308,000	+ 344,408,000
By 5% Conversion	11,850,000	104,250,280	+ 104,250,280
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	1,000,000	31,600,000	− 50,000
Ways and Means Advances	18,770,000	562,410,000	+ 85,830,000

† Deficit.

EXPENDITURE	Week to Jan. 18	April 1 to Jan. 18	April 1 to Jan. 18 Inc. or Dec.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	£	£	£
Interest, &c., of Nat. Debt	752,811	281,956,914	+ 2,041,118
Payts. to Local Tax Accts.	50,000	7,736,185	− 827,705
Payts. to N. Ireland Exch.	43,428	3,639,424	+ 442,028
Supply Services (excluding P.O.)	7,950,000	286,624,628	+ 15,323,126
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	8,796,237	582,538,259	+ 18,685,425
Sinking Fund	615,000	37,902,778	− 4,124,214
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE: Post Office	850,000	45,400,000	+ 1,500,000
Road Fund	4,676,000	13,946,532	+ 230,599
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	5,526,000	59,346,532	+ 1,730,599
OTHER ISSUES: TEMPORARY ADVANCES:— Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	380,000	4,760,000	− 4,310,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:— Treasury Bills	62,845,000	2,463,850,000	+ 523,115,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	850,000	35,850,000	+ 2,900,000
Sec. surr. for Duties under Sec. 34, Fin'ce Act, 1917	700	50,206	+ 50,206
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	14,820,000	561,530,000	− 51,360,000

The total INCOME for the week was £93,813,542, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £93,832,937. Thus the Exchequer balances were reduced by £19,395 to £2,928,444.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD BOUNTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, JAN. 21

The Western Australian mineowners are again asking for a bonus of £1 an ounce on gold production. The *West Australian* strongly supports the request, and declares that Mr. Scullin's Government, which recently granted a bounty of approximately £270,000 a year to a single galvanized-iron manufacturer in New South Wales, should not hesitate to find a little more than twice that amount for an industry which was responsible for the birth of Victoria and the rebirth of Western Australia, and sent them bounding along the road of prosperity, and which is still capable of restoring to Australian trade a substantial measure of that resiliency which it surely needs.

NEW BRAZILIAN BANKING REGULATIONS

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, JAN. 21

The Government yesterday issued new banking regulations under which all foreign exchange dealings between banks is prohibited, including transactions between branches of the same bank. The re-passing of paper between banks is prohibited unless authorized by the Inspector of Banks. Buying and selling operation of a speculative nature are prohibited between Brazil and abroad. The keeping of current accounts in foreign currencies, with or without interest, is forbidden, and the Inspector of Banks alone has authority to modify the regulations in exceptional cases. Exchange operations for future or prompt deliveries are restricted to £1,000 for private individuals and to £5,000 for commercial and industrial concerns, or the equivalent amounts in foreign currencies, unless previously authorized by the Inspector of Banks. Those not complying with the regulations are liable to heavy fines.

The new regulations are evidently the outcome of an official inquiry last week into the exchange section of the foreign banks.

SPANISH EXPORTS DECREE

DRASTIC REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 21

A Royal decree issued by the Finance Minister a few days ago orders all exporters of Spanish produce or merchandise to exchange 80 per cent. of the price obtained in foreign currencies for their goods into pesetas within eight days of having received payment.

The rules for the execution of this drastic order provide that exporters shall deliver to the Customs authorities a sworn declaration indicating the merchandise, the price arranged, and the nature of the currency in which payment is to be made. The exporter must also designate the bank which will be responsible for the exchange operation. Punishment for non-observance or fraud will be meted out in the form of fines running from 10 to 50 per cent. of the sale price of the goods. A Commission has been appointed to report within eight days upon the most practical manner of making this Royal order operative.

Considerable alarm has been aroused in industrial and trading circles by the announcement of the above measure because the present wording of the decree makes it seem possible that it is intended to apply not only to fruit and agricultural produce but also to iron and copper ore and other commodities which come under the heading "all classes of merchandise produced, prepared, or manufactured in Spain."

City News in Brief

Net business of the Norwich Union Mutual Life Office amounted last year to £7,891,661 in sums assured.

Permission to deal in 351,563 new "A" Ordinary shares of Carreras, Limited, was granted yesterday by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange under Rule 159.

The Minister of Mines of Ontario, Canada, estimates the total mineral production of Ontario for the last year at £22,000,000—an increase of 10 per cent. over the production for 1928.

The drawing on January 7 of 5,701 bonds, representing £451,000, of the Chinese Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1898 is announced. The bonds become due for redemption at par on March 1.

The board of directors of the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft have decided to propose at the general meeting on February 22 a dividend of 9 per cent., compared with 8 per cent. for the preceding year, out of a net profit of 19,100,000 marks.—*Reuter.*

According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,661,700 barrels, against 2,689,300 barrels in the previous week and 2,644,200 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

Lloyd's agents at Port Said telegraph that, in view of the new Customs tariff, huge quantities of cargo are arriving there. Congestion is stated to be starting everywhere, and it is feared that this will increase. The weather is described as being very unsettled.

Mr. Elisha Walker is to retire from the presidency of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation to become chairman of the Transamerica Corporation, while Mr. Jean Monnet—also of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation—is to become vice-chairman of the Transamerica and will exercise supervision over its European activities.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 3,982,000 bushels smaller on the week at 397,334,000 bushels, which compares with 334,327,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,031,000 bushels larger at 14,098,000 bushels, against 23,899,000 bushels, and that of oats is 1,520,000 bushels lower on the week at 48,546,000 bushels, compared with 35,204,000 bushels a year ago.

JAPANESE GOLD SHIPMENT

NEW YORK, JAN. 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the first gold shipment, amounting to 15,000,000 yen (£1,500,000), from Japan since that country returned to the gold standard and removed the embargo on gold.

The shipment, which is being consigned to the National City Bank, leaves Yokohama on Thursday. It is being sent here by arrangement with the Japanese Government, and is interesting as being the first gold shipment from Japan for several years.—*Reuter.*

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales.

Chief Foreign Branch: 168, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Chairman.
SIR HERBERT HAMBLING, BART., Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Vice-Chairman.

General Managers:
EDWIN FISHER. HENRY THOMAS MITCHELL.
Foreign General Manager: WALTER OSBORNE STEVENSON.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

Dr. LIABILITIES £ s. d.

Current, Deposit and other Accounts including Reserve for Income Tax and Contingences and balance of Profit and Loss 329,097,457 11 9
Balances in Account with Subsidiary Banks 8,341,756 3 0
337,439,213 14 9
Acceptances and Endorsements, &c., for account of Customers 21,991,927 18 4
Capital:—
Authorised— £ s. d.
1,425,000 "A" Shares of £4 each 5,700,000 0 0
14,300,000 "B" and "C" Shares of £1 each 14,300,000 0 0
£20,000,000 0 0
Issued—
857,589 "A" Shares of £4 each, fully paid 3,430,356 0 0
11,760,811 "B" Shares of £1 each, fully paid 11,760,811 0 0
667,050 "C" Shares of £1 each, fully paid 667,050 0 0
15,858,217
Reserve Fund 10,250,000 0
£385,539,358 13 1

ASSETS. £ s. d. Cr.

Cash in hand, and with the Bank of England 51,850,334 5 9
Balances with other British Banks and Cheques in course of collection 10,818,386 9 9
Money at Call and Short Notice 23,582,200 0 0
Bills Discounted 36,966,668 1 8
Investments (Including £641,380 5s. 8d. lodged as security for Public Authority and other Accounts):— £ s. d.
Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government British Dominions and Colonial Government Securities, Bank of England and British Corporation Stocks 49,950,066 9 10
2,286,263 2 6
Other Investments 500,460 6 4
52,736,789 18 8
Investments in Subsidiary Banks:—(at cost, *less* amounts written off)
The British Linen Bank—£1,237,859 Stock 3,713,577 0
Union Bank of Manchester Limited—300,000 Shares of £5 each £2 10s. paid 1,350,000 0
Other Subsidiary Banks—(including fully paid Shares and 500,000 "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 per Share paid up, in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)) 2,210,237 18 7
Advances:—
Customers and other Accounts 172,926,487 16 8
Staff for purchase of Barclays Bank Limited "C" Shares 68,755 17 1
Balances in account with Subsidiary Banks 1,459,408 10 0
174,454,652 3 9
Liability of Customers for Acceptances and Endorsements, &c. 21,991,927 18 4
Bank Premises and Adjoining Properties (at cost, *less* amounts written off) 5,864,584 13 7
£385,539,358 13 1

F. C. GOODENOUGH, *Chairman.*
HERBERT HAMBLING, *Deputy-Chairman.*
W. FAVILL TUKE, *Vice-Chairman.*
E. FISHER, } *General Managers.*
H. T. MITCHELL,

J. H. BECKWITH, } *Joint Chief Accountants*
C. D. CARRUTHERS

W. N. SEELEY, *Secretary.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the balances on the Books at the Head Office, and with the detailed Returns from the Branches. We have verified the Cash with the Bank of England, the Cash and Bills at the Head Office, the Investments of the Bank and the Securities held against Money at Call and Short Notice. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and we are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shewn by the books and Returns of the Bank.

LONDON, *9th January* 1930.

KEMP, CHATTERIS, NICHOLS, SENDELL & CO., } *Auditors.*
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,

OVER 10%

This is the return yielded by a CANADA LIFE ANNUITY to a man of 62. Other ages in proportion.

Dividends have a habit of crumbling. No matter how carefully you arrange your investments, you can never be sure that next year will not find you worse off than you are to-day. Can you afford to take the risk? You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

You can Invest any amount from £100.

Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Dominion Life Office, and the office that gives the best value for annuities. The Company also issues very attractive Life and Endowment Policies, full particulars of which will be sent on application.

Write to-night (stating age) to

THE MANAGER,
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Assets £33,000,000.
Established 1847.
(T.) 2, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

MONEY MARKET

CONTINUED EASE

MARKET GOLD FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY

The disparity between market discount rates and Bank rate became more marked yesterday, discount brokers finding it necessary to lower their buying rate for three months' fine bank bills to 3 15/16 per cent. in order to obtain bills in competition. To a very limited extent the Continent was a buyer at 3½ per cent. These low rates are the outcome of the scarcity of bills and the large additions to market supplies of money arising out of the excess of Treasury Bill maturities over payments. Thus a large clearing institution which usually calls considerable sums from the market on Tuesdays failed to call in any of its funds yesterday, and extensive payments of tax revenue would seem to provide the only prospect of dearer money for there is no sign of official efforts to curtail supplies. Considerable tax payments are due to-morrow. The usual charge for fresh advances during the earlier hours was 3 per cent., but in the afternoon balances were offered down to 2 per cent. As a rule 3½ per cent. was quoted for renewals of advances from lenders other than the clearing banks. The Bank failed to secure any part of the £553,000 of bar gold in the open market, France taking £375,000 and Germany £130,000 at the lower price of 84s. 11d. per oz.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day	7 or short periods	30 days	2 months	3 months	4 months	6 months
3–4	3½–4	4–4 15/16	3 15/16–4	3 15/16–4	4	4
Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).				
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
4–4 15/16	3 15/16–4	3 5–4⅛	4 5/16–4 5/16	4 5/16–4⅜	4 5/16–4⅜	

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	Jan. 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	181,356,030	+ 14,828,022
Foreign bills, warrants, and securities	271,416,133	+ 23,812,666
Advances on movable security	56,000	Unchanged
Advances to the Treasury	87,506,343	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	5,170,066	Unchanged
Other assets	56,261,262	+ 312,573
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	24,000,000	Unchanged.
Banknotes in circulation	851,329,060	+ 60,849,700
Other sight liabilities	254,790,079	+ 19,241,497
Other liabilities	38,526,598	+ 5,064,242
		*Reuter.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 20	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	471,818	+ 1,012
Bills and advances	264,949	+ 9,648
Notes in circulation	707,972	+ 21,323
Deposits	35,816	+ 1,123
		*Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Wide movements occurred in the Spanish exchange which moved within a range of 1.25p. The Madrid rate rose to over 38p., thereafter falling quickly to under 37p. and then rising to 37.90p., being finally 37.37½p., compared with 37.30½p. on Monday. The New York rate was slightly lower at 24.86¾. The Dutch, Italian and Belgian currencies all showed appreciation, the Brussels rate closing at 34.95½b. At 20.37½m. the German exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling. The Hongkong and Shanghai rates were lower at 2s. 7½d. and 2s. 0½d. respectively; a decline of 1.13E. occurred in the Batavia rate. A further recovery took place in the Argentine exchange.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Jan. 21	Jan. 20
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86 11/16–4 15/16	4.86 11/16–4 15/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.91 3/16–92 1/2	4.92 3/16–92 1/2
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–123.92	123.90–123.93
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.95–95	34.95½–95½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95–93.00	92.97–93.02
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18¼–19¼	25.18¾–19¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375–375½	375–375½
Helsingfors	Fin. M. to £	198.75	193.50–80	193.60–87
Madrid	Pts. to £	35.2215	34.94–36.15	34.40–47.35
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼–108¾	108¼–108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.16 1/2–11/4	12.11–12.11⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37½	20.36½–37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.59–34.82	34.58–34.83
Budapest	Pengö to £	27.86	27.91–27.95	27.90–27.95
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½–164¾	164½–164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.58	43.31–43.43	43.31–43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23–25.33	25.23–25.33
Reykjavik	Kr. to £	18.17	817–819	817–819
Constple	Pia. to £	110	1.020–1.045	1.020–1.045
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼–276¼	275¼–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½–49	48¾–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–677	670–677
Reval	E. Kr. to£	18.159	18.17–18.24	18.17–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21¼–21¾	18.21¼–21¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13–18¾	18.13–18¾
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19–19.1-16	18.19–18.19-16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/2–97 9/16	97 1/2–97 9/16
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 1/2–5 3/32	1/5 1/2–5 3/32
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 1/2–5 3/32	1/5 1/2–5 3/32
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 1/2–5 3/32	1/5 1/2–5 3/32
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/7–1/8¼	1/6¾–1/8¼
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2 0 1/2–1 1/32	2 0 1/2–1 1/32
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	2 0 1/2–2 1/4	2 0 1/2–2 1/4
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/3 1/32–2 1/32	2/3 1/32–2 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12–12.13	12.12–12.13
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2 0 1/16	2 0 1/16
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5 7/32–5 5/32	5 7/16–5 7/32
Bahia	Per Dol.	47.577d.	44 15/16–45 1/8	44 15/16–44 15/16
Pernambuco	Per Dol.	47.577d.	44 15/16–45 1/8	44 15/16–44 15/16
Montevideo	Per Dol.	51d.	43 1/2–46	43 1/2–46
Lima	Ex. to £	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.05–10.30	10.05–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 2.90–3.03 to $.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100		30 days'	60 days'	90 days'	90 days
	Demand	sight	sight	sight	sight
On	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	96 5 6	96 3 3
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	96 5 6	96 3 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6	96 15 0

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

BAR GOLD amounting to £12,016 was sold by the Bank of England yesterday. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £902,186, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 16			
Bar gold	1,595	Jan. 16	Nil
Foreign gold coin	6		
Jan. 17			
Sovereigns	500,000	Jan. 17	Nil
Bar gold	2,601		
Jan. 18			
Sovereigns	500,000	Jan. 18	Nil
Jan. 20	Nil	Jan. 20	Nil
Jan. 21	Nil	Jan. 21—	
		Bar gold	12,016
		Net influx	902,186
Total	£1,004,202	Total	£1,004,202

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,480,354; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £553,000 of South African bar gold was sold at 84s. 11d. per oz., compared with 84s. 11½d. on January 14. The amount was divided between France (£375,000), Germany (£130,000), the Continental trade (£20,000), home trade (£13,000), and India (£15,000).

Silver declined 1/16d. to 21d. per oz. for cash and 20½d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on January 16 to midday on January 20, amounted to £1,010,945, of which £1,000,000 came from Australia, while exports amounted to £69,601. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £105,413 and exports amounted to £5,731.

COMPANY RESULTS

MEUX'S BREWERY

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Previous year
	%	%		%	%
Alfas Elec. and Gen. Tst.	Int. 2	Same	Feb. 15	—	—
Kalidierock Rbr.	Int. 5	7½	Feb. 11	—	—
Read Brothers	Fin. 9	8	—	13	11
Timothy Whites (1928)	Int. 10*	—†	Jan. 31	—	—

* On the Deferred shares.
† A dividend of 1·131d. per 1s. share was paid.

Imperial Tobacco.—Final dividend of 8½ per cent. and a bonus of 1s. 6d. (7½ per cent.), both free of tax, making a total of 23 per cent., free of tax, for the year. The distribution for 1928 amounted to 26 per cent., free of tax, in addition to which there was a capital bonus of 25 per cent. In respect of the past year £487,000 is to be placed to general reserve, raising the fund to £4,500,000, and there will be carried forward £1,176,000.

STEEL DEVELOPMENTS

The profit of Steel Developments, Limited, for 1929 amounted to £5,297 (against £4,881 for 1928), to which is added £3,283 brought forward. A final dividend of 3 per cent. is proposed, making 6 per cent., free of tax, for the year (the same), and after allowing £300 for directors' remuneration the balance to be carried forward is £3,787. Meeting, January 29.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

A telegram has been received by the London manager of the Confederation Life Association from the general manager at Toronto stating that the year 1929 sets up a record for new assurances, amounting to £13,876,000, an increase of £2,108,000. Assurances in force amount to £69,318,000, a gain of £9,575,000. The surplus earned is £534,000, and the surplus in hand is £1,638,000. The assets amount to £15,298,000.

TAIPING RUBBER

The net profit of the Taiping Rubber Plantations for the year ended September 30 amounted to £31,066 (against £25,684 for 1927-28), to which is added £15,188 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.), to place £5,000 (the same) to reserve for development, and to carry forward £20,880. The rubber crop amounted to 1,375,487lb. (against 824,839lb.). Meeting, January 29.

WAGON FINANCE

The directors of the Wagon Finance Corporation report that after providing for interest on Debentures and loans and including balance brought forward there is a profit for 1929 of £32,291 (against £38,340). They recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, making 3½ per cent. for the year, placing £10,000 to reserve (the same), making that fund £100,000, and carrying forward £13,021 (against £13,340). The dividend for 1928 was also 15 per cent.

ESCOT RUBBER

The crop of the Escot Rubber Estates for the year ended September 30 last was 651,015lb. (against 511,559lb. for 1927-28). The average gross price was 9.43d. per lb. (against 9.66d.). The profit is shown at £7,356 (against £1,637), to which are added £2,812 brought forward and income-tax reserve (over-provided) £1,750. The directors propose to transfer £4,000 to general reserve and to carry forward a balance of £7,917, subject to staff commission and bonus. No dividend is proposed for the second successive year. Meeting, January 31.

CULLODEN CONSOLIDATED

The net profit of the Culloden Consolidated Company for 1929 amounted to £20,375 (against £21,060 for 1928). Adding £10,345 brought forward and £2,780 for income-tax recovered, there is an available balance of £34,500. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. (against 6¼ per cent.) and to transfer £30,000 to reserve account (against £2,500), bringing this up to £55,000, leaving £5,750 to be carried forward. In the balance-sheet investments are carried at £332,471. The estimated value as at December 31 last was £371,250. Meeting, January 29.

MEUX'S BREWERY

The directors of Meux's Brewery Company announce that the profits of 1929, after payment of Debenture interest and provision for income-tax, and after providing £26,949 for depreciation of leasehold property (against £11,416 last year), amount to £93,206. They recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, subject to tax, of 2s. per share, making with the interim dividend already paid 15 per cent. for the year, and that £7,000 be carried to superannuation fund and that the amount carried forward be increased from £75,997 to £128,052. The general meeting will be held on February 25 next and the dividend warrants will be posted that day.

FREMLINS

Fremlins, Limited, brewers, announce that for the period ended September 30 the profit, after charging all expenses other than income-tax, amounted to £87,856. After deducting the dividend on the Preference shares, £18,851, interest paid to vendors pending completion of the purchase, £9,745, and transferring to reserves the profits prior to incorporation, £10,000, there remains a balance of £49,060. Income-tax at 47 cents absorbs £8,688, and the directors propose a final dividend of 5 per cent., which, with the interim already paid at the rate of 2½ per cent., represents approximately 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares for the period concerned. The balance forward is £17,622.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS

The net profit, subject to income-tax, of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation for the year ended September 30 last was £205,584 (against £163,440 for 1927-28). As previously announced, a final dividend of 40 per cent. is proposed, payable on January 31, making 65 per cent. for the year (against 55 per cent.). The directors also propose to transfer £20,000 to an exploring account, £5,000 to establish a benevolent fund, and £5,000 to form the nucleus of a pensions scheme, the carry-forward being increased from £59,177 to £82,261. A year ago £50,000 was transferred to reserve account. The number of ore treated in the year under review was 108,007 tons (against 102,985 tons) for a yield of 118,095oz. (against 104,612oz.) of fine gold and 6,570oz. (against 6,567oz.) of silver. The cost of mining, treatment, and general services was 39s. 1d. per ton—a decrease of 1s. 8d. This was offset by an increase in development, due to the larger footage made, and in Government royalty, due to the higher grade of ore treated. The realized cost per ton was 37s. 5d.—the same as for the preceding year. Ore reserves in the Ashanti mine at September 30 were 590,206 tons (an increase of 40,800 tons) of an average value of 25.2dwt. (an increase of 1dwt.). Meeting, January 30.

DEBENTURE CORPORATION

After debiting interest charges the profit of the Debenture Corporation for 1929 amounted to £184,229 (against £186,213 for 1928), while £11,045 was brought forward. After allowing for the Preference dividend and the interim Ordinary dividend, providing £35,947 (against £37,034) for income-tax, and transferring £25,000 (the same) to reserve, the directors propose to pay a further dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), leaving £14,318 to be carried forward. The reserves now stand at £610,000. The investments stand in the books at £3,575,522. Those totalling £878,827 in what, under the Companies' Act, 1929, are deemed to be holdings in subsidiary companies, arose out of interests acquired many years ago when the corporation was a finance company. Since the corporation became an investment trust company it has the policy to liquidate its larger interests, and it is anticipated that this item in the balance-sheet will be reduced materially during the current year, owing to a sale of the property of one of the subsidiary companies, which has been negotiated recently. It is stated that "the book value of the investments is represented according to a valuation based on market quotations at December 31, 1929, and an estimate of the value of the unquoted securities." Meeting, January 31.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The opening was steady, with Montreal Power showing prominence, the stock advancing two points on reports that the annual statement will show earnings of $4.02 per share. Paper stocks were steadier, being inclined to display resistance against further pressure. The remainder of the market continued quiet but closed steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 21	Jan. 20		Jan. 21	Jan. 20
Abitibi	22⅛	25¼	Cons. Mining	252	250
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge	77	77½
Asbestos	21½	21½	Dom. Textile	77	77
Do., Pref.	10	10	Fam. Players	43	42¼
B.C. Packers	9	9¼	Fraser Cos.	16½	16½
Braz. Tract.	37¼	37½	Hollinger	514	47
B.C. Pwr., A	30½	30	Int. Nickel	33½	33
Do., B	20	19½	Massey H.	41¾	41¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	11½	11½	Montreal L'gt.	137½	135
Do., 1st Pref.	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew.	120	119
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car	66¾	65
Brompton	26¾	25¾	Pulp, Pref.	86½	86½
Calgary	155	155	Power Corp.	76	75
Can. Car.	28¾	28	Price Bros.	78¾	77
Do., Prefd.	31	31	Quebec Pwr.	66¼	65
C. Cement	16½	16	Shawinigan	79½	79½
Do., Pref.	93½	93	S. Canada Power	33	33
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45¼	45¼
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	11⅞	10	W'peg Elec.	20	51
Do., B	8	No bid	Bk. Montreal	317	315
C. Power	13⅞	14	Can. Bank Com.	260	No bid
C. Steamship	No bid	17	Royal Bank	306	306
Do., Pref'd	72	72			
Cockshutt	22⅛	22¾			

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 21.—WHEAT closed firm and 5c. dearer. MAIZE closed firm at 20c. to 15c. advance. LINSEED closed firm and 45c. to 50c. up.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—			
Wheat,	February delivery	10.80	10.55
"	March delivery	10.75	10.70
Maize,	February delivery	6.40	6.20
"	May delivery	6.50	6.35
Oats,	February delivery	5.20	5.20
Linseed,	February delivery	18.90	18.45
"	March delivery	19.00	18.80
"	May delivery	19.20	18.70
Rosario:—			
Wheat, No. 2,	February delivery	10.80	10.75
Maize,	February delivery	6.30	6.10
Linseed,	February delivery	18.95	18.45

Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires. (Peso = about 1s. 7¼d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TONE

DEMAND FOR U.S. STEEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was slightly more active, sales being returned at 2,233,000 shares. The market continued to show occasional irregularity, but the general trend was upward, largely as a result of technical conditions.

Scattered realizing made the opening irregular, but there were evidences of support in several directions. The latter was influenced by the member-bank statement of the Federal Reserve system which showed continued liquidation of credit, while the Stock Exchange authorities reported that brokers' borrowings on January 2 amounted to 6.16 per cent. of the market value of listed shares as compared with 6.54 per cent. at the corresponding period of 1929. A resumption of professional attacks upon various specialties prompted selling in other sections of the market, but the downward reaction was soon checked by the steady absorption of offerings. Support appeared for railroad issues under the influence of optimistic predictions of the first quarter traffic and later in the morning the whole market advanced under more active operations for both accounts influenced by President Hoover's statement that a definite change for the better has developed in national employment since the first break in stocks. The rally was also helped by indications of an oversold position, while the easiness of money encouraged the resumption of pool activity in specialities.

Scattered realizing resulted in another irregular period in the early afternoon, but this was soon followed by a recovery, sharp rebounds occurring in several of the speculative leaders, notably General Electric and Steel Common. Support for the latter was stimulated by increasing steel mill operations, which are now around 72 per cent. of capacity as compared with 67 per cent. last week, improvement exceeding the most optimistic forecasts. Automobile issues were also favourably affected by reports of increasing production, and the firmness of the general market encouraged drives against the short interest in issues which have recently been subjected to selling pressure, such as Montgomery Ward, Sears-Roebuck, and Anaconda. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 21	Jan. 20
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.92½	4.92½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86 5/16	4.86 5/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86 5/16
60 days' sight	£1		4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.86¼	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14⅜	40.14¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.73
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100mk.	23.80	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100sl.	13.90	23.89½	23.89½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	15.92½	15.92½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	19.32½	19.32½
Vienna, cables	100gl.	14.07	12.92	12.96
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	14.07½	14.07½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.49¾	17.49¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.76⅜	1.76⅞
		Cents.	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.18	40.11
Rio, cables	1 mil.	52.45	11.60	11.15

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	Jan. 21	Jan. 20		Jan. 21	Jan. 20
Atchison	228¼	226	Int. C. Amer	30⅝	30
Atl. Coast Line	168	168	Kansas C. S.	79	79
B. & O.	116½	115½	Louisville	129	129
Can. Pac.	81	81	Minn. S.P. & S.M.	32	32½
Brooklyn M. T.	64¾	64¼	Missouri Pac.	89	89
Can. Pac.	198½	197½	Do., Pref.	137	136
Cent. N.J.	270	270	N.Mex. I. Pf.	3	3
Ches. & O.	211½	209	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1⅛
Ch. G. W.	14	13¾	N.Y. Cent.	172	170¾
Do., Pref.	36¼	37	NRK. & W.	228	228
Chi. N. W.	84½	85	N. Pacific	84½	84½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24½	24⅜	Pennsylv'a	78¼	77
Ch.Rock I.	116½	116½	Reading	120	123½
Del.&Hud.	177½	177½	St.L. & S.F.	108½	108½
Del., Lack.	137⅛	138	St.L.&S.W.	62¼	60½
Erie	58	57¾	S. Pacific	120½	120¼
Do., 1st Pf.	61½	61½	Southern	135	135
G. N., Pref.	96½	95	Un. Pacific	215	215
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	82½	82½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	23	23	Wabash	56	54½
			Do., Pf. A	86	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	125½	124½	Int. Nickel	35¼	34¾
Allied Chem.	264	262	Int. Paper	26¼	26
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	27⅞	27	Int. Tele.	70	69
Am. C. & F.			Kennecott	56⅛	56
Pwr.	93	91½	Kresge S.S.	34	34½
Am. Can.	125¾	122⅞	Liggett & M.	99	100
Am. Loco.	101	99	Loose-Wile	54⅜	54⅜
Am. Rolling Mill	85	84½	Mack Tcks.	72	70½
Am. Smelt.	70⅞	71¼	Monty'g'W.	41¾	41
Am. Sug. R.	61½	61	Nash M'trs	41½	41¼
Am. Tel.	218¾	218	Nat. Bisct.	195½	196
Am. Tob.	210	212	Nat. Cash R.	75	75½
Am. Woolen	21	21	Nat. Dairy	46½	46
Anaconda	70⅝	71⅛	N. Amer.	96½	95½
Armour D.	78	78	Packard	16	15⅝
As. Dry Gds.	31¼	31½	Pan. A. Pet.	51	52
Atl'tic R'f	36¾	36½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	85¼	85⅞
Aviation	32⅝	31⅞	Pullman	83¾	83½
Barnsdall A	26¼	26¼	Radio Corp.	35⅞	35⅝
Beth. Steel	95¼	94¾	R'mn Steel	29	28½
C. de Pasco	59¾	60	Ryl. Dutch	54⅞	53½
Chile Copp.	54	54	Sears R'b'k	85¼	84⅝
Chrysler	34⅞	34½	Shell Trans.	45⅛	45
Col. Fuel	24⅛	24	Shell Un.	21⅞	22
Colum. Gas	75¾	76⅝	Sinc. & Rl.	36	35
Col. Graph.	26⅜	26	Std. Brands	26⅞	26¼
Cons. Gas	105½	104½	Std. Gas	113¼	112½
Cont. Can.	53	52⅞	Std. Oil of Cal.	59¾	59⅜
Cont. Oil	22¾	22¼	Std. Oil of N.J.	62⅝	62⅜
Corn Prod.	91½	90¼	Do., N.Y.	52¼	52
Crucible	86	85	Studebaker	43½	42
Davison Ch.	30⅜	30¼	TexasCorp.	53½	53¼
Drug, Inc.	78	78⅛	Tex. G. Sul.	57⅜	57¼
Du Pont	141¾	142	Timk. Roll.	12⅝	12⅜
Eastman K.	180⅛	177	Un. Carbide	81	81
Elec. Pwr. & Light	77	75¾	Un. Fruit	101½	101¼
Electric Storage Batge	71	70¾	United Gas	36	35½
Fox Film	19¼	19⅛	U.S. Ltber	9	9
Gen. Elec.	248¾	245¾	U.S. Rubber	23	22½
Gen. Foods	47⅞	47	U.S. Steel	170⅝	169½
Gen. Motors	40⅛	39¾	Do., Pref.	141¾	141½
Gillette	103¼	103¾	W. Un. Tel.	196	199
Goodrich	43	42¾	Whse. Mtg.	147⅜	144½
Goodyear	63½	63⅝	Woolworth	68	68¼
Hou. Oil Tx.	54⅝	53¼	Worth'n Pump	79	79
Hud. M'trs	56⅝	55½	Youngst'n Sheet	109½	108
Ind. Rayon	112¾	109⅞			
Int. Harv.	94¼	93¼			
Int. Match	69½	69⅛			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	25½	25½
Anglo. Gas & Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	41	41	Pennroad	13	13⅛
Celanese	28	27⅝	Silica Gel.	21	20⅝
Elec. Bond & Share	33⅛	32½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52¼	52¼
Gulf Oil	133	133½	Stand. Oil of Kentucky	32	32
Int. Pet.	20⅞	20⅝	Swift Int.	32	32
			VacuumOil	93¼	93½

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99 2/32	99 4/32	Flnl., 6%		
Do., 4¼%	100 8/32	100 20/32	1945	93	93
Do. (4th), 4¼%	100 10/32	101	Fren. 7½% 1941	119¼	119½
U.K. 5½% 1937	103¾	103⅝	Do., 7.49	114⅛	113⅞
Do., 4% 1960-90	84¾	84¾	Ger., 7% 1964	106¾	107
Arg. 6% 1959	97½	97½	Greek, 7% 1964	99¼	99¾
Aust. 5% 1957	92⅞	92¾	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	93	92
A'tria, 7% 1943	103¾	104½	Hungary, 7½% 1944	100½	100½
Belg., 6% 1955	102	101½	Ital. 7% 1951	96	96
Bordeaux, 6%	104	103¾	Jap. 5½% 1954	103⅜	103½
Brazil, 8% 1952	100	99¾	Nord. Rly. 6½% 1947	104½	104¼
Bulg., 7 '57	77½	77½	Norway 6% 1952	102½	102¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100⅛	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103¼	103⅜
Chile, 7 '42	100	100¼	Poland 7% 1958	105¼	105½
Do., 5.50 '89	89	89¼	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	93¾	91¾
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110	San F., 8% 1950	92½	92
Denm'k 4% 1942	104¼	104¼	Scine, 7% 1942	107½	108
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	103½	103	Swed. 5½% 1954	105½	105½
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	89¾	90⅜
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105½	105⅝			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Jan. 21	Jan. 20
Atchison, Pref.	103⅛	103½
Lehigh Valley	73	72
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	52⅜	51⅞
New York, Ontario, and Western	15	15¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	118½	117¼
National Lead	143¼	141¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The money market continued in a comfortable condition, call loans, after ruling at 4½ per cent., becoming available later in the session at 4 per cent. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90 day bank bills, and 4½ to 4¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady, with cable transfers unchanged at 4.86⅝.

The National City Bank is importing gold from Japan on Thursday to the amount of 15,000,000 yen.

Silver was ⅛c. lower at 45½c. for foreign bullion.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. to ⅞c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 139½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 130½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 131½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 144½c. MAIZE steady at ⅛c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 97½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and unchanged. White clipped, 55½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady and ½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 105½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY easy and 1c. lower for No. 2 malting at 72c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was firm, spring clears 10c. up at $5.85, and Kansas straights 5s. higher at $6.20. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $6.55 and $5.40 respectively.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	545	908	1,287	382,965	391,694
Do., Atlantic	80	416	227	60,480	88,492
Exports, ditto	404	977	844	49,778	65 440
Maize (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	661	1,239	1,800	139,407	169,677
Do., Atlantic	11	226	21	2,848	14,

COMPANY MEETINGS

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

FURTHER INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

LARGER TURNOVER AND A HIGHER PROFIT

CONSERVATIVE POLICY AS REGARDS DIVIDENDS

THE HATRY GROUP TROUBLES

BANK'S MAXIMUM LOSSES £330,000

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

NECESSITY OF BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

MONETARY AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE PROBLEM OF MARKETS AND PRICES

MR. F. C. GOODENOUGH ON THE OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Barclays Bank Limited was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH (the chairman), who was received with cheers, said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I will call upon the secretary to read the notice of meeting and the certificate of the auditors, which appears at the foot of the balance-sheet that has been submitted to you.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. N. Seeley) then read the formal notice convening the meeting and the report of Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co. and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.

The CHAIRMAN, proceeding, said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—Is it your pleasure that the report and accounts of the bank for the year ended December 31 last should be taken as read? (Agreed.)

You will observe that reference is made in the report to the deaths which have occurred during the year among the members of our board. We have had the misfortune to lose the following directors—namely, Mr. Edward Gurney Buxton, Mr. Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, Mr. Herbert Gosling, Mr. John Edward Mounsey, and Mr. James Tuke. All these gentlemen were experienced bankers, and the loss of their services to the bank will be very greatly felt.

The following gentlemen have been elected to seats on the board—namely, Mr. Francis Lawrence Bland, a local director in our Ipswich district; Mr. Lionel Gurney Buxton, who was formerly a local director at Hull, is now our senior director in Paris, and has been until lately an advisory director of the bank; Mr. William Macnamara Goodenough, a local director in our Oxford and Birmingham districts; and Mr. Quintin Edward Gurney, a local director in our Norwich district. We have also re-elected the Right Honble. Earl Peel, P.C., G.B.E., to the seat on the board which he occupied prior to his becoming a member of the late Government.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The profit for the year ended December 31 last, as shown in the profit and loss account, amounted to the sum of £2,331,579 12s. 2d., full provision having been made for all debts which are considered to be bad or doubtful, and which may result in a loss to the bank.

The profit is slightly higher than that of a year ago, and would have been substantially higher had it not been necessary to make special provision out of the profits to meet the loss which we shall incur through the difficulties connected with what is known as the Hatry Group. I propose to tell you quite frankly the extent to which we may be affected. The maximum amount which the Bank may possibly lose, either directly or indirectly, through the Hatry troubles, is the sum of £330,000. Our loss cannot exceed that amount, and it may be substantially less. In making this statement I am referring not only to what is known as the Hatry Group and the losses which we shall incur directly through them, but also to indirect losses which may fall upon us through customers to whom we have lent money being themselves involved. We have made full provision for all possible loss. I wish to add that, so far as concerns the securities which were deposited with us, and which were mostly of a high-class character, it would have been quite impossible for us to discover that they were not genuine. The directors feel that in view of the magnitude of the trouble it is fortunate that the total loss which we may incur is, comparatively speaking, moderate in amount. None of our subsidiary banks is in any way affected by the Hatry troubles.

CAUSES OF THE LARGER PROFIT

The higher profit was due to the increase in the turnover, and to the substantially larger amount of loans to customers, as well as to the somewhat abnormal rates of interest which prevailed throughout almost the whole of the year, the average of the Bank of England rate of discount having been £5 9s. 11d. per cent., as compared with £4 10s. per cent. in the preceding year. After making the appropriations shown in the profit and loss account, the directors recommend the payment of dividends at the same rates as a year ago, and we carry forward the sum of £552,432 2s. 4d., which is slightly in excess of the amount brought forward.

At some previous meetings the hope has been expressed by shareholders that a higher dividend might be paid, and it might possibly be suggested that the larger profit this year would justify an increase. The directors, however, consider that this profit should be regarded as exceptional, owing to the high rates of interest which have been current, and they are of opinion that the conservative policy as regards dividends which has been always adhered to should be continued. There is also the possibility that taxation may have to be increased, in view of the heavy programme of non-productive expenditure to which the country is committed. Having regard, therefore, to these considerations, the directors do not feel justified in recommending an increased dividend.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Turning to the balance-sheet, the current, deposit and other accounts with the Bank on December 31 last amounted to the total sum of £337,439,213 14s. 9d. This figure includes the deposits kept with us by subsidiary banks, which are shown as a separate item, and to which I will refer later. The total of our deposits shows an increase over the figure at which it stood in the balance-sheet of a year ago, being higher than at the corresponding date in any previous year in the history of the bank. There were wide fluctuations, however, in the total amount of our balances during the year, and the average has been considerably lower than the final figure as on December 31 last. These wide fluctuations were due to special causes, but, speaking generally, the normal contraction of credit which would follow the loss of gold was largely compensated for by special operations on the part of the Bank of England, which helped the money market to sustain the pressure that would have taken place otherwise, owing to the loss of gold.

It might be noted that the gold exports between the middle of June and the end of November last effected a reduction of about £28,500,000 in our stock of gold. On the other hand, Government securities in the banking department of the Bank of England rose during that time by £21,500,000. There was a further increase of £24,000,000 by January 1 this year, which was probably due in part to an increase in the Government Ways and Means Advances. The Bank of England also had to provide for the usual market requirements at the end of the half-year. These factors would tend to create an increase of balances with the banks.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

The activity in the American stock markets, which had already continued for a long time and had been reflected, to some extent, on the London Stock Exchange, led to a rise in the Bank rate from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. in February last. Previously, gold had left this country for New York, and provided credit in America for banks and others, which they lent at abnormally high rates of interest, or applied in payment for securities purchased. The large conversions of sterling into dollars throughout the first nine months of the year had an adverse effect upon the sterling-dollar exchange. Towards the close of June, further heavy gold shipments occurred, and the outflow continued throughout the succeeding three months, finally necessitating the raising of the Bank rate to 6½ per cent. on September 26 last. There followed an appreciation in the sterling exchange and the retransfer of credit balances and gold to this country and to Europe, restoring the gold holdings of the Bank of England to £150,500,000, the present figure, which is approximately the amount considered by the Cunliffe Committee and the Committee on the Currency and Bank of England Note Issues to give an adequate reserve. I should add that neither our Bank nor, as I believe, the other banks allowed their own balances to be dealt with in the manner above referred to, as we felt that our doing so would have prejudiced our own people, but there is no doubt that during the boom many private persons and others lent money to America for the purposes I have mentioned, and this led to the export of gold. It is easy, therefore, to understand why rates of interest in this country were above the normal level during the year, and why it was necessary to increase the Bank rate to protect our gold position and to adjust credit here in the interests both of industry and of the community as a whole.

INCREASED STOCKS IN AMERICA AND FRANCE

In the months of January and February the New York Exchange, and again from June to September the New York and Paris Exchanges, fell below the gold export point. It must be remembered that, under the conditions of an abnormally low exchange, such as was at that time experienced, the cost of imports would be greatly increased. Exports also would suffer should such conditions continue for any length of time. The higher cost of imports would affect prices of raw materials, the cost of living, and other costs of manufacture. During the year the net gold exports from this country amounted to about £15,000,000. The receipts and withdrawals of gold by and from the Bank of England were exceptionally heavy, the gold holdings of the bank, which at the beginning of the year amounted to £153,000,000, having at one time been reduced to £129,000,000. The stock of gold held in the United States of America has been increased during the first 11 months of the year by the equivalent of £45,000,000, the total gold holding in that country at the end of November amounting therefore to $4,366,000,000, or £873,200,000, which is very largely in excess of the minimum statutory requirements in regard to gold in relation to currency.

The Bank of France also has increased its stock of gold by the equivalent of approximately £78,000,000, and its total holding has reached a very large figure, equivalent to about £342,000,000, which, except for the United States of America, is the largest stock of gold held by any country in the world. The ability of France to increase her stock of gold so materially has been due, apparently, in the main to the fact that prior to the legal stabilization of the franc it had been under-valued in relation to world prices of commodities. It would seem that a policy has been adopted of reducing the cost of financial facilities in Paris, with the object of making Paris more of a European centre for exchange and other financial operations, which will bring her into greater competition with the London money market.

The movements in gold which have taken place last year give rise to the question of whether the gold stocks of the world are being redistributed to the best advantage.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

It seems to me that recent events illustrate clearly the elasticity of our monetary system. The immediate object of the raising of our Bank rate in September was to stop the further outflow of credit, which was operating to our disadvantage, and there followed a rapid rise in the sterling-dollar exchange and the retransfer of credit balances and gold to this country and to Europe.

The fact that customers may desire to transfer large credit balances to other countries in order to secure a high rate of interest for a time establishes the need for the banks to preserve a liquid position. Our holdings of cash, bills, and gilt-edged investments show a satisfactory position in this respect. The holding of Government securities, whether in the shape of Treasury bills or of investments, is a great help to the Government in arranging their finance.

The holding of bills, and the lending of money at call and at short notice against bills, are also important in the interests of the country, because these operations, besides affording temporary employment for money, also represent, to a considerable extent, the financing of imports into this country, and, conversely, the balances kept in our hands by our subsidiary banks, to which I have already referred, are used by them largely for the purchase of export bills, payable in the territories in which they operate. The import and export trade of this country is therefore financed in this way.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

I think that the effectiveness of the Bank of England rate should be regarded as among the most favourable features during the year. There have been many disturbing influences, which have adversely affected business generally, though I am glad to say that many of them may now be regarded as past history. There is cause for genuine satisfaction that our monetary system, which has proved so reliable in the past, when conditions may have been somewhat different, has shown itself again to be entirely effective, and there is no doubt that the prestige of London has been greatly increased by the satisfactory readjustment of the credit position through the operation of the Bank of England rate. The fact that we are able to transact a great volume of trade throughout the world with a relatively small reserve of gold, as compared with that of other countries, proves the cheapness of our monetary system and the efficiency of the Bank of England rate, which can effect expansion and contraction as may be required, while at the same time ensuring a due relation between currency, credit, and prices.

THE OUTLOOK

As regards the immediate future, monetary conditions in the London market should be easier, at all events, for a time. It is difficult, however, to say whether a state of normal equilibrium has been reached or whether we are still liable to suffer from the after-effects of the exceptional international monetary disturbances of the past few months.

During the year there has been some improvement in industry and trade, notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of monetary conditions. Exports of British goods show some increase. There have been also many other favourable features. A further stage has been reached towards the settlement of the Reparation problem. Although the wave of speculation in New York was in itself unhealthy and unsound and created a shortage of credit throughout the world so long as it lasted the crash which has resulted should prove to be a benefit, both to America and to the rest of the world, as more money will be released for economic development and for expansion of industry and world trade.

A basis has been arrived at for discussion of industrial problems between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and the Federation of British Industries, and it may be hoped that the possibility of greater cooperation between Capital and Labour has been advanced. In spite of the heavy figures of unemployment, there are, on an average, 250,000 more insured people employed than a year ago. The Board of Trade Index of Production for the third quarter of the year shows an increase of 10 per cent., as compared with the same period for 1928. Coal exports have improved and the output of iron and steel has shown substantially better figures. Much has been done in the industrial world towards reorganization, and the financial system of the country, which has passed successfully through a very severe test, is capable of cooperating with industry and trade upon sound and progressive lines.

FACTORS CREATING UNCERTAINTY

There should be a better outlook for industry in the present year, although there are factors which create a great deal of uncertainty.

There has been a further fall in wholesale prices, and there is still a large amount of unconsumed foodstuffs and raw materials which remains to be disposed of. The fall in prices, and the further fall which the realization of a great accumulation of stocks may produce, may affect the world's purchasing power, as it has done during the past year. Agriculture may also suffer in this country from the fall in prices and the large unconsumed supplies of wheat and other foodstuffs. On the other hand, in the case of raw materials, lower prices should help the costs of manufactures and improve the outlook for industry, provided we can secure markets.

There is also the possible effect upon the world generally of the great losses sustained by America during the year, which may result in a reduction of purchasing power in her home markets, so that America may find it necessary, in the interests of her own industries, to force out her manufactures abroad, possibly at much reduced prices.

BANKING INQUIRY

The Government have appointed a Committee "to inquire into banking, finance and credit, paying regard to the factors, both internal and international, which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour." This inquiry will lead to an investigation of a difficult subject which will be of public advantage.

MARKETS

There has been a considerable amount of progress in the matter of industrial amalgamations upon sound lines and in working agreements, with the object of reducing costs of manufacture, and these factors, always provided they are justified and well devised, should be the means of securing wider markets and an improvement in industry without running an undue risk of greater unemployment or of over-production and an accumulation of unmarketable stocks.

The real problem at the present time is that of markets and prices. Everybody will realize that we must be able to sell as well as to produce. Everybody knows that we cannot import unless we can export. The price at which we can produce and the markets for our production are the two essential factors in our problem. Home markets are, of course, of great importance, but more especially so are foreign markets. The home market will not pay for our imports, and our home market does not offer the same opportunities as the wider home market of America. We need the wider field. We must be able, as far as possible, to pay for our imports by our exports, thus leaving the greater part of our invisible receipts to be applied by the investing public in making those foreign investments which have helped us to develop foreign markets in the past, and to build up, to a great extent, the industry and trade of the country.

It should be understood that the banks themselves do not as a rule make loans abroad for the direct development of markets, but they use their resources for the purpose of financing trade. There is no doubt that industry and trade can be greatly encouraged if the banks help to finance our manufacturers in the execution of their orders from abroad. We can also, by granting acceptance credits, help the purchasers so that they may more readily buy from us.

BANKS AND INDUSTRY

It is well to realize the part that has been played by the banks in assisting industry during the very difficult period since the War. The banks in this country have shown an increasing sense of their responsibility. They have recognized more and more that they have a duty not only to their shareholders but also to the community as a whole, and they have appreciated the fact that, in the long run, the interests of the community and the interests of the shareholders are identical. The banks recognize that it is necessary they should be in a strong position, and with the knowledge that good times are frequently followed by bad they have adopted a conservative policy in regard to dividends. Additional profits which they may make in good times are largely applied in creating reserves against contingencies, which may arise when times are bad, so that there is a real continuity and steadiness in the policy of the banks, which are vital to the industrial and financial position of this country and, to some extent, to that of the world.

Since the post-War slump it has been evident to those in touch with the facts that the banks have been anxious to help those businesses which have been in difficulties, and having created reserves in the past they were able to give assistance beyond anything which in normal times would have been regarded as justifiable.

FINANCIAL AID FOR REORGANIZATION

In very many instances, help given has been justified by results; in other cases, it has proved that it was not financial assistance which was required, but reorganization to meet the ever-increasing competition. It lies with industry to reorganize itself, that not being within the province of the banks, and provision of capital is of little value unless a business is efficiently organized and controlled. If the banks should advance further money at a time when the control of the business itself is inefficient, or if the industry as a whole is labouring under more or less permanent difficulties, either natural or artificial, which cannot be overcome, the money advanced by banks under those circumstances would become a loss, and no benefit would accrue either to the industry or to the banks. In many instances, where a business fails to make progress, it may be found that the primary reason for this position is not a shortage of capital, but the handicap of inefficiency as compared with other similar businesses either at home or abroad. In the alternative, it may be due to the ignoring of economic laws or to some alteration of basic conditions. If the difficulty is due to some relative inefficiency, it may be possible to overcome it through reorganization. It is then that the banks can assist by helping to find the liquid capital that is necessary to such reorganization when a scheme has been carefully worked out by experts. When, however, there has been a change in basic conditions, or some artificial interference with economic laws, which precludes the possibility of successful operation, if the banks try to help, they are then merely throwing good money after bad.

OVERSEA DEVELOPMENTS

It is certain that the banks will help industry, but industry must also help itself by placing itself upon a sound basis both as regards efficiency and costs of manufacture. Through the interests which we have taken in subsidiary banks and especially through our Dominion bank, we have been able to handle both imports and exports and to extend our own business as well as theirs, besides providing cheap and efficient service for our customers, and promoting commercial intercourse and trade between those countries in which we and our subsidiaries are interested. There is no doubt that, in the past, great benefits have been obtained for our home trade through the policy of the larger banks in opening branches over wider areas. It is equally certain that our foreign trade can also be helped through banking extension, especially in the Dominions.

With regard to our Dominion Bank, the linking up of business between this country and the Dominions, and the co-operation which has taken place between us, have been of great value.

In conjunction with our Dominion Bank, we have established during the year a bank in Canada, in the city of Montreal. We have every reason to be satisfied that this direct link which we have made will be of advantage to many of our customers carrying on business between this country and the great and growing markets of Canada.

The world is moving in the direction of big aggregations of industries, which has been the reason for the amalgamation of banks in this country upon a large scale also, enabling the banking system to bear the financial burden of the War and the period following after the War, without many of the consequences of deflation having fallen directly upon the shoulders of the people. There is no doubt that banking extension should be regarded as a genuine cooperator with industry in this country for the purpose of facilitating the interchange of goods both at home and with foreign markets, although it would be undesirable that we should adopt the foreign system of becoming partners with industry. Great amalgamations of banks have taken place recently in America and in Germany, no doubt with the same objects.

THE "YOUNG" PLAN

In the meantime, under the "Young" Plan for Reparation payments, it is intended to establish a new Bank for International Settlements, to be domiciled in Basle, which may have for its object not only the adjustment of payments actually arising out of the War, but also of playing an increasingly important part as a super central bank for the regulation of gold movements and international exchange, which hitherto have been adjusted through the money markets of London and of the other international monetary centres, but of which London had the principal share. If the London market is to maintain its position as the chief exchange centre of the world, it will be all the more essential that it should be the cheapest monetary centre, and that we should be able to transact the world's financial business on even more favourable terms than before, when the position of London was due to the readiness with which we could sell our manufactures in foreign markets and to our carrying trade and the cheapness of our financial services.

CLOSER UNION WITHIN THE EMPIRE

There is a growing desire at the present time, both in this country and amongst the Dominions and Colonies overseas, to draw more closely together, through the recognition that each can give material help, either industrially, financially, or in the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, to each other by such a movement. So far as this country is concerned, we cannot be regarded at the present time as an independent economic unit, because we are and must always be in the position of having to purchase largely from overseas so many of the essentials for the maintenance of a great and growing population. We require raw materials for industry, besides the actual necessities of life, and also the markets for our output, all of which the Dominions and Colonies are able to furnish in an increasing degree. On the other hand, they require our purchasing power for their raw materials and foodstuffs, and finance for their development, which, in turn, will attract a greater population and larger markets, and it is therefore becoming increasingly realized that closer economic ties would be of very great advantage to the Dominions and Colonies and ourselves.

Apart from these advantages, there are the ties of kinship and mutual understanding which exist.

THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC TIES

I think, myself, that at the present time more can be perhaps accomplished towards closer union through the extension of existing businesses or the establishment of fresh undertakings having branches both at home and in those other countries, which would provide a growing community of interests and more frequent interchange of the personal element. I believe also that, as a centre for education, especially post-graduate education, London will offer great attractions to the younger generations from the Dominions for the encouragement of study in the sciences, arts, and the great professions.

I think that these steps would be a certain preliminary to closer ties in many ways, including economic ties, although it is probable that, having regard to the general high level of protective tariffs throughout the world, there would be room now for an extension of economic arrangements as between this country and other parts of the Empire. It must be recognized, however, that, whatever form such arrangements take, England must be the best market for their goods, the best in which they can buy and the best in which to borrow. This position can be reached only through building up a large export trade by means of low costs of manufacture and cheap credit.

THE BANK'S RESOURCES

Finally, I may mention that the resources of Barclays Bank and the group of banks which it controls, inclusive of the capital and reserve funds of those banks, but without bringing into account the capital which we hold ourselves, amount to a total figure in excess of £500,000,000.

The staff of Barclays Bank and its subsidiaries now have great opportunities of gaining experience in various parts of the Empire, either through coming from the Dominions to Great Britain or *vice versa*. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which they place the interests of the bank in the forefront, regarding themselves, as they do, as being responsible for the welfare of the business.

I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at December 31, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the 'A' shares and 14 per cent. per annum on the 'B' and 'C' shares, less income-tax, be declared, payable on the 1st proximo to the shareholders registered in the books of the company on the 31st December last, making, with the interim dividend paid on August 1 last, 10 per cent. for the year on the 'A' shares and 14 per cent. for the year on the 'B' and 'C' shares."

I much regret to say that Sir Herbert Hambling is unfortunately laid up with a bad cold. He intended to have been here to-day as usual, and we all regret his absence and would have been glad if he had been able to be present. As he could not come, he asked me to express his regret, and I now call upon Mr. Tuke to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution.

THE DISCUSSION

SIR ALFRED HERBERT, K.B.E., said he had great pleasure in supporting the motion and in congratulating the directors on a very successful year. As an old and very satisfied customer of the bank he had the greatest pleasure in testifying to the extremely kind, courteous, and businesslike way in which the customers of this great bank were treated. Both from the Head Office and from their Branch in his own city of Coventry he had invariably received the most helpful consideration and the most courteous dealing. For 40 years or more he had been engaged in an industry the function of which was to supply to other engineers the plant and machinery which was essential to the expansion and development of their businesses. It was impossible nowadays to speak about industry without saying something about Government. His own conception, for what it was worth, of what industry asked from Government was, first, a condition of confidence and stability that it might not be disturbed by "alarums and excursions," and that it might be allowed to carry on its operations in peace and in security. Secondly, industry asked for the freest possible access to the markets of the world and for at least a fair chance in its own market. They had heard recently some important pronouncements from Government as to the greater availability of capital for the development of industry, and he was sure this would be all to the good, but none the less, in his rather large number of years of industrial work he had never found that there had been any difficulty in getting the necessary capital for the development and expansion of enterprises which in themselves were sound. (Hear, hear.) He himself felt that the most valuable kind of capital that could be held in any business was the capital which that business had been able to save for itself by care, economy, and a conservative policy in dealing with its accounts. He believed that £1 of capital which they themselves had saved was worth as much to them as £2 of capital which they might borrow from outside. (Hear, hear.)

While the air was full of the talk of peace and of the abolition of war it had to be realized that we were in fact engaged in a war of industry. At no time in his recollection had competition from outside been fiercer; at no time had it been less easy to obtain access into foreign markets. He hoped to see in the future a stronger policy adopted. It was extraordinary what good was done by the courage to stand up. He could not help feeling that, as conditions changed, policies must be changed to meet them. There were already signs that we were sitting up and thinking, and he hoped that in the near future there would be shown a greater courage to stand up and maintain our own markets as a means of obtaining freer access to the markets of our surrounding neighbours. (Cheers.)

AN EXCELLENT REPORT

Mr. E. T. HARGRAVES said he wished to thank the Chairman for the very able and interesting address with which he had favoured the shareholders, and to say how sorry they all were that Sir Herbert Hambling was not able to be present also to address them. The directors were to be congratulated upon presenting such an excellent report after a year of difficulty. With regard to the dividend, so far as the Chairman was concerned he had always been conservative in his finance, and he (the speaker) entirely approved of the recommendation of the board, hoping at the same time that they might look forward to a larger dividend a little later on. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") He was extremely interested to hear what the Chairman had said with regard to cooperation in industry between employer and employed, which was making some progress and for which the thanks of the nation were due to Lord Melchett and others. With regard to assisting industry there was not the least doubt that the directors of that bank would help wherever it was necessary, and he was perfectly satisfied that, although advances in the balance-sheet amounted to such a large sum, they were all amply secured, and that, so far as the bank was concerned, the directors would see that they stuck to good banking business and would continue to give the shareholders the results of which they were all so proud. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. TOMKINSON expressed his thanks to the directors and the management generally for the very able way in which they had managed the business of the bank during the last very trying year.

APPROVAL OF BOARD'S POLICY

SIR ALFRED STEPHENS also congratulated the Chairman on his able speech, which, he remarked, disclosed an unbroken record of prosperity for the bank. He quite agreed with the conservative policy which had been pursued with regard to the payment of dividends. The banks had done a good deal during the past few years for trade. It was often said that they should do a great deal more, but he thought that the people who said that did not realize that the deposit money held by the banks was the money of their customers and that they had to take the very greatest care of it. (Hear, hear.) They were asked to dispense credit with a generous hand, but if they did that without being perfectly sure what would become of the money it would impose a very heavy strain on the banks. He was convinced that Barclays Bank had done its duty most nobly; that it had carried out not only its responsibilities to its shareholders, but, what was far more important, its responsibilities to those who had deposited their money with it. (Hear, hear.)

What was wanted in this country was a greater feeling of security for the future. If they had the feeling that all was going well and they could go on with their industries and set to work at full speed the country would have a chance to regain the position which it had held in the past. One point which should be stressed was that industries should be left to carry out their own work, and that there should be no Government interference with them in any shape or form. (Hear, hear.) That was the only way by which industry could possibly thrive. Taxation had taken far too much out of industry in the past, and he ventured to say that if those engaged in industry in this country were given fair play and fair conditions of competition there was no country in the world which could beat us.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders who had spoken for their expressions of appreciation, and the resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF RETIRING DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN next proposed:—"That Messrs. Bertrand Yorke Bevan, Francis Lawrence Bland, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hoblyn Warren Bolitho, D.S.O., Messrs. Lionel Gurney Buxton, Edwin Henry Galsworthy, Arthur Bevington Gillett, William Macnamara Goodenough, Quintin Edward Gurney, Walter Somerville Gurney, the Right Hon. Earl Peel, P.C., G.B.E., Mr. Hugh Exton Seebohm, the Right Hon. Viscount Wimborne, P.C., and Mr. Cecil Mercer Woodbridge, the retiring directors, be re-elected directors of the company."

Mr. W. FAVILL TUKE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The RIGHT HON. LORD EBBISHAM, G.B.E., then moved:—"That Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell, and Co., and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., chartered accountants, be reappointed auditors to the company, at the usual remuneration, to hold office until the next annual general meeting." In doing so he said that these firms for many years had rendered distinguished service to the bank, and he thought the shareholders would agree that they were fortunate in possessing them as auditors. He would like to add his tribute of appreciation of the Chairman's interesting and comprehensive speech, and congratulations on the successful year which the bank had had. The shareholders would have been especially interested in the Chairman's reference to the linking up of business between this country and the Dominions through their Dominion Bank. This further assisted in carrying out the wish, so widely expressed, for still closer union within the Empire. They also warmly sympathized with the Chairman in his belief that London as a centre for education, would offer great attractions to the younger generations from the Dominions.

Mr. ALLAN HEPWORTH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL MANAGERS AND STAFF

Mr. H. E. SEEBOHM proposed:—"That the cordial appreciation and thanks of the shareholders be given to the general managers and the whole of the staff for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the past year." He would not try to emulate the speeches of the directors who had proposed a similar resolution in former years, but he would yield to none of them in the sincerity of the thanks that it was the intention of his resolution to convey. One feature of the past year had been the further introduction by banks of what was called the mechanization of banking—not the mechanization of bankers, for that would be a disaster; on the contrary, it was to be hoped that the relegation of certain work to machines might actually lessen the chance of any man himself becoming a machine. Of course, he must not disparage the boon of mechanical accuracy, but it was not on accuracy but rather on other qualities that he based the resolution which he had the pleasure of moving.

The growth of the great banks had resulted in increased competition throughout the whole field, and he thought that the amassing of men and women in these very large staffs did call more and more for the exercise of qualities such as cooperation and adaptability. Shareholders would, he was sure, realize what unremitting care and discretion and organizing ability throughout all the branches were required before a great concern such as Barclays Bank had grown to be could earn for them the profit to which they so confidently looked forward. The directors would vote for this resolution as wholeheartedly as would any of the shareholders. They knew the value of the staff. He would like to say one word more. Seeing that all the business of the bank, before it came to the board, had to pass through the gateway of their two general managers, they must all consider the resolution, comprehensive though it was intended to be, as having very special application to those gentlemen. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. L. BARCLAY, C.B.E., seconded the motion, remarking that the longer he worked with the staff the more he was convinced that they were second to no banking staff in the world. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. MITCHELL'S REPLY

Mr. H. T. MITCHELL (one of the general managers), who was enthusiastically received, said that it was his pleasing duty, on behalf of the staff of the bank, to express their gratitude for the passing of the vote which had been submitted in such kindly and complimentary terms. That resolution never failed to give them a considerable amount of pleasure, and he thought it was because they recognized that it introduced into the somewhat prosaic and businesslike proceedings a personal note—just that personal touch which stimulated the efforts, fostered the loyalty, and brought out the very best endeavours of those who worked with the directors in the service of the bank. (Hear, hear.) The staff of Barclays Bank were particularly fortunate inasmuch as they knew that they could always look with the utmost confidence to their Chairman and his co-directors, not only for inspiring leadership but also for generous recognition of any efforts they might make in the interests of their institution. They considered themselves doubly fortunate in that they had a still further reward—a reward which they valued most highly—namely, the warm and hearty appreciation of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

SIR ALFRED HERBERT, K.B.E., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his illuminating speech and for the courteous manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

This was cordially approved, and the CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said he took the resolution to apply to all the members of the board. Shareholders would understand from the remarks he had already made that the past year had not been an easy one for bankers—indeed, it had been a very difficult one—but they might feel satisfied that the bank was in a sound position. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.65 (previous closing, 88.65); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 106.10 (106.25); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.25 (100.10); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.20 (99.15); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136 (136); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.75 (103.70); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109.75 (109.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 606 (—); 5% Credit National, 1920, 551 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 565 (567); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 543 (544.50); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 580 (574); 6% Credit National, 1924, 580 (580); 4% Egyptian Unified, 388.50 (388.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.50 (89.50); 4% Japanese, 1905, 485 (485); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.50 (8.75); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.50 (4.90); 4% Turkish Unified, 94.10 (95); Banque de France, 25,900 (25,690); Banque de Paris, 3,195 (3,195); Banque Parisienne, 2,290 (2,290); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,090 (2,100); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,180 (4,165); Credit Lyonnais, 3,290 (3,290); Banque d'Orient, 345 (—); Banque Ottomane, 1,407 (1,412); Suez Canal, 21,460 (21,425); Chargeurs Réunis, 770 (770); Messageries Maritimes, 231 (235); Transatlantique, 1,142 (1,145); Raffinerie, Say, 2,085 (2,090); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,042 (1,060); Wagons Lits, 692 (684); Thomson Houston, 1,255 (1,249); Lautaro Nitrate, 390 (389); Ford of France, 171 (174); Rio Tinto, 5,735 (5,705); Tharsis, 633 (627); De Beers Def., 1,210 (1,216); De Beers Pref., 1,542 (1,548); Jagersfontein Estate, 254 (254); Central Mining, 2,285 (2,285); Chartered, 253 (254); Brakpan, 507 (506); Crown Mines, 410 (412); East Rand, 77 (77); Geduld, 432 (436); General Mining, 102 (101); Consolidated Goldfields, 282 (283); Johannesburg Consolidated, 275 (276); Randfontein Estate, 39 (40); Rand Mines, 399 (399); Tanganyika, 343 (341); Transvaal Consolidated, 197 (198); Union Corporation, 450 (453); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 89 (90); Mozambique, 79 (80); West Rand Mines, 44 (45); Caoutchoucs, 213 (214); Eastern International, 144 (143); Guala Kalumpong, 173 (170); Kuala Lumpur, 239 (236); Malacca, 237 (234); Mexican Eagle, 167 (169); Royal Dutch, 40,700 (40,500); Shell Transport, 588 (589); Platine, 1,995 (2,000); Llanosoff, 125 (126); Baku (Napthe), 620 (610); Oceana Consolidated, 21 (21). Exchange on New York, 25.46 (25.45¼); exchange on London, official average, 123.90½ (123.90½); Cheques, closing market rate, 123.91 (123.91). Private discount rate, 3⅝% (3⅝%); short money, 3% (3¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 104 (previous, 104⅛); 5% Dutch, 102 1/16 (102⅛); 2½% Dutch, 66¾ (66¾); 3% Dutch, 77 15/16 (78); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 48⅞ (48½); Peruvian, 12¾ (12⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 53 (54¾); Erie, 58⅛ (—); New York Ontario, — (15¼); United States Steel, 170 (169⅞); Union Pacific, — (218); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 396¼ (396½); Anaconda, 148½ (148¾); Deli Batavia Rubber, 99¼ (100½); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 380 (382); Senembah Mij, — (400); Amsterdam Rubber, 162½ (166); Margarine Unie, 361¼ (363); Philips Lamps, 499 (510). Exchange on Berlin, 59.43½ (59.46); London, 12.10 11/16 (12.11½); New York, 2.48¾ (2.48 13/16); Paris, 9.77¼ (9.77½).

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 107.25 (previous, 108.75); Dynamit Nobel, 83.25 (84.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 197 (196.40); Salzdetfurth, 360 (350.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 268 (—); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 197 (194.50).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.40 (previous, 8.40); Mexican Consols, — (21.12); Reichsbank, 294 (295); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 186.50 (187.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 159 (159.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 242.50 (243.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 151 (152); Dresdner Bank, 152 (152.75); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 140.90 (142.60); Harpener, 141.25 (144); Allgemeine Elekt., 174.75 (175); Farbenindustrie, 176.90 (176.75); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 103 (103.25); Hamburg Amerika, 105.75 (106.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 105.50 (106.50); A.K.U., 123.25 (—); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 104 (105.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 343.75 (347); Polyphon, 275 (278); Siemens and Halske, 294.50 (—); Schuckert, 191.50 (191). Exchange on London, 20.36¾ (20.36¾); Paris, 16.43½ (16.43½); Amsterdam, 168.24 (168.11); New York, 4.18½ (4.18⅝). Private Discount Rates.—Short term (30-55 days), 6⅛% (6¼%); long term (55-90 days), 6⅛% (6¼%); call money, 5%-7% (5%-7%).

FRANKFURT, Jan. 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 151 (previous, 152); Darmstädter Bank, 242½ (243¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, — (134½); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 116 (117½); Farbenindustrie, 177¾ (176); Harpener Bergbau, 141½ (144); Mannesmann, 111 (111¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 121½ (121¼); Phönix Bergbau, 105¼ (105¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 141 (142); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 174¾ (174½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 171 (—); Siemens and Halske, 296½ (294½); Schuckert, 191½ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 151 (150); Philipp Holzmann, 99 (99¾); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 105¾ (106); Hamburg Amerika, — (106); German Liquidation Loan, 51¾ (51¾); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 90 (—); German Protectorate Loan, 3 5/16 (3 5/16); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 12½ (12¾).

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Volkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.25 (previous 106.50); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn Pref.), 92.50 (92.65); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 10.85 (9.85); Oest. Nationalbank, 335 (317); Wiener Bankverein, 21.25 (21.25); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Oest. Credit Anstalt (New 1929), 47 (47); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 94 (93.80); Niederoest. Eskompte, 171.50 (171.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 36.50 (36); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 30 (29.25); Oest. Brown Boveri, 176.25 (174.50); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 187 (186.25); Salgo-Tarjaner-Steinkohlen, 61.65 (61.10); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 899.50 (—); Oest. Alpine Montan, 36.20 (35.80); Berg and Huettenwerke, 855.50 (852); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.25 (56.80); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 8.75 (8.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.25 (4.08). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.70 (285.66); London, 34.59½ (34.60); New York, 707 (707); Paris, 27.92 (27.92).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Jan. 21.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.99½ (previous 93.01); Consolidato 5%, 78.90 (79.15); Banca d'Italia, 1,970 (1,960); Banca Commerciale, 1,437 (1,342); Banca Nationale di Credito, 551 (552); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 786 (798); Cosulich Navigazione, 92½ (92); Meridionali, 1,165 (1,165); Navigazione Generale, 497 (496); Cantoni Coats, 730 (725); Sole Chatillon, 194 (194); Snia Viscosa, 61¾ (62); Ilva, 225 (226); Monte Amiata, 249 (249½); Montecatini, 248 (249½); Fiat, 342½ (342); Adriatica, 239½ (239); Edison, 786 (793); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 105 (105¾); Terni, 403 (402); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 819 (818); Adamello, 322 (317).

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,400 bales were offered, of which 80 per cent. were sold. Competition was no keener, but was somewhat wider, the Continent and Yorkshire operating more freely. Prices were unchanged.

BRISBANE, Jan. 21.—At the wool sale held here the offerings amounted to 15,550 bales. The selection was slightly better than yesterday, but bidding showed some irregularity. Values generally were maintained. Superfine wools were in very keen demand, but scoureds were irregular.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 21.—At the second wool sale of the season held here 20,000 bales were catalogued. There was a representative bench of buyers, but bidding was not general, the wool suffering from the seasonal conditions. Bradford buyers took most of the wool sold, Continental representatives bidding on lower values and picking up occasional lots. Compared with the Napier sale rates were 1d. per lb. lower for scrubby sorts and ½d. lower for better-class wools. Bidding was not animated, and a very large percentage of the offerings were withdrawn.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Assam-Bengal (Dec. 21)	Rs.4,43,000	−25,063	−7,71,603 (Apl. 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£35,740	+945	−20,379
Do., East. Exten.	£9,419	−268	−845
Do., Nthn. Exten.	£4,108	−929	−7,894
Do., West. Exten.	£3,262	+91	−3,309
Cordoba Central ..	£50,000	−18,000	−225,000
H. E. H. Nizam's —(Co's lines):— (Dec. 28)			
Broad guage system	Rs.2,47,654	−20,567	+9,58,953 (Apl. 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd. Valley	Rs.1,77,928	−3,669	−85,971
Do., Govt. lines worked by Co.:			
Broad guage ..	Rs.35,944	+4,155	+7,24,173
Metre guage ..	Rs.43,354	+5,296	+6,21,4[illegible]1
San Paulo ..	£33,120	−9,352	−39,[illegible] (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

INCREASE IN THE DIVIDEND

CONTINUANCE OF SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. H. R. BRADFIELD (assistant general manager) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—Is it your pleasure that the report and accounts submitted shall be taken as read? (Agreed.)

In accordance with our usual procedure I will refer first to changes which have taken place in the personnel of the bank during the past year. The directors desire to record their deep regret at the death of Mr. John Edward Mounsey and Mr. James Tuke, who were members of the board, and of Mr. Edmond Wodehouse Lucie Smith, who was a local director of the bank in Jamaica.

The directors have much pleasure in informing you that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.L.A. (Union of South Africa), has been elected to a seat on the board, and this meeting will be asked in due course to confirm his election in accordance with the articles of association. The election of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer will serve to strengthen our representation from South Africa, where a considerable proportion of our business is transacted.

We regret to announce that Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell has resigned his membership of the Colonial Bank local board on account of ill-health.

Mr. Gerald Robert Macintyre has been appointed a local director in New York, where he was formerly agent.

BALANCE-SHEET

If you will refer to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1929, you will find that the total figures at that date exceeded £73,000,000. Current, deposit, and other accounts amounted to £61,043,262, being an increase on the previous year of £1,367,606.

Cash in hand and at bankers and gold bullion amounted to £11,649,106, showing an increase of nearly £900,000. Bills discounted were £12,564,919, which is nearly £5,000,000 less than the corresponding figure of a year ago. On the other hand, advances to customers amounted to £28,690,099, or an increase of more than £5,000,000.

BANK PREMISES

The "bank premises account" has increased by about £150,000, and now stands at £2,113,437. This increase is largely accounted for by the cost of rebuilding the office in Gracechurch-street, London, which was reopened in September last. The contract for rebuilding the premises in Adderley-street, Cape Town, in accordance with the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., has been placed, and the old building is now being demolished.

Valuations of the bank's premises which have been made give a figure which is in excess of the amount shown in our books, and we have a redemption fund for the small amount of leasehold properties owned by us. You will appreciate that owing to the extension of our business the provision of banking premises is a matter which will require a great deal of money in the future, and we shall find it desirable to write down that account from time to time out of profits.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The net profit for the year ended September 30, 1929, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to the sum of £516,593, which compares with £494,822 last year. An interim dividend on the "A" and "B" shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was paid in July last, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend on these shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making 4½ per cent. per annum for the year, against 4 per cent. for the previous year. The reserve fund has been further increased by £150,000, and has therefore reached the figure of £1,550,000, while the carry-forward has been increased from £130,709 to £137,981.

The bank has not suffered any loss arising out of the troubles in connexion with what is known as the Hatry Group.

As the shareholders are aware, the dividend has been gradually increased from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum, but they should not assume that increases will be continuous because, as has been stated on previous occasions, the policy of the directors is that of adding in each year a substantial amount to reserves, which, as already mentioned, will include the writing down of the premises account.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

The application for a charter for the conduct of banking business in Canada was granted, and Barclays Bank (Canada) was opened for business in Montreal on September 2 last. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has subscribed for part of the capital, in conjunction with Barclays Bank Limited. The directors are confident that the link which thus has been established in Canada will prove of great advantage to many of our customers and to this bank.

THE STAFF

I am glad to state that the bank continues to make satisfactory progress, and also that shareholders and customers who have travelled overseas pay tribute to the courtesy and efficiency of our staff in all our territories. Many of the members come to this country on leave or on temporary duty from time to time, and the shareholders will be interested to learn that in the Gracechurch-street offices a large room has been set apart for the use of the members of our overseas staff, where they are always welcome when they visit London. A considerable number of our staff are sent out of England on various duties connected with the bank. We also recruit members from the staff of Barclays Bank who enter our service with the same object. They speak with much appreciation of the cordial way in which they are received wherever their duties call them, and I think I may say that a feeling of cohesion and common understanding is growing up among the staff over our widespread areas, which is of undoubted value to the interests of the bank.

THE DIVIDEND

I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors, produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts as at September 30, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, less income-tax at the rate of 2s. 7d. in the £, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, less income-tax at the rate of 2s. 8.7d. in the £, making, with the interim dividend paid on July 18 last, 4½ per cent. for the year on the "A" and "B" shares, be declared payable on January 22, 1930, to the shareholders registered in the books of the company on December 31 last." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. H. FOA seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. H. FOA, the retiring directors, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.L.A., Sir William Edgar Nicholls, Sir Harold Edward Snagge, K.B.E., and Mr. Emil Pusch were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., and Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., were reappointed on the proposition of Mr. G. ADDISON SCOTT, seconded by Mr. H. HAMEL SMITH.

LORD LUGARD'S TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

The RT. HON. LORD LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., proposing a vote of thanks to the staff, said that the best criterion of the energy, zeal, and ability which the general manager, assistant general managers, and staff brought to bear upon their work was the enlarged business and continued prosperity of the bank, and thought that there was ample and satis-

factory evidence of that in the report and accounts which had been presented to the meeting. He wished particularly to refer to the services of those members of the staff who carried on their duties in the trying climate of the tropics. They knew that they could look to them with confidence to maintain the high traditions of the bank. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES F. WOOD, in seconding the motion, said that he knew that the general manager would agree that from the senior staff officers down to the newest recruit he had an army of workers who were second to none in keenness, efficiency, and loyalty. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. JOHN CAULCUTT (general manager) acknowledging the compliment, said that he was satisfied that during the year there had been good and increasing team work among the staff—which numbered more than 5,000—and that the growing cooperation between the staff of Barclays Bank and their own was reacting to the benefit of both institutions.

Mr. ALLAN HEPWORTH proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their efficient services in the administration of the affairs of the bank. They all believed, he said, that the bank was destined to become an important factor in the development of trade and industry in the Empire.

The CHAIRMAN, in response, said that the bank was undoubtedly performing valuable services to the country by bringing together various parts of the Empire into one common field of active cooperation in industry and trade.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

The following is a summary of the Chairman's references to the conditions in the various areas of the bank's activities:—

SOUTH AFRICA

The Union of South Africa has appointed the Hon. Charles Te Water as High Commissioner in London in succession to Mr. Eric Louw, who has returned to the United States of America as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa.

Trade in the Union has shown improved stability, and there has been progress in manufacturing industries. South Africa is experiencing a cycle of comparative prosperity, and the country has developed a reserve of economic stability which should enable it to meet any future setback. Agricultural conditions lately have been favourable. In many districts the copious rains in the spring made early ploughing operations possible. Recently, rains have been general over the country, and the crop prospects are satisfactory, but in consequence of the lower prices of agricultural products the purchasing power of the farmers has been substantially reduced.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Exports from this territory during the year to July, 1929, totalled £3,500,000, an increase of nearly £100,000 on the previous year, whilst imports at £3,100,000 showed an increase of nearly £500,000.

The tracing of large diamondiferous deposits on the north side of the Orange River was an outstanding feature in mining circles during the past year. The production of diamonds from the territory during the year to September, 1929, was estimated at 590,000 metric carats, being an increase of 11,000 metric carats upon the previous year.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Imports for the year ended July 31, 1929, amounted to £8,357,000, being an increase of £87,000 on the previous year, whilst exports totalled £8,168,000, being an increase of £350,000. Owing to the lower prices obtainable for tobacco, more farmers are turning their attention to maize, and a record maize crop is anticipated this year.

Weather conditions recently have been favourable and reports from the wheat-growing areas are satisfactory. Gold production continues at an average of £200,000 a month.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The imports for the year ended July, 1929, totalled £3,000,000, being an increase of £715,000 on the previous year. Exports totalled £922,000, an increase of £58,000. Good rains have fallen recently throughout this territory, and the farming outlook is more promising.

The past year has been marked by rapid and important development in the copper area of the North. Several branches of the bank have been opened to meet commercial requirements.

NYASALAND

Business in Nyasaland has suffered owing to the depressed conditions in the tobacco market. Many growers are turning their attention to tea, the prospects of which are good.

The building of the Zambesi bridge and the extension of railway facilities will greatly assist in the development of this territory.

EGYPT

In August last, Sir Percy Lyham Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G., was appointed H.M. High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. The cotton season has been a very indifferent one. Prices ranged from $37.95 per cantar in December, 1928, to $32.30 in July, 1929, or an average of $35.20 over the year. As a result of lower cotton prices, the import trade of the country has suffered severely during the whole period.

SUDAN

The general situation during the year under review has been moderately satisfactory. The rains on the average have been good and the prospect of approaching harvest should cause an increase in activity and a general improvement in conditions.

The cotton crop from all reports is well up to standard. High prices have been realized for gum arabic, and at the end of the season only about 11,000 tons, as compared with 16,000 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year, had come forward. Allowing for the further serious shortage in inferior gums, the total reduction approaches 7,500 tons.

PALESTINE

The period under review has, on the whole, witnessed a progressive movement both in agriculture and industry. Although the year commenced rather unpropitiously owing to an almost complete failure of the cereal and olive crops, the abundant winter rains and favourable climatic conditions gave rise to hopes of more favourable results this following season, which have been fully realized.

The orange season did not fulfil expectations owing to a short crop and to somewhat unsatisfactory prices. In industrial enterprise progress has been steady.

The various development projects which are calculated to have an important bearing upon the future of the country are well in hand, particularly the hydro-electric installation on the Jordan which will be completed next year, and the Haifa Harbour project, on which work has already begun.

The year, therefore, from a business point of view, has been encouraging; the events of August last have, however, cast a shadow over the immediate future, but the country hopes for a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties.

WEST AFRICA

In Nigeria during the year 1928 the export value of all principal commodities increased except in the case of tin, where an increase of over 25 per cent. in weight was more than offset by a decline in price. Cocoa superseded tin in the third place in value of exports, palm kernels and palm oil ranking first and second.

Cocoa exports from the Gold Coast during 1928 totalled 225,000 tons, which constitutes a record, but, owing to lower prices, the total value was less than in 1927. For the first 11 months of 1929 cocoa exports showed an increase in weight of over 24,000 tons compared with 1928, the price being again lower.

The value of gold exported during 1928 was £684,000, as compared with £727,000 in 1927, whilst the export of diamonds was valued at £586,000, which shows a very big increase when compared with the value of the output in 1926—namely, £365. General trade is fair.

WEST INDIES

The outlook is still unfavourable. Lower prices for several products, particularly sugar, are having their effect in curtailment of buying power and the consequent reduction of business generally; it is inevitable that this movement will continue so long as world conditions remain unfavourable; the West Indies being very fully developed are largely dependent on their export trade.

The sugar position in Barbados, as elsewhere, gives cause for anxiety, and local research is being vigorously prosecuted with a view to propagating canes which will give the best return.

AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL COMPANY

EFFECT OF THE PROLONGED DROUGHT

LOW LEVEL OF WOOL AND CATTLE PRICES

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

THE HON. WALTER GIBBS'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Australian Pastoral Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

The Hon. WALTER D. GIBBS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. H. M. S. Bright) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Since our last meeting the company has suffered a most serious loss in the death of Mr. F. A. Keating, who joined the board in 1910, and had been chairman from December, 1914, up to the date of his death in April last. The company owes much of the strength of its position to-day to his foresight and to his reasoned optimism, and at the board meetings his wise and experienced judgment is greatly missed. I feel sure that his admirable addresses at our yearly meetings will be gratefully remembered by you all.

I have also to record, with great regret, the resignation of Mr. C. J. Hegan from the board at the end of 1929. Mr. Hegan has a great knowledge of Australian affairs, and of this company's affairs in particular, as he has been a director since its formation. On several occasions he took the chair at these meetings most ably in our times of adversity, and I think that, but for his advancing years, we should have been able to persuade him to do so to-day. My colleagues invited me to succeed Mr. Keating. I greatly wish that it had fallen to my lot to give you an account on this occasion of a more satisfactory year's working.

With your permission, I will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) The very meagre profit shown in them would, as you see, have been a serious loss but for the help of our investments outside the pastoral industry. I will try to give you a short account of the various adverse factors which have brought about this bad result, and of the steps by which we hope to combat them in the future.

INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL

On all our properties, with the one exception of Amby Downs, the rainfall has been below the average and insufficient, though the northern stations, which were much the worst in the previous year, have this year fared rather better.

On Warenda, our largest station, rather more rain fell than in any of the preceding three years, but it was only 6¼in. in all, against an average of 11in. on this property, and, as this is the eighth consecutive year in which the rainfall has been below the average, it will need one or more good seasons before the grass can really recover and allow us to consider a programme of restocking up to the normal carrying capacity. At the beginning of the year there were only 10,000 sheep and 3,000 cattle on this enormous property, but, even so, as many of the sheep as could be moved had to be taken away to Amby to save their lives. The rain which fell in January and March, however, brought on some growth of feed and enabled the ewes which had been sent away to agistment country in the previous year to return. About 30,000 of the 40,000 sent away came back.

It is very important to get a good lambing from these ewes, as they are getting old, and we have had no lambs marked on Warenda for three years. When the property again justifies restocking we shall need as many young breeding ewes as possible. In the last three years we have lost 7,000 cattle by deaths due to the long-continued drought and only 1,000 survive on the property now.

WARRNAMBOOL DOWNS AND PORT CONSTANTINE

Warrnambool Downs also began the year in a very droughty condition and had to be relieved of over 4,000 sheep, but quite good rains fell during the season, which enabled the general manager to start restocking, and there are now 20,000 breeding ewes on the property, so that with ordinary seasons the numbers should increase quickly.

On Fort Constantine the rainfall of 12in. gave great relief after the previous year's fall of 3in., and, though not up to the average, it was possible to begin restocking. Three thousand cattle were bought, but the stock routes have been so bad that only 1,000 of these were delivered in July, and a second thousand in September, while the third thousand has not yet been started on the road. We have, however, received a good report on the first two mobs on their arrival. On this station only 874 calves were branded during the year, but we expect to have a considerably larger number this year.

AUTHORINGA, GUMBARDO, AND AMBY DOWNS

Authoringa was lightly stocked all through the year. The rainfall was not great, but the cattle did well and losses were light.

Gumbardo was dry at the beginning of the season, and, although some rain fell, the feed never became good there and is still very poor. The dry season was responsible not only for the heavy percentage of deaths, which amounted to very nearly 17 per cent. of the flock, but also for a very poor wool clip. The average cut on the grown sheep was under 6lb. of wool. During the year the dogmetting of the Tanghalt lease, which forms the northern part of this property, was undertaken, but the work was not finished until August, 1929. This improvement will cost £3,000, of which nearly £2,000 has been paid. It is money well spent in preserving our breeding ewes and lambs from being worried by dingoes.

It is pleasant to turn from this station to consider Amby Downs, where the season has been very good throughout the year. Excluding the deaths among the sheep travelling to this station for relief, the death rate on the station itself was only 1.8 per cent., as compared with the 17 per cent. on Gumbardo, and the average weight of wool at the main shearing was 8¼lb. per sheep.

THE MARANOA GROUP

Our most important group of stations, the Maranoa Group, suffered from a very low rainfall this year—an average over the various stations of about 10in. against an expected average of about 17in.—and, if it had not been possible to relieve the group of nearly 20,000 sheep, the mortality rate of 7 per cent. would undoubtedly have been much higher. The rains, however, in March and April did a great deal of good, and by the end of the year the feed was once again in fair condition.

In this short account of the conditions of your various properties I have mentioned several times that sheep have had to be moved to give relief, and moved back again when feed was available, and I wish to call your attention to these movements in order to lay emphasis not only on the value of a chain of stations to this company, but to lay emphasis also on the anxiety and difficulties which fall to the lot of the management in Australia in deciding how best to minimize the effects of a prolonged drought.

MOVEMENTS OF SHEEP

I have already described the movements away from and back to Warenda. Early in the season Warrnambool Downs was so dry that 4,000 ewes were sent to Amby, but after the rains came it was possible to return these ewes and some of the ewes from Warenda, and to send also 8,000 Noondoo ewes to this property. Gumbardo also had to be relieved of 2,000 wethers, and it is probable that it may have to be still further relieved. Even our great standby in previous years, the Maranoa Group, had to send away 20,000 sheep to Amby during the year. It is, of course, an expensive method of saving our sheep, for besides the expenses of droving, there is the heavy mortality on the road in moving sheep, already weakened by being on a dry station, along stock routes which are probably also very dry. But it is much cheaper than endeavouring to force a sale of sheep on a market affected by drought, and then, later, when the drought breaks, having to buy back other sheep at post-drought prices.

This account of the most important movements of our stock from dry stations to those where feed is plentiful will enable you to appreciate the foresight shown by my predecessors on this board in acquiring stations near enough to each other to be of mutual help in time of need, and yet far enough apart to have a reasonable chance of not all suffering at the same time from any partial or local drought, and it will also show you how greatly the risk of disaster on the big grazing leases of the Western and North-Western parts of Queensland is minimized by the possession of one or two stations in the more favoured districts, which are large enough to be able to afford relief for short periods during the periodical droughts on the Western leases.

By these means the danger during the year of serious stock losses owing to the drought was averted, but the other results of dry conditions in causing the wool to be below our usual standard of quality, and the markets for livestock to be very weak, are only too apparent in our revenue account.

WOOL SALES AND PRICES

Our main items of revenue are, as always, the proceeds of wool and of sales of stock. During the year under review our wool has only realized £129,000, against £196,000 in the previous year. We had 6,226 bales available for sale, against 7,022 bales in the previous year, which gives an average net price of £20 13s. 4d. per bale, compared with £27 15s. 9d. per bale.

Wool prices now are on a very low level, but I do not think that we can count on their returning to a high level in the near future, and, indeed, it is very questionable if the much higher prices of a few years ago are desirable. Whether it is due to high prices in the past, or to the competition of artificial silk, or to more scanty clothing, or to some other cause, it is certain that the production of wool has for the moment outrun the consumption, and a period of low prices is the best means of once again stimulating the demand for wool; but the present level is unnecessarily low for this purpose, and some reaction after the heavy fall in the last 12 months is both to be expected and to be desired. Moreover, the surplus production is not very large, but any surplus has the effect of depressing prices unduly. The Land Settlement Advisory Board gave in their report the average cost of production of one pound of wool in 1911 as 5.39d. and in 1925 as 12.43d.; and I do not think that average costs have dropped since 1925. These figures surely indicate that the improvement of the industry should be sought in a reduction of costs rather than in an increase of prices.

Sales of sheep and cattle were also very difficult to effect at satisfactory prices, and the balance of sales over purchases left us with a credit of only £15,000, against a credit of £83,000 in the previous year's accounts.

THE BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY

The small credit of £15,000 for stock sales, less purchases, is made up of a credit of £24,000 in the sheep account and a debit of £9,000 in the cattle account, the cattle debit being due to the purchase of 3,000 cattle for restocking Fort Constantine, a purchase which is only partially offset by cattle sales. The cattle industry has shown very poor results in the past few years, not only to this company, but to nearly all the cattle growers in Queensland. The Labour Government recognized this fact and appointed a Beef Cattle Industry Commission in 1927, whose report is very valuable and, naturally, of great interest to us. The report states that in 1925 83 per cent. of the cattle available for marketing in Australia were consumed within Australia, and that in the following year about 10 per cent. of the total Commonwealth herd of, say, 13,000,000, died in the drought. The total Commonwealth herd has not increased in the last 10 years, and tables of the growth of the population in Australia are given to show that, unless the cattle herd does increase, there will be no surplus beef in Australia for export by about 1940. As the report points out, this would be a very dangerous position for Australia, because it would certainly mean a shortage in every year of drought.

NEED FOR STATE ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRODUCERS

Great stress is, therefore, laid on the necessity to the State of ensuring an annual surplus of beef by giving encouragement to the producer. The encouragements recommended in the report include the extension of leases, though with certain conditions of development, and the adjustment of rents to a more equitable rate, the improvement of stock routes, and the cheapening of railway transport. The abolition of the maximum price fixed for beef is also recommended, as this regulation has tended to encourage the producer of poor quality beef at the expense of the producer of good quality. The importance of using every endeavour to improve the blood by the provision of better bulls and by more careful culling is recognized: complete security of tenure for any well-conducted stud breeding establishment is recommended. In this connexion you will remember that our subsidiary company, the F.P.5 Stud Cattle Company, is a breeding cattle solely for stud purposes. At June 30 last, after selling us 100 bulls to improve our herds, this company owned over 1,000 stud cattle on South Comongin, as well as 33,000 sheep. The existence of this stud herd should be of great value to us and to the State if a serious effort is to be made to improve the quality of the cattle.

Our latest information from Queensland is that the Government intend to bring in a Bill to give effect to the Beef Cattle Commission's recommendations, and we look forward to receiving at least some help from the Government in mitigation of the very severe drought losses which we have suffered, and as an encouragement towards starting once again to develop our properties to their fullest extent.

POSITION OF THE LARGE PASTORAL COMPANIES

As you know, there has for many years been a great deal of political antagonism to the large pastoral companies in Queensland. Many people in Queensland have quite honestly believed that these large companies were greedily preventing the small would-be settler from getting any land, and were filling the pockets of absentee shareholders with profits which belonged to Australia. The reports of the Land Advisory Commission and of the Beef Cattle Industry Commission should go a long way towards correcting this view and towards making people realize that these companies have done and are doing more to make the closer settlement of Queensland possible than any other class; that they have all along borne more than their proportionate share of taxation and that they have formed and will, if encouraged to do so, continue to form a most vital part of the economic structure of the State.

It is perfectly true that of late years they have made good profits (though they are not doing so now), but we claim that from the State point of view they have deserved good profits, by risking a very large amount of capital in the development of country which was lying idle—an amount of capital which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have attracted for this purpose in any other way. It is common knowledge that the State has not been successful in its efforts to work stations itself, and it is difficult to believe that a man with small capital resources could, however hard he worked, have survived the periodical droughts unless his property had been developed for him.

I fear that I have been drawn away by this subject from the consideration of our accounts.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

If you will now turn to the revenue account, you will see that in round figures our revenue amounts to only £189,000, against £274,000 last year, and that we have taken into account this year a profit on the sale of investments. This profit was a little over £9,000, so that our ordinary revenue is £94,000 below that of last year. Wool and stock sales, as I have mentioned above, brought in £140,000 less this year than in the year before, but that year had to provide £37,000 from revenue to pay for excessive stock losses, and there is no similar debit in these accounts. This year also we received a dividend from our subsidiary company which was larger by £5,400 than that received last year.

On the other side of the account we have London expenses at about the same figure as before, but there is a saving in Australia of nearly £13,000. This reduction has been effected partly by employing fewer hands and partly by economies in other directions. The reduction in the costs of shearing, scouring, and wool carriage of over £2,000 in comparison with the previous year is only a reflection of the smaller wool clip. Improvements and maintenance costing £28,000 is about the same as in the previous year, but your properties have been maintained in good order, and I hope that we shall not have to spend quite so much during the year now current.

BURDEN OF TAXATION

The figure for rents, rates, and taxes in England and Australia is very high indeed. Rent and rates and Australian land taxes account for £37,000 of this, but in a good season there would be a saving of nearly £6,000 of this sum, which had to be spent this season on securing agistment land. The remainder went in English and Australian income-tax based on the profits of the previous year, which were very much larger than in the year under review.

The balance carried down of £14,000, added to the £42,000 brought forward, has just enabled us to recommend a dividend of 2 per cent., in addition to the 3 per cent. interim, making 5 per cent. in all, and, if this recommendation is accepted, we shall only carry forward £6,000 to the current year. In his speech to you last year the chairman told you that we regarded the carry forward as available for the equalization of dividends, and I think that you will agree that, in a business such as ours, a fund of this nature is very desirable. But we have used the greater part of it, and we have now to consider the current year.

THE CURRENT YEAR

We cannot control the season or the price of wool; nor can we rely upon satisfactory stock sales, especially now when we cannot spare our usual surplus owing to the ravages of the long-continued drought. We have, therefore, had to turn our attention more closely than ever to the debit items in the revenue account—considerable economies have been effected and there are still some being effected; I hope and believe that these will make a noticeable saving in the current year's account. The profits on producing wool in Queensland in an average season have almost, if not quite, disappeared owing to the present low level of wool prices, and the high level of rents, rates, taxes, and wages, and certainly do not compensate investors for the risk which they run in this class of enterprise.

You will remember that in 1924, when wool prices were good, the Government not unfairly decided that the manual worker should have a larger share in the general prosperity of the industry, and wages were accordingly raised above the level justified by comparisons with wages in other less prosperous industries.

SHEARERS' "PROSPERITY BONUS" AND THE CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

May I quote the actual words of the late Mr. Justice McCawley in awarding the rise in shearers' wages, as gazetted on August 18, 1924:

"I desire to make it clear that the increased wages are attributable to the prosperity of the industry, and that an application may be made at any time to have them reconsidered should circumstances materially change."

I do not think that any shareholder grudged this "prosperity bonus," but now that the condition of the industry is no longer good it is surely only justice to cut out the prosperity bonus also. Not only is it just to the pastoral lessee, but the present high wage directly causes unemployment to the manual worker.

That circumstances have materially changed cannot be doubted. The award was given in August, 1924. This company received in the year 1924-25 an average net price per bale of £34 11s. 1d., against the average of £20 13s. 4d. in 1928-29, and sheep values have fallen greatly in the same period. An appeal has, therefore, been made for a variation of the award. The question has been discussed with both parties, and we heard yesterday that a new award making some reductions has been announced, but we have not yet got full particulars.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning now to the balance-sheet the capital, the reserve account, and the reserve against stock losses are all at the same figure as last year, but we have thought it right to qualify the reserve account again with the note that it is subject to provision for expiring leaseholds, and to add a further qualification about certain Australian taxes in dispute. By far the largest of these taxes in dispute is an assessment to leasehold land tax which amounts to nearly £38,000, and we have all along been advised by our lawyers that we are not liable; but, so long as the assessment stands, we must make provision for it.

Since closing the accounts we have heard that another pastoral company has won its case against a similar assessment and we may, therefore, expect that the assessment against us will shortly be withdrawn. The item sundry creditors and credit balances in last year's accounts has been divided this year in accordance with the new Companies Act, to show the deposit from our subsidiary company separately from the amount due to our outside creditors. The chief amounts now in sundry creditors are those for work done before June 30, for which payment was not made until after that date, but there is also an item of £8,000 representing cattle bought but not then paid for.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT AND INVESTMENTS

On the other side of the account the main property item of £814,866 no longer includes the shares of our subsidiary company, which are valued at cost at £135,000 in the next line. Last year the chairman included in his speech the expiry dates of our main leases, but a shareholder asked for further information and on the table for anyone who cares to read it. Our sheep now number 298,000, against 258,000 last year, showing a satisfactory increase; our cattle numbers are 14,300 against 13,300, but this year's figures include 3,100 cattle purchased.

The investments outside the business stand at £548,000, against £584,000 last year. The decrease of £36,000 is due to our having sold securities of that book value, which was necessary, as the dividends paid were greater than the profits earned. The middle market price of these investments on yesterday's quotations shows a surplus of £15,800 over the valuation in the balance-sheet. Last year this surplus was £50,000. In the meanwhile we have realized £9,000 of that surplus, but even so the decrease is over £25,000, which shows how greatly even British Government Securities and good-class investments such as we hold have fallen during the past 12 months.

The wool unsold at June 30 stands at £61,470. Since June 30 all but a few bales of this wool has been sold for just over £61,000, so that our valuation is practically the correct figure. The dividend from our subsidiary company at £10,800 is just double the dividend received in the previous year from this source, the audited profits of that company for the year having been £11,764 11s. 4d. Sundry debtors stand at £32,000, of which £31,000 is for sales of sheep and cattle, the proceeds of these sales having been received since the date of the balance-sheet.

LIQUID ASSETS

It will be observed that a substantial percentage of our capital is in the form of very liquid assets, investments outside the pastoral industry, and wool unsold and cash in hand amounted together at the date of the balance-sheet to well over £600,000. We look forward to the time when some part of this money can be reinvested in the pastoral industry either in Australia or, if conditions do not become more satisfactory there, in some other country. If it is possible we should, of course, much prefer to continue to work solely in Australia, because in this class of enterprise the control on the spot is all-important, and we are very well satisfied with the way our interests are being looked after at present.

But, if the present high costs of production in Australia cannot in one way or another be brought down, we may be compelled to build up gradually a new organization elsewhere instead of extending our interests in Queensland. Two alternatives which must be considered are South Africa and South America; and it is also possible that it may be found practicable to produce more cheaply in other States within Australia, than it is in Queensland. It must be remembered, too, that this company's pastoral interests were more widespread and not practically confined to one State.

CABLE FROM MANAGING AGENTS

Turning now to our prospects during the current year, I will read you a cable lately received from the managing agents.

"Maranoa Group.—Narine Cubbie Yerranbah good; other stations dry for this time of year, but there is no cause for anxiety. Amby Downs Authoringa good. Gumbardo very dry but lightly stocked. Warrnambool Downs fair. Fort Constantine good. Warenda no material rain, but sufficient carry stock at least three months. S. Comongin getting very dry. Closest supervision being exercised over all expenditure with a view to reducing working expenses minimum without reducing efficiency." Since then we have had two cables saying that we have had rain on Fort Constantine and Warruambool Downs.

There is, therefore, no reason to expect unusually heavy stock losses, except possibly on Gumbardo and on S. Comongin, which is, as you know, the property of our subsidiary company, but the average level of wool prices at the sales so far this year has been rather lower than that of the year we have been reviewing. The effect of the economies made during 1929 should also be shown in our costs, and the Queensland Government is expected to grant us some relief by abandoning the "prosperity bonus" on wages to which I have already alluded, and by some modification in rents, rates, or taxation. We have also made a sale at satisfactory prices of 1,300 bullocks, so that cattle sales should show a credit this year instead of the debit for cattle purchases last year. On the other hand sheep prices have not been so low for many years.

DIVIDEND POLICY

It is very difficult to forecast what the result of this year will be, and it will not be possible to know the results closely enough by next June to declare an interim dividend. You will, I think, agree with the board that interim dividends are a sign of assured and regular prosperity, and that for 1929-30 our prosperity is not sufficiently assured to justify an interim dividend. It is not fair to shareholders to pass our interim dividend without warning, especially when the audited accounts may, after all, justify the same total dividend as in this year; and I want, therefore, to give notice now of the policy of the board in this respect.

In order to fill the two vacancies on the board which have unfortunately occurred during the year under review, we have appointed Mr. R. A. Hill and Mr. C. H. M. S. Bright. Mr. Hill is a director of our friendly competitors the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company, and has lately been visiting their stations in Queensland and New South Wales, and, therefore, comes to us with a most useful knowledge of current conditions in pastoral affairs. Mr. Bright has been secretary of this company for nearly 20 years; he has not only an intimate knowledge of the company's business, but, in addition, he is closely connected with the cattle industry in the Argentine, and it will be very useful to the board to be kept in touch with pastoral developments in that country.

I shall, therefore, have no hesitation in asking you before the end of this meeting to confirm these two appointments.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Before sitting down I wish to record our appreciation of the good service rendered to us by Mr. Young and Mr. Scholefield in the superintendence and management of our stations, by all our station managers in a trying year, and by our staff in London and Australia, and also by our managing agents in Australia, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co. I have referred several times to-day to the difficulties with which they have been met during this year, and I hope that you will join with me in taking this opportunity of expressing your appreciation and thanks to them all for what they have done.

I have now pleasure in moving:—"That the report and accounts submitted, together with the balance-sheet, be approved and adopted, and that a final dividend of 2 per cent. free of tax, be paid on the Consolidated Ordinary stock of the company, making 5 per cent., free of tax, for the year."

Mr. COSMO BEVAN seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert A. Hill and Mr. Charles H. M. S. Bright, who had been appointed directors during the year, were re-elected; the directors retiring by rotation, Mr. Cosmo Bevan and the Hon. Walter D. Gibbs, were re-elected; and F.C.A., and Mr. Percival D. Griffiths, F.C.A., the auditors, Sir William Plender, Bt., G.B.E., having been reappointed the proceedings terminated.

BULLION IN 1929

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE EMPIRE

In their annual Bullion Letter for 1929 Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. describe the past year as an eventful one and point out that abnormal conditions in the principal money markets of the world were such as to bring about movements of gold on an unprecedented scale. The period of unfavourable exchanges, the Letter continues, with the consequent heavy gold losses, gave rise to much anxiety, and the feelings of uncertainty brought about by the situation has naturally not been without adverse effect on the general trade conditions of the country. Nevertheless, it is considered some compensation may be derived from the fact that events have done much towards the maintenance of London in its pre-eminence as the chief financial centre of the world.

As usual the Letter provides useful statistics of the world's gold production. Two tables compiled by Mr. Joseph Kitchin show the position of the British Empire as a gold producer and the following are extracted from these tables:—

Year	(000's omitted) Transvaal	The Rest of the Empire	British Empire	Foreign Countries	World
	£	£	£	£	£
1914	35·7	20·8	56·5	33·9	90·4
1915	38·5	22·0	60·6	35·8	96·4
1916	39·5	20·0	59·5	34·0	93·5
1917	38·3	17·8	56·1	30·2	86·3
1918	35·8	15·2	51·0	28·0	79·0
1919	35·4	14·7	50·1	24·9	75·0
1920	34·7	12·4	48·1	20·9	69·0
1921	34·5	12·4	48·9	20·6	69·5
1922	29·8*	14·8	44·6	20·9	65·5
1923	35·9	14·5	50·4	22·1	72·5
1924	40·7	15·3	56·0	25·0	81·0
1925	40·8	15·8	56·1	24·9	81·0
1926	42·3	15·6	57·5	24·5	82·0
1927	43·0	15·6	58·6	23·9	82·5
1928	44·0	15·4	59·4	24·1	83·5
1929 (est.)	44·3	15·3	59·6	23·9	83·5

* Output temporarily reduced by strike of white miners.

Mr. Kitchin expresses the view that the prospect for a few years to come is that the present world rate of production will be maintained, but that from about five years hence a decline, gathering force with time, is in prospect.

SILVER

Dealing with silver the letter states that the year was noteworthy for the almost monotonous regularity with which prices declined, and also for the establishment of the lowest quotations ever recorded hitherto.

"The case with which supplies, augmented by large quantities of silver derived from demonetized coin, were disposed of was the great feature of the market during 1928. Even as it was then due to the ability of China to absorb an abnormal quantity of silver that the market was so well maintained, it is mainly owing to the continued saturation of that country that caused the white metal to become somewhat of a drug in the market.

"Stocks have tended to accumulate. Those in Shanghai, which amounted to about 108,000,000oz. at the beginning of 1928, had increased by the end of that year to about 150,000,000oz., and at present amount to about 192,000,000 oz. An accumulation such as this could not but depress the market. Silver required for coinage purposes has made little demand on the market, supplies being already available from old coin in process of demonetization. The market has also had largely in view the quantity of silver at the disposal of the Indian Government, from which source sales have been made periodically, a fact which has also tended to restrict buying by the Indian Bazaars. In other words, supply has exceeded demand, and, all things considered, it is remarkable that the decline was so long delayed."

Following is a table showing the world's silver production for a number of years:—

(In thousands of fine ounces)

Year	Mexico	United States	Canada	Elsewhere	World
1912	75,000	64,000	32,000	60,000	231,000
Pre-War Record Year.					
1919	66,000	57,000	16,000	41,000	180,000
1920	67,000	55,000	13,000	39,000	174,000
1921	64,000	53,000	13,000	41,000	171,000
1922	81,000	58,000	19,000	54,000	210,000
1923	91,000	73,000	18,000	64,000	246,000
1924	91,000	63,000	20,000	65,000	239,000
1925	93,000	65,000	20,000	66,000	244,000
1926	98,000	63,000	20,000	64,000	245,000
1927	105,000	60,000	22,000	71,000	254,000
1928	109,000	58,000	23,000	68,000	254,000
1929 (est.)	105,000	60,000	22,000	68,000	257,000

The second table analyses the world's gold production over a number of years:—

(In millions of pounds at 84s. 11½d. per fine oz.)

Year	Transvaal	The Rest of the Empire	British Empire	Foreign Countries	World
1914	35·7	20·8	56·5	33·9	90·4
1915	38·5	22·0	60·6	35·8	96·4
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1921	34·5	12·4	48·9	20·6	69·5
1922	29·8*	14·8	44·6	20·9	65·5
1923	35·9	14·5	50·4	22·1	72·5
1924	40·7	15·3	56·0	25·0	81·0
1925	40·8	15·8	56·1	24·9	81·0
1926	42·3	15·6	57·5	24·5	82·0
1927	43·0	15·6	58·6	23·9	82·5
1928	44·0	15·4	59·4	24·1	83·5
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* Output temporarily reduced by strike of white miners.

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1924	91,000	63,000	20,000	65,000	239,000
1925	93,000	65,000	20,000	66,000	244,000
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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket			
Pay-day	To-morrow	Feb. 4	Feb. 18
		Feb. 6	Feb. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54⅜ 54⅝	
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4%	80½ 81½	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; ‡, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡1, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2¾% Anns., 56¼ 7 7
2½% Cons., 54¼ 7/16 ⅜ ¼ 7/16 ¼ ¼ ⅜ 5/16 5/16 7/32 5/16 ⅜ 5/16 7/16 5/16 ½ 7/16 ⅜ 5/16
4% Cons., 83⅞ ⅜ ⅜ 3 3 1/16 1/16 2 15/16 3 1/16 2 15/16 ⅞ 15/16
4½% Convn. Ln., 75⅝ 15/16 11/16 13/16 11/16 11/16 11/16 23/32
4½% Do. 1940-44, 95 11/16 ¾ ½ 11/16 ⅝ ½ 9/16 41 ½‡ 5⅝
4% Funding Ln., 1960-90, 86 11/16 11/16 11/16 ⅞ ¾ ⅞ ¾ 15/16 ¾ 11/16 9/16 ⅝ 15/16
4% Do. Transf. by Deed, 86¾ 15/16
5% Treas. Bds., 1931-33 (A), 97 13/16 13/16 27/32
4½% Do., 1930-32 (A), 99⅜ 11/16 ¼ ⅝ 15/16 ⅞ ⅞
4½% Do. (1931-34) (A), 99⅞ 100⅛ ⅜ ¼
4½% Do., 1932-34 (A), 99⅝ 9/32 ½ ⅛ 7/16 ⅜ 9/32 ¼
5% Do. 1933-35 (A), 101 3/16 1 1/16 1 ¼ 1 3/16 3/16 9/32 3/16
5½% Do., 1930 (A), 100 5/16 ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% Victory Bds., Small, 93 11/16 ¾ ½ ½ ¾ 11/16 9/16 9/16
5% War Ln., 1929-47, 101⅞ 7/16 ¼ 5/16 ¾ 7/16 ¾ ⅜ 7/16 ⅝ ⅜ 5/16
3½% War Ln. Stk., 1925-45, 95 ¼ ¼ ½ ⅝ 5 ½†† ½ ⅜ ¾
5% War Ln., 1929-47, 100 15/32 13/16 ⅞ 1 100⅞ 27/32 29/32 1 1 100 31/32 29/32 15/32 29/32 ⅞ 15/16 11/16‡ 100 15/16 1 ½‡ 100 15/16 1 ¼‡ 100⅞‡ 15/32 27/32 ⅞ ¾ ¾ ¾
5% Do., Transf. by Deed, 101 100 31/32 29/32 29/32 1 100 29/32 31/32 31/32 27/32 7/8 1 100 7/8 15/16
Bank of England, 240½ 50½ 49½ 50 49½ 8½
Guaranteed 2¾% Irish Land, 56½ 7½ ½
Guaranteed 4½% Bds. (Nthn. Ireland), 90¼†† ⅛†† ⅛††
India, 2½%, 42
Do., 3%, 50¼ 50 49¾ 51 50¼ 50 ¾ 50 ¼ 1 49¾ 50¼ ¼ 49⅞ ⅜ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ¾ 50⅛ ⅛ ¼ ¼ 49⅞
Do., 3½%, 59 9 8½ 9 8⅞ ¾ 9⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ¼ 8¾ 9¼ ⅞††
Do., 4½% Ln., 1950-55, 80⅛†† 80 ⅛ ⅛ ½ 80 80 ⅛ ¼ ½
Do., 4½% Stk., 1958-68, 79½ 80 80 79¾
Do., 5½% Ln., 1932, 99†† 8¾ 9 ¼ 9 8½ ¾ ⅞ ¾ ⅞ 9 8⅞ 9 5/32
Indian Rupee Paper, 3½%, 1854-5 (A), 48
Irish Free State, 4½% Land Bds., 89½†† 9 9
Local Loans, 62⅛ 1 1/16 2⅛ ⅛ 2 3/16 1/16 1/16 1 15/16 ⅞ 15/16 2 2 1/32 1 1/32 1 3/16 26/32
Palestine Govt., 5%, 1942-67, 100¼ 1 1
Sudan Govt., 4%, 1974, 83½††
Transvaal Govt., 3%, 1923-53, 82¼
Turkish, 1855 (4%), 83¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

4% Con. Ln., 1944-64 ("A"), 100 9/32 1/16 1/16 ½ 1/32 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 9/32 1/32 1/32 1/32 1/32 100‡ 1/4‡ 100 100
Do. (iss. at par, £10 pd.), 10 1/16 1/16 5/32 1/16 3/16 1/16 3/16 1/16 5/32
Do. (iss. on paymt. by surrender of 5½% Treas. Bds.), 100¼ ¾ 15/16 ¾ 13/16 23/32 11/16 25/32 ¾‡ ¾‡ ¾‡

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

City and S. London Rly., 4½% Deb., 90¼ ½ ½ ½
Hungarian Transdanubian Elect., 4½% "A" Deb., 92††
North Brit. Aluminium, 4½% Deb., 90½

CORPORATION AND COUNTY STOCKS—GREAT BRITAIN & NTHRN. IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Met. Cons., 3%, 82½ ½ ½ 11/16 3
Lond. County, 3%, 62 ⅛ ⅛
Do., 5%, 100¾ ¾
Do., 5½% Bds., 101⅝
Do., 4½%, 93½ ⅜ ⅜
Corp. of Lond., 3% Deb., 71 1
Do., 4½% Deb., 93⅜
Belfast, 3½%, 1935, 92
Do., 5½%, 100 100
Birmingham, 3½%, 71½ ⅜
Do., 3% (1947), 61¼
Do., 2½%, 50¾ ¾
Do., 6%, 108⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ¾
Do., 4½%, 95⅜
Do., 5%, 101¼
Do., 4½%, 93⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ¼ ¼ ¼
Bradford, 6%, 102⅛††
Do., 5%, 1943-57, 99⅞ 8⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Bristol, 6%, 1930-40, 101½ ½
Do., 4½%, 94¼ ¼ ½ ⅜
Burton-upon-Trent, 3%, 80¼ ½ ¼ ⅜
Croydon, 5%, 100¼
Doncaster, 4½%, 1948-58, 95⅜
Ele, 4½%, 95½ ½ ¾
Hastings, 5%, 100⅛
Hertfordshire, 6%, 104⅛ ½
Hull, 3½% (1st Issue), 70⅛ ⅛
Leicester, 4½%, 95⅛ ⅛
Do., 5%, 101⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Liverpool, 6%, 101⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Do., 5%, 100⅛ ⅜ ⅝‡ ⅝ ⅜
Middlesbrough, 4½%, 90¾ ¾
Middlesex, 3½%, 82
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3½%, 1936, 92 9
Plymouth, 5%, 82††
Do., 6%, 108⅛
Poole, 5%, 97⅞
Reading, 3%, 59⅜ ⅜ 60
Sheffield, 6%, 102½††
Do., 5½%, 101⅜ ⅜
Do., 5%, 100⅞†† ¾ 11/16 11/16 ¾
Sunderland, 5%, 100¾ ¾ ¾
Surrey, 3%, 95⅝
Wallasey, 5%, 98½ ½
Walsall, 4½%, 1948-63, 96¼
W. Ham, 3%, 73††
Do., 5%, 97⅛††
Wolverhampton (3½%), 96 6

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Manchester, 4%, 80¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Gateshead, 5%, 1945-55, 98⅝ ⅝ ⅝

PUBLIC BOARDS, &c., GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Mersey Docks and Harbour, 3½% Deb., 71⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Met. Water, "B," 3% Deb., 71⅛ ½ 2 ½ 3 4 3 11/16 ½
Do., 5½% "C," 102 2 1⅝
P.L.A., 3½%, 70⅝ ⅝
Do., 4%, 81††
Do., 4½%, 94½ ½ 2 4
West Midld. Jt. Elect., 5%, 99

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Cent. Electricity, 4%, 80⅛ 80†† ½‡ ¼ ¼
P.L.A., 3% "A," 60⅛††
Do., 4% "B," 78½ ¼ ½

Agricultl. Mortg. Corp., 5% Deb., 99⅞ 100 99⅞ ⅞ 100

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, & COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Canada, C.P.R., 3½% Bds., 1938, 89 9
Manitoba, 4% Deb. Bds., 1947, 84½
N.S. Wales, 5½% Debs., 97¼
Newfoundland, 5% Bds., 1949, 99½
Do., 5% Bds., 1951, 99⅛ ⅛ ⅛

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS

Australia, 6%, 98 9 8½ ¾ ¾ ¾
Do., 5%, 1935-45, 88¼ ¼
Do., 4½%, 81½ ½
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 89 ¼ 8¾ ¼ 9 9 8¾ ¾ 9¼ 8¼ ¼ 8 ⅛ 9¼ 8½ ⅞ ⅞ ½
Brit. Columbia, 4½%, 93 2
Brit. Guiana ((Demerara Ry.) Perm. Anns., 18¼
Do., 5%, 100 100
Canada, 3%, 86¼ ¼ ⅝
Do., C.P.R., 3½%, 1938, 89½
Do., 3½%, 1930-50, 81⅛ ⅛ 1 ⅛ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 4%, 88 8 ⅛ 8 ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛
Cape of G. Hope, 4%, 94 ½ 5 4½ 5
Do., 3½%, 80½ ½
Do., 3%, 80
Ceylon, 3%, 83
Gold Coast, 3½%, 74¼ ¾
Do., 6%, 109 9 ¾ 8 15/16 ⅞††
Hong Kong, 3½%, 84 4
Kenya, 6%, 111⅛
Do., 4½%, 93½
Natal, 3½%, 1914-39, 87¼
Do., 3½%, 1934-44, 82¾ ⅝
N. S. Wales, 4%, 1933, 90¾
Do., 3%, 83¼ 4 3 2¾ 3 2¾
Do., 3½%, 66½ ½ 5¾
Do., 4%, 1942-62, 70½ 69¾ 71 69¼ 70½
Do., 5½%, 95½ ½
Do., 5½%, 1922-32, 96¾ 7¾ ¼ 6¾ 7¾‡
Do., 6½%, 98⅛ 9 8⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Do., 6%, 97½ ½ ¾ ½ ⅜ ¾
Do., 4½%, 80 80
Do., 5%, 1932-42, 88½ ½ ½ ½††
Do., 5%, 1935-55, 85 6½ ¼ ¼ 5½ ½ 6⅝‡ ½ 5 5 6¼ 7
Do., 5%, 1945-65, 88 8 7 ½ 7
Do., 5¼%, 90 ¼ 1 1 90
N. Zealand, 3½%, 86⅞ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅞ ⅞
Do., 3%, 78 8
Do., 4%, 1943-63, 83¼ ¼
Do., 6%, 103⅛
Do., 5%, 1935-45, 100 100 99⅞ ⅞ ¾ 100 99⅞
Do., 4½%, 1944, 94¾
Do., 4½%, 1945, 94⅛ ¼
Do., 3%, 1946, 100⅞ ½ ¾ 15/16 ⅞ 15/16 ⅞ ½ ¾
Do., 4½%, 1947, 93½ ½ ½
Nigeria, 6%, 1949-79, 111¼ ½ ¼ ½ 11
Queensland, 3½%, 1930, 98⅜
Do., 3½%, 1945, 72 2 2
Do., 4%, 74 2 2
Do., 6%, 95 5 ½ ½
Do., 5%, 87½ 7 8 8 7½ ¾ 7 7 ½ ⅜
S. Africa, 6%, 84⅛ ⅛ ⅝ 5‡
Do., 6%, 101¼ ¼ ½
Do., 5%, 1933-43, 99⅛ ⅝
Do., 5%, 1940-60, 100⅛ ½
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 100⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 99⅞ ⅞
S. Australian, 4%, 1916-36, 87¼ ¼
Do., 3½%, 1939, 79½
Do., 3%, 53
Do., 4%, 1940-60, 70½ ¼ ¼
Do., 6½%, 98⅛ ⅛
Do., 6%, 97¾ 7 ¼ 7 ¼ 7
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 86¾ ¾ ¾
S. Rhodesia, 5%, 100⅜ ⅜
Do., 4½%, 92⅞ ⅞
Straits Setts., 3½%, 75 5 5
Tasmania, 3½%, 79½ ¼ ½ ½ ¾
Do., 3%, 75
Do., 4%, 1940-50, 77½ ½
Do., 5%, 1932-42, 93 3
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 92½
Victoria, 3%, 65½
Do., 3½%, 69 8½ ½ 9
Do., 4%, 70½ ½
Do., 5%, 1932-42, 88½ 8 8 ¼ 8
Do., 4½%, 81½
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 86 8 8 ¼ ¼ 6††
W. Australia, 3½%, 1920-35, 86 6 7 7
Do., 3%, 1915-35, 85½
Do., 4%, 1942-62, 69¼ 71 69¾
Do., 5%, 1935-45, 88½ ½
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 86½ 6 7 6½ 6 7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70, 99 ½ ⅛ 9 ⅛ 9
Do. (iss. at 99, partly-paid), ½ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ pm
Newfndld., 5% Bds., 1954, 99 15/16†† 100 99⅞ 100

CORPORATION STOCKS—DOMINION, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL

Auckland (C. of), 4% Cons. Debs., 1931, 98††
Do., 6½% Debs., 1942, 110¾ ¾ ¾ ¼
Do., 6% Debs., 109½
Do., Tramway, 5% Debs., 1940, 95¾ ¾
Auckland Elec. Power Board, 5½% Debs., 1922, 102 ¼ ½
Bloemfontein (City), 4%, 81⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Brisbane Tram. Trust, 5½%, 87½‡
Calcutta (Port of), 6% Debs., 99¾
Calgary, 4½% Debs., 1930-42, 91½
Do., 6% Deb., 98½ ½
Cape Town, 4%, 1953, 83¼ ⅛ ⅛ 2½††
Dublin, 5%, 96⅞†† ⅛
E. London (City), 5%, 96
Edmonton, 4½% Debs., 1930-51, 99¼ ¼
Do., 5% Bds., 1933-53, 99 6½ 9 6½
Hobart, 4½% Debs., 94½ ¼ ½
King William's Town Corp., 4%, 86¼ ¼

Melbourne and Met. Bd., 5%, 1954, 88⅛
Met. Brisbane Water and Sewerage (Queensland), 5%, 85 5
Montreal, 4% Cons. Deb., 95 4¾ 5 4¾ 5¼ ¼
Do., 4%, 1948-50, 82¾ ¾
Do., 4½% (Town of St. Louis) Bds., 92½ ½
Do., 4½%, 1951-3, 90¾ ¼ ¾
New Westminster, 4½% Debs., 84¼
Nth. Vancouver, 5% Debs., 88
Ottawa, 4½% Debs., 93¼ ¼
Port Elizabeth, 4%, 1953, 82 2 2
Do., 4%, 1964, 79½ ½
Quebec, 4% Debs., 1958, 82¼ ¼
Do., 4% Debs., 1961, 78½ ½
Rangoon (Port of), 4%, 78¼ 8 8
Regina, 5%, 96 6
St. John, 4% Debs., 1946-51, 82 2
Saskatoon, 4½%, 87½
Do., 5%, 95¼
Singapore, 4% Deb., 79½ ½
Sydney (C. of), 6% Debs., 98 8
Do., 5% Debs., 90½ ½
Toronto, 4% Debs., 1944-8, 84¾ ¾ 5
Vancouver (City), 4% Debs., 1935-47, 87½††
Wellington, 5% Debs., 1940, 95½ ½ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Dunedin, 4% (1909) Ln. (further iss.), 91¼††

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Amsterdam, 5½%, 103⅞
Berlin, 6%, 90††
Cologne, 6%, 92¼††
Danzig, 7%, 98¼ 9
Denmark, 5%, 94¾ ¾ 6
Dresden, 5½%, 85
Manaos, 5½% Bds., 7
Nictheroy, 7% Bds., 93½
Osaka (City of), 5% Bds., 85½
Rio de Janeiro (City of), 4½%, 70½
Saarbruecken, 6%, 93⅛ ¼
St. Petersburg, 4½% Bds., 32/6 30/-
Seine (Dept. of), 7%, 106 ¾ ¼ 6 ¾ ¼
Tokyo, 5% Ln., 1912, 81¼ ½
Vina del Mar, 5%, 93

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, 1887-8-9, N. Centl. Rly., 5%, 99¼
Do., 4½%, 1888-9, 94½††
Do., B. Ayres Water, 1892, 5% Bds., 98½‡†† 9 ¼ ¼
Do., 4% Ry. Gtees. Rescis. Bds., 83⅞†† ¾
Do., 4% Bds. (1897), 80⅞ ⅞
Do., 4% Bds. (1900), Lwa. 3378 and 3885, 81
Do., 5%, 1907, 90¾ ½
Do., Pt. of (B.A.), 5% Bds., 92½
Do., 5% Irrig. Bds. (1st Series), 91¾
Do., B.A. (City of), 5%, 1909 (Lond. Issue), 93⅜ ¾
Austrian, 4% Rentes (With New Coupon Sheets), 25††
Do., 4½% Notes (Lond. Issue) (With New Coupon Sheets), 47
Do., 6% Bds., 103 2¾ ⅞ ⅞ ¾ 3
Bahia (State of), 5%, 1913, 50‡
Do., 5% Bds., 50‡
Do., 5%, 1928, 50‡ 2
Belgian, 3%, 83¼ ¼
Belgium, 7%, 109⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼
Brazilian, 4%, 1888, 59½ 9 ½
Do., 4%, 1889, 50 49¾ 50½ 48½ 50½ ⅝ 50
Do., 5%, 1895, 65
Do., Rly. Guar. Rescis., 4% Bds., 1901-2-5, 52⅝ ⅞ ½
Do., 5%, 1903, 75¼
Do., 5%, 1908, 96
Do., 4%, 1910, 52½
Do., 4%, 1911, 63†† 5
Do., 4% Bds., 1911, 48⅞†† ¾
Do., 5%, 1913, 62½ 3⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Do., 5% Bds., 1914, 75¼ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ 3¾‡ 4¾ ¾ 5½
Do., 7½%, 103††
Do., 6½%, 81 ⅝ 1 ⅝ 2¼ ¼
B. Aires (Prov. of), 3½% Bds., 54⅜
Do., 5%, 1915, 90‡
Bulgarian, 6% Bds., 28††
Do., 7%, 77¼
Do., 7½%, 87††
Chilean, 4½%, 1889, 88½
Do., 5%, 1892, 95⅛
Do., 5%, 1910, 87½ ½
Do., 5%, 1911 (1st Iss.), 85††
Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Series, 87½
Do., 8% Bds., 102¼ 3
Do., 6%, 1928, 93⅛
Do., 6%, 1929, 95¾†† ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Chinese, 4½% Bds., 1898 (Eng. Issue), 79¾ 8½ 9 9
Do., (German Issue), 77¼ ¼ ¾
Do., Imp. Ry., 5%, 69½ ½
Do., 5%, 1912, 47 7 6
Do., 5%, 1913 (Lond. Issue), 60⅛ ⅞ ¼ ¼ ½
Do., (Issued in France), 59⅞
Do., 5% Shang.-Hangc.-Ningpo Rly., 72
Do., 8% Bills, 12††
Colombian, 3% Bds., 66½
Dutch East Indies, 6%, 104¾†† 5¼
Do., 5%, 99½ ⅞
Egyptian Unified, 78 ¼ ½ ¼ 9
Do., Prefce., 5%, 67¾ 8
Do., Ins. Stk., 58½
Turkish, 4%, 85††
Do., 3½% Bds., 79††
German, 7%, 104¾ ⅝
Greek, 5%, 1914, 74¾
Do., 7%, 1924, 101 ¾ ¼ 1
Do., 6% Stab. and Ref. Bds., 89½†† ⅜†† ½
Do., 6% Public Wrks. Ln., 83¼ ⅝ ½ ½
Hamburg (State of), 6%, 1926, 97¼
Hamburg Waterworks, 6%, 94 4 3½
Hungarian, 7½%, 103½ ⅜ 99⅛‡ 103½ ¼
Hungary (Counties), 6% (Ser. B), 88⅝
Iceland, 7%, 106½
Italian Credit for Public Wks., 10-year 7%, 100⅞††
Japan, 4%, 1899, 74⅛ 2¾ 3⅛ 2¾
Do., 4½%, 1905, 98⅛††
Do., 5%, 1907, 89⅞ 90 90 ⅛ ⅛
Do., 4%, 1910, 69¼ ¼
Do., 6%, 1924, 99¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¾ ½
Do., S. Manchurian 5%, 99 9
Do., 5%, 1925, 87¾ 8 7½
Do., 4½%, 90⅛ ¼
Do., Tokyo (C. of), 5½%, 1926, 91¼ 1 1 ¼
Mexican, 5% Ext., 1899, Assented, 22⅜ 3⅛
Norwegian, 6%, 101⅛ 1 ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Peru, Nat. Ln., 6%, 81†† 79¾
Portuguese Extrnl., 3% (1st Ser.) Stmpd., 41⅞†† 2
Do. (3rd Ser.) Stmpd., 45 1/16†† ¼††
Roumania, 4% Ext., 1922, 68½ ¾ ½
Do., 4%, 1922 (Brit. Iss.), 46¼ ¼ ⅝ ⅝
Do., Monopolies Inst., 7%, 83¼ ¾
Russian, 4% (Nicolas Rail.), 1867-9, 40/-†† 5/-
Do., 5% Ln., 1906 (with new Coupon Sheets), 70/-
San Paulo (State of), 7½%, 1956, 82½ ½ ½ 2 2
Do., 7%, 1926, 90½
San Paulo (Bank of State) 6% (Ser. "B"), 72
Siamese, 7%, 105¼
Do., 6%, 103
Swedish, 1908 (3½%), 79½ 80 79½
Turkish, 4% Unified, 18¾
Uruguay, 3½%, 66 6 ⅝
Do., 5%, 1896, 97
Venezuela, 3%, Diplomatic Debt, 95 4½ ½ 5
Westphalia, 7%, 98½ ½

COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD

French, 5% Rentes, 21⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 5/16 ⅛
Do., 4% Rentes (Brit. Iss.), 19¼ 11/16

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Chinese, 4%, 1895, 96½††
Do., 4½%, 1908 (French Issue), 50¾ ¾
Do., 5% Bds., 1925-47, 71
Do., Shang. Nank. Line, Sub.-Certs., 10†† 9
German, 3%, 2/6
Mexican, 4% Extal., 1910, Assented, "A" Recpts. ($ Issue), 1
Do., "B" Recpts. ($ Issue), ¼
Norwegian, 3½%, 1900, 76¾††
Do., 3½%, 1904-5, 72¾
Peru, 7% Bds., 65½ ½

RAILWAYS—GT. BRITAIN & NORTHN. IRELAND—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS

Gt. West., 92⅞ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ½ ¾ 2 ⅝ ⅝‡
L. and N.E., 5% Prefd., 37‡ 7/16 ⅜ 7‡ ⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛ 15/16 ⅝ 7 ¼†† 7 ¾ 15/16
Do., Defd., 12½‡ ¾ ½ 9/16 11/16 ⅝ ½
Lond. Elec., 72¾
L.M. and S., 55⅞ ½ ½ ½‡ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ¾ ⅝ ½ ½‡ ¼‡ ½‡ ⅜ ⅞ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅞
Met. Cons., 66¼ ¼ 7 6¾ ¼ 6‡
Do., Surplus Lands, 71⅛
Met. Dist., 74¾
Southern, Prefd., 74 3½ ½ ½ ¼ 4 3⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ⅝
Do., Defd., 30⅜ ⅜ 30 30 5/16 30 3/16

DEBENTURE STOCKS

Gt. West., 4%, 78½ 9
Do., 4½%, 82½ ½
Do., 5%, 98¾ ¼ ¾
L. and N.E., 3%, 57½ 8 7⅝ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ⅜‡ ⅜ 8 7¾
Do., 4%, 76½ ½ ½ 6‡ 6‡
Do., 5%, 97⅝ ¾ ¾
Lond. Elec., 4%, 77‡
L.M. and S., 4%, 77½ 7 7 7 ⅛ ½ ⅛††
Do., 5%, 98¾ ¼ ¼
Met., 3½%, 67⅞‡ ¾‡ ⅝‡ ⅝ ¾
Do., 3½% "A," 66‡ ¾
Southern, 4%, 77 ½ 7 ⅛ ⅛ 7 ½
Do., 5%, 96⅞ ⅞

GUARANTEED SHARES AND STOCKS

Fishguard and Rosslare, Pref. (3½%), 67½ ½
Gt. West., 5% Cons., 96¾ ½ ¾ ½
L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 74½ ½‡
Do., 4% 2nd, 72½†† ¼‡ ⅝ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ½
L.M. and S., 4%, 76¼ ½ ½†† ½ ½
Southern, 5% Pref., 95¾‡ ¾ ½‡ ⅝ ¾ ¾ 6 5½
Do., 5% Pref. (1957), 97 7

PREFERENCE SHARES AND STOCKS

Dividends contingent on the profit of each separate year except where otherwise indicated

Gt. West., 5% Cons., 92⅝†† ¾ 2‡ 2 2 ½ ½ 2
L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 68 8 7½‡ 8 7½‡ 8¼ ¼ 7½‡ ½ ½ ½
Do., 5%, 90
Do., 4% 2nd, 61¼ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼ ½ ¼‡ ¾ ¼ ⅝ ¼ ⅜ ¼††
L.M. and S., 4%, 72‡ 2‡ 1½ ½ 2⅛ 1⅛ ½ 2 1⅝ 2⅛ ⅛
Do., 5%, 93 ¾ ¾
Do., 4%, 1923, 69¾ ½ ¾ ¾‡ ¾‡ ¾‡ ¾‡ ¾ ⅝‡ ⅝‡
Met., 3½% Convert., 70½
Southern, 5%, 90 89½ 90 ½ 89¾ ¾ ¾ 90 ½ 89¾‡ ½ ½ ¾‡

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Bengal and Nth.-Westn., 258
Do., 3½% Pref., 79
Do., 4% Pref., 83 3 3
Bengal Dooars, 163
Bengal Nagpur, 3½%, 75 4‡ 4 4
Do., 4% Deb., 65
Bombay, Baroda, and Cent. India, 3%, 89
East Indian, "A," 12
Do., "B," 16⅛ ¼ ½
Do., "D," 16½‡ ½‡ ¾ ⅝
Do., 4½% Deb., 1935-55, 75 6 6 5
Gt. Indian Peninsula, B, 22⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 2 2 ¼ 2 1/16
Do., 4% Deb., 63
Madras and Southn. Mahratta, 3½%, 109½ ½
Do., 4% Deb., 1938, 65
Madras, "A," 12⅛
Do., "B," 17⅛ ⅞ ⅞
Scinde, Punj., and Delhi, "B," 17⅜ ¾
Southn. Punjab, 204½††
Do., 4% Pref., 97¼

Nizams Guar. State, 282 2 8
Do., 3½% Debs., Bearer, 98½
Do., Reg., 97½ 6½††
West of India Portuguese, 5% Deb., 78

RAILWAYS—DOMINION & COLONIAL

Algoma Eastn., 5% Bds., 76††
Atlantic and Nth.-West., 5% Bds., 99⅛
Calgary and Edmonton, 4% Deb., 78 7¾
Canadian National, 1927 Deb., 66½
Canadian Northn. Ontario, 4% Deb., 74½ ½
Canadian Northn. Pacific, 4% Deb., 83
Canadian Nrthrn. Quebec, 4% Deb., 74¼
Canadian Northn., 4% Perp. Deb., 73¼
C.P.R., 204 4 ½ 3½ 4½‡ 4 3½ 3 ¾ ⅞ ¾ ½ ¼ 5‡ 5‡ 3⅞
Do., 4% Pref., 79½ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ 9 ⅝ ½ ½ 9
Do., 4% Deb., 81¾ ¾ 1 1 ½ 1 ½ 1
Edmonton, Dunvegan, and B. Col., 4% Deb., 87
Gd. Tk. Pacific, 3% Bds., 68
Do., 4% Bds., 1955, "A," 80⅛
Do., 4% Bds., 1955, "B," 80⅛
Gd. Tk. of Canada, 4%, 79 ½ ½ 9
Do., Borrd. Cap., 5% Deb., 97⅞ 8½ 8
Do., 4% Deb., 79 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 9 ½ ½
Gt. Southern, 4% Guar. Pref., 47⅛Δ
Do., 4% Deb., 57
Mashonaland, 5% Mt. Debs., 1905, 93½††
Rhodesia Rail., 5% Debs., 88
Rhodesia and Mashonaland, 6% Debs. (Bearer), 103½††
¾ ¼ ¾ ½ 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

C.P.R., New Shs., fully-paid, 193 210

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Illinois Cent., 132
Minneapolis, St. Paul, 7% Prefd., 56‡
New York Cent., 176

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

Nat. Railroad of Mexico, 4%, Assntd., 5
Nat. Railways of Mexico, 4½%, Assntd., 7¼

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta and Bolivia, 82 ¼ ¼
Do., 4% Deb., 74¼ ¼
Do., 5% (Bolivia) Deb., 84½
Arg. Gt. W., 82 2 2
Do., 5% Prefd., 93 3
Do., Deb. (4%), 72
Do., 4% 2nd Deb., 71 ⅜

Arg. N.E., 28¼ ½ 9 8½ 9
Armavir-Touapse, 4½% Bds., 60/- 5/- 60/- 5/- 60/-††
Bahia-Blanca and N.W., 4½%, 78 ¾
Belgian Nat. Ptpg. Pref., "C" to "J" (Belgian Issue), 70/6 -/8
Benguella, 5% Debs., "A," 70½ 69½
Do., "B," 70½ 69½
Do., "C," 70½ 69½
Do., "D," 70½ 69½
Brazil, 1st Mt. 60-yr. Bds., 26
B.A. and Pacific, 86¾ ¾ 7½ 6¾ 7 6¾
Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 79¼
Do., 4% Deb., 75
Do., 4½% Cons. Deb., 77½ ½
B.A. Gt. Southn., 99¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ⅞ ⅝ 100
Do., 5% Pref., 87¼ ¾ 8½
Do., 6% Pref., 103½ 2‡ 4⅛ 3¾ 3‡ 4⅛ 3½ 4⅛ 4 3¼
Do., 4% Deb., 77½ 6½ ¾
B.A. Western, 4% Deb., 75½ 4½
Cent. Argentine, 86⅝ ¾ 7¼ ¼ 6¾ ⅝ 7¼
Do., 4½% Pref., 76¾
Do., 6% Pref., 102½ ¾
Do., 4% Deb., 74
Do., 5% Deb., 91½ ½ 1 ¾
Do., 5% Notes, 95¾
Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video, 77†† 6¼
Colombia, 6% Debs., 30½
Cordoba Cent., 22¾ ¼
Do., 7% 1st Pref., 68
Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 39 40¼ 39
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 65½
Gt. West. of Brazil, 6% Prefd., 5½††
Guayaquil and Quito, Forn. Bndhldrs. Crts. of Dep., 89¼ ¼ 9
Interoceanic of Mexico, 4% Deb., 7¾ 8 7¾
Do., 4½% 2nd Deb., 95/- 100/- 95/-
Leopoldina Rly., 51½†† 50¾ 1 50¾
Do., 4% Deb., 65½
Manila Rly., 5% Pref., 3/6
Mexican Rly., 67/6 70/- 70/-
Do., 8% Pref., 7¾
Midl., 6% Bds., 104¾ ⅞
Midland Uruguay, 5% Prior Lien Deb., 80½‡
Nitrate (Bearer), 90/- -/7½ -/7½
Nth. East. of Uruguay, 10⅛††
Nthn. of France, 6% Bds., 105 5 4⅞ 5 ⅝ ¼ ⅝
Orleans, 6% Bds., 105¼ 4½ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ 5
Ottoman, 37/6
Paraguay Cent., Deb. (6¼%), 38¼ 7½
P.L. and M., 6% Bds., 102¾ 3¼
Ud. of Havana and Regla, 23
Do., 5% Pref., 43½
Do., 5% Deb., 66
Vera Cruz Terml., 4½% Debs., 45½‡
Zafra and Huelva, 3% Bds., 45/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barranquilla, "B," 11/9††
Beira Junction (Bearer), 7/3
Beira, Bearer Certs. (B. S. Africa Co.), 22/10½
B. A. and Pacific, 6% Pref., £9/16/0 £9/16/0 £9/16/0 £9/16/8
B. A. Gt. Sthn., 6% Prefce., 10¼ £10/4/9 10 5/16 ¼ £10/4/6 £10/5/9 £10/4/6 10¼

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Agricultl. of Egypt, 3½% Bds., 85
Anglo-French Corp., 16/-†† -/3 -/1½ -/1½ 15/10½ 16/3 -/3 15/10½ 16/1½ -/2¼ 15/9 16/2¼ 16/- 16/- 16/- 16/-Δ
Anglo-Sth. American, 6⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Banco Nac. Ultramarino, Nos. 80001-444444, 33/- 2/9
Bk. of Australasia, 11 11/16 £11/11/9
Bk. of Brit. West Africa, 78/1½ 9/7½ -/3
Bk. of Lond. and Sth. America, 8 11/16 1/16
Barclays (D., C., and O.), "A," 27/6
Do., 8% Pref., 29/10½ 30/- 30/-
Barclays, "A," 8⅜‡
Do., "B," 55/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/8 -/4½ -/1½
Canadian of Commerce, 56 6 6
Chartered of India, 17½ ⅞ ½
Commercial of Australia, 21/10½
Do., Pref. (4%), 6¾‡ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
District, "B," 39/0¾Δ
Eastern, 5⅝ ⅝
Eng., Scott., and Australn., 7 7 6 15/16 15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai, 114 11/16†† ½ 15 14½ ½ ½ 15
Lloyds, "A," 63/3
Do., "B," 20/6‡ -/6‡
Lond. Merchant, 51/- -/6 -/3
Martins, partly pd., 7 7 1/16 1/16 £7/1/1½
Mercantile, A, 28¼
Do., B, 28½ ½ 8
Do., C, 12¾
Midland, £12 (£2½ pd.), 9½ 7/16 15/32 ½ 7/16 10 10
Do., £2½ (fully pd.), 9 15/16 £9/19/9 10‡ 9 15/16 31/32 15/16
Do., £1 (fully pd.), 82/- 1/3 -/3 -/10½ -/3 80/9 1/9
Mort. of Bogota, 7% Bds., 88¼
Nat. of Egypt, 34
Nat. of India, 43‡ ⅜ ⅜
Nat. of N. Zealand, 6⅛ ⅛ 3/16 ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ 5/16 5/16
Nat. Mort. of Greece, 7% Bds., 97¾ 8½ ½ (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 98⅛ was omitted from the List of the 17th inst.)
Nat. Provincial, £3½ pd., 11⅝ ⅝ 7/16
Do., £4 pd., 13 1/16 ⅝ ⅛ ⅛ 13‡ ⅜ 1/16 3/16 13½ ⅛ 13
Standard of Sth. Africa, 14½ ⅝ 21/32 ⅝ ½ 21/32
Union of Australia, 11 5/16
Westminster, partly pd., 76/9 7/4½ 7/- 6/9 -/6‡ 7/3 -/1½ -/1½ 6/7½ 7/- 6/7½ 7/3 6/9 -/7½ 7/4½ 49/9‡ 50/6 49/6‡ 50/-‡ 50/-‡ 49/9 50/-‡
Do., fully pd., 50/6 -/9 -/1½ 49/6‡ 50/6 -/9 -/1½
Williams Deacon's, "B," 46/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-S. Amer., "B" (iss. at 25/-, 20/- pd.), 21/7½ -/5¼ -/7½ -/5¼
Do. (fully-pd.), 26/4½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Commercial of Australia, New (1929 Iss.) (See correction below)
Do., New (1930 Iss.), -/6 -/6 -/4½†† -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/6¾‡ -/3 pm. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked to the 1929 Issue)

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Allsopp, 23/-
Barclay, Perkins, 28/3†† -/3 -/3
Bass, 67/3 8/-
Do., 5% Pref., 85†† 5†† 4
Do., 5½% Deb., 100 ¾
Benskin's, 33/7½ -/6
Booth's, 6% Debs., 93½
Brewers and Dist. of Vancouver (V.T. Certs.), 7/4½ 7/- 7/- 7/- 6/10½
Buchanan-Dewar, 6% Pref., 20/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 23/6 -/6
Cameron, 5½% Pref., 8⅛½
City of London, Prefd. (20%), 59/9 60/6
Do., Defd., 9/3
Cobbold, 6% Deb., 99½ 100
Distillers, 69/- 8/9 -/6
Eadie, 5% Pref., 17/-
Friary, Holroyd, 4% Deb., 71½
Guinness, 100/4½ -/3 100/- -/6 -/3 100/- -/3 1/3 100/6Δ -/7½Δ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/6 100/-††
Hoare, 66/3
Hodgson's, 4% Deb., 68½
Ind, Coope, 61/6 -/3 2/-
Do., 6% Pref., 18/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 88⅛ ⅛ ½ ½
Kenward and Court, 31/3
Manchester, 4% Deb., 65¾
Massey's, 6% Pref., 15/9Δ
Meux's, 38/9 -/6 -/3
Do., 4% Deb., 72⅛ 3
Morgan's, 32/9 -/6
Newcastle, 20/-††
Reffells, 5½% Pref., 67/6 8/9 -/9
S. African Breweries, 56/- -/6 -/6 -/6 6/-
Taylor, Walker, 32/4½ 2/- 2/-‡ -/9 2/- -/9
Threlfall's, 56/6 -/1½
Usher's, 6% Deb., 100‡
Walker and Homfrays, 4½% Deb., 72
Walker (Peter), and Cain, 18/4½
Watney, Combe, Prefd. (4%), 64½††
Do., Defd., 57/- 6/6 7/- 7/- 6/6 -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 85
Do., 3½% Debs., 102 3 2 3
Whitbread, 4½% Pref., 70½
Wilson's, 4% Deb., 63½ ½ ¼
Worthington, 4½% Deb., 79

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barclay Perkins, 5½% Deb., 98½††
Benskins', New (5/- pd.), 16/-
Do., New (fully-pd.), 31/6 -/9
Fremlins, 22/10½†† 3/-†† -/3 2/9†† 3/6 -/6 3/-
Friary Holroyd, 38/- 8/-
Morgan's, New, 31/3††

CANALS AND DOCKS

Gd. Union, 6% Pref., 106 5½ 6 5½
Do., 3% Deb., 54¾ ¾
Manchester Ship, 5% Perp. Pref., 15/6

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.

Abdulla, 8% Pref., 20/10½
Aerated Bread, 17/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/9‡
African and East. Tde., 15/6‡ 16/- 15/4½
Do., 6% "B," Pref., 17/6 -/6 -/6
Agar, Cross, 60/-†† 1/-
Agric. and Gen. Eng., 8% Pref., 8/3†† -/9†† 8/- 8/-
Allen (J. J.), 25/9
Allen-Liversidge, 29/6††
Allied News., 26/3
Do., 8% Pref., 21/7½ -/3 -/3 -/3 -/6
Allied Nthrn. News., 6½% Deb., 94½ 5½
Amal. Cotton Mills, -/9¾
Amal. Press, 19/9 -/7½‡ -/6‡
Do., 7% Pref., 18/9 -/10½††
Anglo-Canadian Pulp, 6½% Debs., 102½ ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ ¾ 3 2 7/16
Apollinaris, 9/9 -/6†† -/7½
Army and Navy Co-op., 38/6‡†† -/3‡ 9/3
Assd. Biscuit Mnftrs., 6½% Pref., 23/9 -/7½ -/9 3/-
Assoc. Brit. Maltsters, 7% Pref., 18/-
Assd. Elec. Industries, 27/9 8/- 7/9 -/9 8/-
Do., 4% Deb., 72‡††
Assd. News., 23/-
Do., Defd., 34/-†† -/9 5/-
Do., 5% Pref., 17/-‡†† 17/- 17/-
Assd. Port. Cement, 26/6 6/- 6/- -/6 -/3
Do., 4½% Deb., 82½
Austin Motor, 6% Pref., ‡‡1, 14/6
Do., 6½% Deb., 88
Auto. Tele. Mnfg., 35/-‡ 7/-
Avery, 57/- -/6
Barker, 67/- 6/3 -/3 7/- 5/7½ -/7½‡ 6/3 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3
Barry, Ostlere, 86/9†† 5/-
Bartholomew, 3/9 -/9 -/7½ -/11¼ -/11¼
Bassett, 45/-††
Beechams Pills, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 21/3
Benzol and By-Products, 6% Ptg. Pref., 4/-
B.S.A., 10/9††
Do., 6% Pref., 15/-††
Do., 6% Deb., 91¾ 2
Bleachers' Assn., 22/9
Boots Pure Drug, 61⅞
Borax Consld., Defd., 11/6 -/3††
Do., 5½% Pref., 7¾ ¼
Bovis, 7½% Pref., 22/6†† -/6
Bovril (7½%), 23/9‡†† -/9 -/9
Do., Defd., 39/9 -/6 -/6 -/9 -/6 -/9
Do., 8% Pref., 21/3‡†† 1/-‡ 1/-‡
Bowater's Paper Mills, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 25/6
Bradford Dyers', 32/6 -/6 2/-
Bradleys, 49/6
Do., 6½% Pref., 19/-
Branston Art. Silk, 4/4½ -/1½ -/0¾ -/6¾
Do., Defd., 2/1½ -/1½
Brazilian Warrant Agcy., 3/3¾ -/0¾
Brit. Amer. Tob., 5¾ £5/14/6 5 23/32 ¾
Do. (Bearer), £5/14/0 5 23/32
Brit. Celanese, 7% Pref., 12/- 11/11¼ -/10½
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 11/6 -/10½ -/1½ 11/-
Do., 7½% Bds., 89½ 8⅞ 8 9½‡ 8
Brit. Elec. Transformer, 7% Pref., 10/6
Brit. Enka Art. Silk, 7/3¾ -/5¼
Brit. Glues and Chemicals, 5/1½
Do., 8% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/9
Brit. Ins. Cables, 80/- 79/-
Brit. Match, 26/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/7½
Brit. Metal Corp., 6% Pref., 21/-††
Brit. Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd., 32/6¾†† -/6†† 2/- 2/-
Do., 5½% Pref., 19/-
Brit. Oxygen, 38/-
Brit. Portld. Cement, 5% Deb., 94½†† 6††
Brit. Ropes, 3/3
Do., 6½% Pref., 9/1½ -/2¼
Brit. Thomson-Houston, 7% Deb., 104¾
Brit. Tob. (Australia), 43/- 2/9
Brush Electl. Eng., 126½
Burberry's, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 18/6 -/1½ -/6
Callender's, 74/10½ 4/- -/6 -/10½ -/6
Carlton Hotel, 36/9
Carreras, 10⅛ ½ ex Share Bonus
Do., "A," 9¾ 12½‡ 9¾ ¾ ex Share Bonus
Do., "B," 20/9‡ 24/7½ 4/- -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/9 30/3‡ 24/4½ 9/- 4/- 4/- -/10½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 5/- ex Share Bonus
Do., 7% "B" Pref., 22/3
Cerebos, £5/17/0
Civil Service Supply, "A," 18/-
Coats, 65/6 -/7½ -/9 5/- 5/-‡ 5/- 5/- -/9 -/7½
Cohen, Weenen, 7% Ptg. Pref., 20/9
Columbia Graph., 5 9/32†† ⅞†† 1/4†† 5/8†† 11/32†† 13/32 ⅜ 23/32 ¼ 7/16 13/32 7/16 23/32 7/16 7/16 15/32
Cook (St. Paul's), 10/9
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 15/9
Cook (Thos.), 6% Deb., 103¼
Cooper, McDougall, 53/1½
Copestake, Crampton, 7/3¼ -/3
Courtaulds, 54/8¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 5/3¾ 5/- 5/- 5/-‡ 4/4½ -/0¾ -/8¼ 5/- 4/8¼ 5/3¾ 4/4½ 5/3¾
Crockers, 5/-
Crompton, Parkinson, 8% 1st Pref., 26/3
Cropper, 7½% Pref., 18/-
Crossfield, 6% Pref., 19/7½ -/7½
Do., 6½% Pref., 20/1½‡
Do., 7½% "A" Pref., 21/9
Crosse and Blackwell, Pref. (7½% Ptg.), 11/9 -/8¼ -/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/11½‡ -/6 -/10½
D. Sketch and S. Graphic, 6½% Deb., 104‡ 3½‡ 4
Debenhams, 6½% 1st Pref., 21/9 2/- 2/- 1/6
Do., 7½% 2nd Pref., 22/6
Debenham's Secs., 9/11¼ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 19/4½ 18/9†† 19/1½ -/1½ -/3

Dennis, 44/- 3/1½ 4/- 3/3
Dickins and Jones, 6% Deb., 103†† 4†† 5 5
Dickinson, 41/9 2/-
Drapery Trust, 7% Ptg. Pref., 19/-†† -/1½
Dunlop Rubber, 14/1 -/1½ -/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/0¾ 14/- -/3
Do., 6½% "A" Pref., 20/7½ -/8¼
Do., 7% "B" Pref., 20/1½
Do., 10% "C" Pref., 20/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 20/6, not 20/-)
Do., 5½% Deb., 98†† 9½ ½ 9
East India Dist. and Sugar Fact., 7% Pref. (Ptg.), 18/6 -/9 -/6
Eastman Kodak, 182
Egyptian Markets, 23/-††
Enfield Cable, 95/3 -/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 26/4½ -/4½
Eng. Elect., 4/6½ -/3 -/3 (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 6/6 should have been marked to the 6% Pref.)
Do., 6% Pref. (see correction above)
Eng. Sewing Cotton, 43/1½†† 4/-
Do., 5% Pref., 16/9‡†† 17/6
Erinoid, 5/4½ -/4½
Ever-Ready, 18/3 17/6 18/3 17/9
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 28/6
Ewart, 21/9†† 2/9 -/9 2/- 1/6 -/7½‡† -/9†† 2/- 1/3 2/6
Fine Cotton Spinners, 28/-
Finlay, 83/9
Do., 6% Pref. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 18/6†† should have been marked to Footman Pretty, 7½% Pref.)
Footman Pretty, 7½% Pref. (see correction above)
Francois Cementation, 8% Pref., 17/6
Gallaher, 6½% Pref., 20/9 -/7½ 1/1½ -/3 1/-
Gaumont-Brit. Picture Corp., 13/4½†† 12/9†† -/6 13/- 13/- -/3 12/9 -/6 13/- -/3 12/9
Gen. Electric, 7½% Pref., 26/6
Do., 7% Deb., 102¾ ¾
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, 13/1½‡
Goodson's Mantle, 8% Pref., 4/-
Gordon Hotels, 5½% Pref., 13/10½
Gossage, 5% Pref., 17/3 -/1½ -/3 16/7½
Do., 6½% Pref., 20/1½‡
Gramophone, 85/-†† 7/6†† 3/9 1/3 -/10½ 4/4½ 2/6 -/6 -/4½ 3/9 -/9 -/1½ 2/- -/6 3/9 1/3 4/4½ 2/- 1/10½ 80/7½ 2/2¼ 1/10½ -/3 3/5¾ 4/4½ 3/1½ 1/3 5/- 5/- 5/- 2/1½ 3/6
H.P. Sauce, 6⅛
Handley-Page, Pref. (10% Ptg.), 12/6
Harrisons and Crosfield, Prefd. (10%), 30/9 -/9 -/9
Do., Defd., 6½††
Harrods (B.A.), 13½%, 20/1½‡ -/1½ -/4½ -/7½†† -/6 19/9 20/3 -/1½
Do., Def., 77/1½‡
Do., 8% Pref., 24/4½ -/4½
Harrods, 71/3†† 2/- 1/- -/3 1/- -/9 2/- -/3 -/6 1/3 1/-‡
Do., 7½% Pref., 25/9‡
Herrburger Brooks, 35/1½‡††
Herrmann, 1/6††
Hetherington, 5/9
Holborn and Frascati, 34/6
Home and Colonial, 16/3 -/3 -/1½ -/3¾ -/3¾ -/3
Do., 15% Pref., 50/-
Hovis, 58/-
Hoyle, 7% Pref., 9/7½
Ilford, 55/- 5/-
Illust. News., 7% Pref., 14/0¾
Imp. Chem. Indust., 27/7½ -/3‡ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/6¾ -/6‡ -/6 -/10½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/10½ -/6 -/7½‡ -/4½
Do., Def., 9/3 -/0¾ -/2¼ 9/- 8/11¼ 9/‡ 9/- -/2¼ 9/- -/3 -/0¾ 8/11¼ 9/3
Do., 7% Pref., 23/6 -/6†† -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/6‡ -/6 -/6¾ -/9 -/9 -/9†† -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/8¼†† -/10½ -/10½ -/6‡
Imp. Tob. of Canada, 41/3 40/10½
Imp. Tob. (of G.B. & I.), 100/-Δ†† 100/- 100/- -/7½ -/3¾ -/7½ -/3 99/0¾ 100/3¾ 99/4½ 100/- -/3¾ -/3 -/7½ -/7½ 1/3 100/1½ -98/9‡ 100/7½ 99/10½†† 100/-†† 98/9 101/- 99/8¼ -/8¼ -/3 100/3 -/6†† 99/- -/6 100/-Δ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 23/10½ -/3
Do., 10% Pref., 37½
Internat. Linotype, 78‡
Internat. Match, Ptg. Pref., 73½‡†† 3
Internat. Sleeping Car, 6% Bds., 94½
Internat. Tea Stores, 22/6 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/1½ -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/4½
Inveresk Paper, 11/-†† 10/6 11/- 11/-
Do., 7% Pref., 11/- 10/6 11/-
Jones and Higgins, 52/6
Jurgens, 7% Ptg. Pref., 23/6¾ -/4½ 3/-
Jute Indust., Pref. (8% Ptg.), 3/6†† -/1½ -/4½†† -/6 -/1½ -/6
Knight, 25% Prefd., 87/6 -/6
Kreuger and Toll, "B," 26½ ⅛ ⅛
Do., Ptg. Debs., 27½††
Do., 5% Debs., Cum. Optn., 98
La Guaira Harbour, 5/6
Lever, 7% Pref., 22/4½‡†† -/6 -/4½‡ -/7½ -/10½ -/9¾ -/6 -/6¾ -/11¼ -/4½‡ -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/8¼†† -/10½ -/10½ -/6‡ -/11¼
Do., 8% Pref., 23/1½ -/4½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/1½ -/4½ -/3
Do., 20% Prefd., 12/11¼ 13/1½
Do., 7% Deb., 103½††
Do., 5% Deb., 96⅛ 7 6⅞ 7
Lewis (John), 7% Pref., 21/9 -/3 -/9
Lewis's, 12½% Ptg. Prefd., 48/3 -/3 -/6 8/-
Do., 6% Pref., 21/4½
Liebig's (Reg.), 16
Do., Bearer, 16⅜†† ¼
Lipton, 4/1½ -/1½ -/2¼
Do., 5% Pref., 7/-
Lister, 18/- -/6 -/1½ 17/6 -/6 18/6 19/- 17/- -/6 -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/10½†† -/3
Lond. and Thames Hvn. Oil, 68/9 -/9
Lond. Brick and Forders, 27/4½
Lond. Restaurants, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 4/-
Lond. Ud. Laundries, 34/9
Lotus, 7% Pref., 20/7½ -/7½ -/1½
Lyons, 5 1/16 3/32 1/16 3/32
Do., "A," 5 3/32
Do., Prop. Profit Shares, 19/6
Do., 6% Prefd., 21/3 -/1½‡ -/3 -/3 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 18/9
Do., 7% Pref., 26/- -/1½ -/3 6/-†† -/1½ 5/10½ 6/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 8% Pref., 28/6 -/7½ -/3
McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh, 34/-
Magadi Soda, 12½% Prefd., 1/-
Do., 6% Pref., 3/9 -/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 6% Debs., 94
Manbré and Garton, 35/6 -/9
Do., Defd., 14/3 -/3 -/4½ -/8¼ -/6 13/9
Do., 7% Pref., 24/-
Mandleberg, 22/6‡
Do., Non-Cum. Prefd., 20/-‡
Maple, 39/6‡ -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 21/3 1/-
Mappin and Webb, 13/6‡
Do., 6% Pref., 16/9
Margarine (N.V. Unie), 73/11½ 2/6 -/6 1/10½ 2/6 1/10½ -/6¾ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 22/6 3/- 2/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9¾†† -/10½
Margarine Union, 71/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½‡
Do., 7% Prefd., 23/6
Marks and Spencer, 10% Pref., 32/6 -/3 2/-
Mather and Platt, 45/3
Maypole Dairy, Defd., 5/5¼†† -/5¼ -/6¾
Mazawattee Tea, 5½% Pref., 58/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 70
Meadow Dairy, 7½% Pref., 21/3
Metrop. Indus. Dwellings, 4% Pref., 60/- 58/9
Millars' Timber, 7/9
Do., 6% Pref., 13/-††
Morris Motors, 7½% Pref., 20/9 -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/7½
Napier, 42/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 22/6
Do., 8% Pref., 22/3
Nat. Elect. Construction, 21/-
Nestlé, 8% Pref., 28/4½ -/3 8/-
Newnes (George), 5% Pref., 16/3
Niger, 5½% Deb., 101†† ½ 100½ ½ 100 1½ 100
P.C.T. Construction, 7% Pref., 18/-†† -/3††
Paquin, 6% Pref., 16/-
Peek, Frean, 5% Pref., 17/7½
Do., 8% "A" Pref., 26/-
Phillips Rubber Soles, 36/3 6/-
Piccardo Tobacco, Pref. (6½% Ptg.), 8½ 5/16
Pinchin, Johnson, 40/4½ 8/1½ -/9 -/1½‡††
Do., 6½% Pref., 22/6 1/6‡ -/3‡ -/6‡
Pollard, 19/-‡
Portman Est. Mansions, 4% Deb., 66††
Power-Gas Corp., 12/6¾ -/9 -/7½ -/9
Price's Candle, 5% Deb., 80‡
Provl. Cinema. Theatres, 7½% "B" Pref., 16/3††
Do., 7½% Ptg. Prefd., 14/1½ -/1½
Radiation, 39/3†† -/6 40/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/9‡ 20/3 -/4½
Reckitt, 79/- 6/3‡ 9/-
Do., 5% Pref., 18/3‡
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills, 51/-
Robinson (Peter), 7% Pref., 22/4½
Rolls-Royce, 46/3
Roneo, 6% Pref., 18/6
Rotherham, 19/-‡ -/6 20/6 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 15/7½††
Rover, 8/3
Rubens-Rembrandt Hotels, 17/6
SKF, 12¾ 13/16
S.T.D. Motors, Prefd., 11/6‡††
Sage, 6% Pref. (Ptg.), 20/-
St. Maurice Valley Corp., 7% Pref., 19/6
Do., 6% Deb., 97††
Salt Union, 38/3¾ 7/10½
Schweppes, Defd., 35/- 5/-
Sears, 31/6 -/6
Do., 7% "A" Cum. Pref., 22/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/3 -/4½ -/3
Selfridge, 10% Prefd., 24/-‡ 5/3 -/3 -/4½ 4/6 5/3 4/6
Selfridge Provl. Stores, 11/6
Do., Defd., 2/1½
Siemens, 25/6 -/3 -/3
Singer, 7% Pref., 17/3
Slaters, 26/- 5/3‡
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6
Do., 4½% Deb., 73¼
Smithfield and Arg. Meat, 7½% Pref., 14/9
"Snia Viscosa," 11/6 -/3 11/-
Do., 7½% Bds., 97
Sofina, Fract. Certs. to Bearer, 60/-
Spiers and Pond, 17/7½††
Do., 6½% Pref., 19/9††
Spillers, 24/6 -/6 -/9 5/- 4/9 -/9 5/-
Do., Defd., 7/6
Spratt's Pat., 50/- -/7½ -/7½
Steel, 6% Pref., 20/6
Stephens, 21/6
Sunday Pictrl. News., 8% Pref., 24/-
Swan and Edgar, 18/6 -/9
Swedish Match, "B," 16 13/16 ⅞ 17⅛ 17 17 1/16 17
Tate and Lyle, 36/6 -/6†† 6/-
Taylors' Drug, 7% Pref., 20/4½ -/4½
Triumph Cycle, 11/5¼Δ
Trust Houses, 13/3
Tuck, 21/6
Turner and Newall, 84/4½ 3/9 4/- 3/1½ -/1½ 4/- 3/9 4/-
Underground, 23/7½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3‡ -/7½ -/1½ -/1½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ ¾
Do., 6% Deb., 103¾ ¾
Do., 6% Bds., 108¾†† 9½ ¼ ½ ¼ 8 9¼ 8 7½
Union Cold Storage, 6% Pref., 19/10½ -/9 20/1½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/6
Ud. Dairies, 30/6
Do., 6% Pref., 20/- -/6 -/9
Ud. Molasses, 6 1/32†† 6 5 31/32 6 1/32 1/32 5 31/32 15/16 15/16‡ 6
Do., 6% Pref., 20/6 -/10½ -/6 -/10½ -/6
Ud. Premier Oil, 7% Pref., 11/9
Ud. Tobacco (Sth.), 84/6 2/6 4/6
Do., Defd., 81/7½
Val de Travers Asphalte, 20/-
Van den Berghs, 15% Prefd., 11/6¾ -/11¼
Do., 6% "B" Pref., 20/9
Van den Bergh's Fabrieken (15% Prefd.), 9/11¼†† 10/-
Victoria Jute, 67/6
Vine Products, 10/3 -/3 -/3 9/11¼ 10/- 10/- -/1½ -/1½ 10/- -/4½ -/2¼ -/4½
Vocalion, 14/9 -/9
Wall Paper Mftrs., 29/6
Do., Defd., 45/6 4/6 5/6 5/-
Do., 5% Pref., 18/4½
Wardle and Davenport, 41/- 40/-
Waring and Gillow, 6% Pref., 17/10½
Weldons, Prefd. (10%), 13/3
Do., 6% Pref., 11/10½
White, Tomkins, 26/-
Whiteley, 58/1½ -/1½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/3 -/3
Williamsons, 6% Pref., 19/3
Winterbotham, Strachan (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 20/7½ should have been marked to Winterbottom Book Cloth 6% Pref.)
Winterbottom Book Cloth, 6% Pref. (See correction above)

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.B.C. Coupler and Eng., 8/3
Abitibi Power and Paper, 27
Acetex Glass, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 1/-††
Advance Laundries, 1/3
Do., 8% Pref., 14/3
Aeonic Radio, -/7
Alliance Art. Silk, 1/3¾ -/1½
Allied Cement Manuf., New, 1/2¼
Angostura Bitters, 32/1†† 4/6 2/1½††
Argus Press Holdings, 7½% Pref., 18/-
Argyll Trust, 6% Notes, 17/- 17/- 16/10½ 17/- -/3 -/3
Assd. Brit. Cinemas, 7½% Pref., 13/3 -/3
Assd. Fisheries, 7½% Ptg. Prefd., 9/-
Do., Defd., 1/2¼ -/2¼
Assd. Lead Mfrs., New, 12/1½
Do., New 6% Cum. Pref., 15/-
Assd. Piano, 7½% Pref., 16/6
Assd. Talking Pictures, 2/8¼
Atlas Art. Silk Processes, 2/4½ 2/-
Austin Motor, 20% Prefd., 5/- 5/-
Auto-Electric Devices, -/7½††
Auto-Made Sales, 1/3
Auto-Rides, 5/7½ -/4½ 5/- 4/9 5/- (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 5/6¾, not 5/0¾.)
Baird Television Devt., 10% Prefd. Ptg., 20/1½ 19/9Δ
Beechams Pills, Defd., 3/5½
Blundell, Spence, 11/3 -/9 -/3
Blunt and McCormack, -/7½

Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, 6½% Deb., 100½ 2
Brit. and Dom. Film Corp., Ptg. Prefd., 3/9 -/9
Do., Defd., -/4½
Brit.-American Tobacco, 6% Pref., 22/3‡ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ 2/-‡ 3/2‡ 2/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/3
Brit. Bitumen Emulsions, 6/6¾
Brit. Celanese, 15/- 14/10½ 16/- -/3 16/-
Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, "B," 20/- 20/- 19/1½ 20/- -/4½
Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 18/1½
Brit. Hosiery Trust, 20/- 19/6
Brit. Indestructo Glass, 2/0¾ -/0½ -/3†† -/3¾†† -/2¼
Brit. Internat. Pictures, 5/9 -/9
Do., 8% Pref., 15/3 -/3 -/1½
Brit. Talking Pict., 1/1½ 1/- 1/- -/1½
Brit. Thread Mills, "A," 5/-
Brit. Tintex and Dye Prod., 1/7½
Brownlac, 10/-†† -/9†† -/9 -/0¾ -/9 10/- -/3 10/- -/0¾ -/6
Burton (Montague), 7% Pref., 17/4½
Burton and Sanders, Defd., 10/6 -/7½ -/6
Do., Prefd., 26/3 5/9
C. B. & M. (Tailors), 1/6 -/8½ -/9 -/9
Cameron's Surgical Specialities, 4/- -/1½ -/0¾ -/1½ -/0¾
Canning Town Glass, 3/6 -/3
Carlton Shoe, 4/-
Do., 12% Pref., 4/6
Carreras, New "A," 9⅝ 10 9 15/16 10 9 31/32 ¾ ¾ ¾‡ ⅞ 10 1/16 9 15/16 15/16 ¾ ½‡ 10 ⅛ 9 ½‡ ¾
Carrongrove Paper, 8% Pref., 14/-Δ††
Cavendish House, 1/6
Do., 8% Pref., 10/7½
Celanese Corp. of America, 26⅞ 13/16
Cellulose Silk, 3/6
Do., Def., -/9
Chem. and Metallurgical Corp., 1/3¼ -/2¾ -/2¼
Chloride Elec. Storage, "A," £5/11/0Δ
Ciro Pearls (Holdings), 8/6
Civil Service Furnishing, 27/6 8/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 19/9 20/-
Clark's Bread, 20/9
Combined Pulp, 6/6
Continuous Gramo., -/7½ -/6¾
Cope Bros., 25/6 -/1½‡
Coronet Brick, 1/11½ -/9
Criterion Restaurants, 7% Debs., 102
Crompton Parkinson, 21/- 1/-
Crosse and Blackwell, 6½ Deb., 95††
Crystalate Record, 3/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/9¾ -/11½
Do., 8% Pref., 9/1½
Daily Mirror News., 25/10½ 6/- 5/6 -/10½ -/10½ 6/-
Do., 8% Pref., 26/0¾ -/1½
De Havilland Aircraft, 28/4½
Decca Record, 4/9 -/9 -/9 -/9¾
Deli-Batavia-Maatschappij, Sub-Certs to Bearer, 30¼‡††
Do., Shares of 1000 Gldrs., 30 1/16††
Denman Pic. Houses, 7% 1st Mort. Deb., 81 2½
Direct Aerated Water, 15/1½†† -/3††
Do., 8% Ptpg. Pref., 25/4½††
Duophone Record, -/1
Duophone (Foreign), -/9¾ -/8‡
Eastn. and Overseas Prod., 13/1½††
Eastwoods Cement, 22/3†† -/3†† 1/6 2/- -/6 2/-
Ebonite Container, 3/6¾
Einsteins Electro Chem. Process, 1/6†† -/4½
Evans Lescher and Webb, 3/1½
Everite, 1/9 2/- 1/10½ 2/- 1/6 -/9 -/10½
Fairey Aviation, 11/9
Financial News, 6% 2nd Pref., 14/6
Financial Newspaper Proprietors, 16/6 17/-
Ford Motors, 45/-†† -/6
Fortnum and Mason, 7% Prefce., 23/6 -/9 -/9 -/6
Gainsborough Pictures, Defd., -/6††
Galloway, 3/4½††
Do., 7½% Prefce., 20/9
Garrard Eng. and Mfg., 4/9 -/9 -/9 -/10½
Genl. Theatre Corp., 7½% Prefce., 11/10½
Gen. Tobacco, 1/4½ -/5 -/5
Gestetner, 34/-††
Gilford Motor, 12/10½ 13/-
Gillette Razor, Fractl. Warrants, 20/-
Glaxo, Def., 2/6†† -/4½ -/6
Goodson Record, 1/3 1/-
Guinea Gramophone, -/2½†† -/2¼ -/2 -/3½ -/2 -/2¼ -/3
Guy Motors, 17/-
Hall Telephone Access., 14/-
Harris (W. J.), 7½% Ptg. Pref., 9/6 -/3
Hector Whaling, 7% Notes, 98 8
Henlys, 3/6 4/-
Hepworth, 24/-Δ
Do., 7% "A" Prefce. (further issue), 20/4½ -/7½
Hickman, -/6
Ice Rinks, 3/4½ -/6½
Imperial Smelting Corp., 19/7½
Do., 6½% Prefce., 19/10½ 20/3
Independent News., 7½% Pref., 19/7½‡††
India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Ptptg. Pfce., 20/2¼ -/9††
Do., Defd., 5/9†† -/11¼ 6/1½ 5/10½ -/9†† -/9 6/- 5/7½
Initial Services, 5/3 -/4½
Internat. Brick, Defd., -/4½ -/5¾
Internat. Nickel of Canada, 83⅝‡†† 5†† 5†† 5⅛†† 5 1/16†† 6 6 5¾ ⅞ ¾ 6 5⅞ ⅞ 15/16 ¾ 6⅛ 5¼ 6⅛ ⅛ 5½ 6 1/16 5¾††
Do., Prefd., 25/- 5/-
Internat. Sleeping Car, 5 7/16 15/32
Internat. Tea Stores, New, 22/4½ -/1½ -/1½ -/4½
Inveresk Paper, 6½% Pref., 15/- 15/- 14/11¼
Itonia Gramophones, -/8½
Jenson and Nicholson, 8% Prefce., 20/6
Jones (R. E.), Pref., 6/9 -/6
Jute Industries, -/6 -/7½
Kettner's, 1/2¾
Keystone Knitting Mills, 8% Defd., -/6
Kompoill Universal, 1/0½
L.G. Auto. Services, -/1½
Lawrence, 8% Ptg. Pref., 9/3
Lewis (John) Partnership, 7½% Prefd., 19/9
Lex Garages, -/4½
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 5/-
Leyland Motors, 56/- -/10½ -/3 6/- -/3 -/10½ -/3 8/- 7/4½ -/6 -/9 6/3 6/- 7/- 6/10½ 8/- 7/7½ -/6 6/6 -/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 22/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Lond. and Prov. Sporting News, 6/9†† -/3 -/3††
Lond. and Thames Haven Oil Wharves, New, 67/6
Low Temp. Carb., 1/10½
McIlroys Stores, 3/-
Mackintosh, 10% Pref., 25/-
Madame Tussaud's, Defd., 8/7½
Do., 10% Pref., 25/9 6/- 6/- 5/9
Maden and Ireland, -/7½††
Maidenhead Brick, 7/1½ -/1½ -/4½
Do., New, 7/-
Do., 10% Ptg. Pref., 3/4½
Marks and Spencer, £5/19/3Δ†† 5¼†† 29/32†† 6
Do., "A," 5 29/32†† 7/16 ⅝ ⅝ 7/16 7/16†† ¾
Marling and Evans, 1/6‡
Massey-Harris, 43††
Matchless Motor Cycles, 5/2¼
Metafilters, 15/- 15/-
Met. Indus., 2/6 -/6
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 3/7½ -/7½
Milton Proprietary, 27/-†† 6/3
Motor Fuel Proprietary, 2/4½ -/3¾ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/10½ 3/- -/3 2/10½ 3/- -/1½ -/3 -/4½ 2/7½ 3/- -/4½ 2/3 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/1½ 2/6
Murex, 36/3 5/3 6/- 6/-
Natl. Ud. Laundries, 10% "A" Pref., 3/10½
Do., Defd., -/10½
New G. and S. Processes Synd., 3/1½
New Merton Board Mills, 7% Pref., 19/6
Non-Inflammable Film, 3/6 -/6
Northcliffe News., 5½% Deb., 92¾‡ 4 ½ 4
O'Cedar, 8% Ptg. Pref., 19/0½
Ocean Salvage and Towage, -/7½††
Odhams Press, 6½% Deb., 99
Olympia, 6/10½†† -/11¼
Do., 7% Pref., 19/4½ -/4½ 18/9†† 19/6 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/6
Oxzedale, Prefd., 18/-
Pascall, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 15/-
Petroleum Refineries, 1/3
Do., 8% Ptg. Prefd., 6/1½
Phillips (Godfrey), 24/0¾
Phosferine, 8% Ptg., 15/1½ 15/-
Pinchin, Johnson, Tailors 8% Pref., 8/7½‡††
Prices, Tailors, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 21/7½ -/9 -/3
Pye Radio, Defd., 7/3 -/1½
R.M.C. Textiles, 4/3
Randall (C. W.), 16/6
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 27/6
Ransome and Marles, 20/7½ -/7½ -/3
Recenia R. Sheerf, 3/-
Robinson (E. S. and A.), New 6% Pref., -/7½pm
Rowntree, 7% Pref., 22/3
Sanders (Stores), 7% Pref., 21/3 2/-
Sangers, 7½% Pref., 22/6
Scottish Amal. Silks, Prefd., -/6
Scribbans, 13/6¾ 12/7½‡
Do., Defd., 1/0¾ -/0½‡
Selfridge Trust, 18/-‡ -/3‡ 19/- 18/3‡ 18/-
Do., 6% Pref., 14/- 14/- -/3 -/1½ -/9 -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/1½ -/9
Separator, "B," 8 1/16
Shepheard, Pref., 11/0¾Δ
Sherley, 8% Prefd., 20/9 20/- -/9
Simms' Motor Units, 26/3 -/6 -/10½ -/10½
Smale, 18/1½
Smith's Potato Crisps, 8/7½ -/8¼
Solignum, 7/9
Speedways Trust, -/2¼
Sphinx Elec., -/6 1/- 1/- 0/11¼
Splintex Glass, -/6 -/3
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 3/-
Sternol, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 5/11¼†† 6/6†† -/6†† -/1½
Stoll Theatres Corp., 10/-‡ 9/4½‡ -/4½ 10/1½
Sussex Brick, 8% Prefd., 20/3 -/3
Do., Defd., 1/11½ -/11½
Swears and Wells, 35/-†† 4/4½†† -/10½†† -/6 3/9 4/(-) 5/- 5/- 4/- -/4½
Symons, 1/6 -/6¾
Taylors' (Chemists) (Lond.), 7½% Prefd., 19/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/5¼ -/6 -/5¼
Do., 5/- pd., 4/1½†† 3/9 -/3 4/- 4/- 4/- 3/9 4/3 3/10½
Do., Defd., 2/1½†† -/4½ -/5¾ -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/4 -/1½ -/3 -/3½ -/3¾ -/4½ -/4 -/2 -/5 -/5 -/4½
Do., New, 2/2†† -/1½ 1/10½‡ 2/2¼ -/3 -/3¾ -/4½ -/1½ -/1½
Taylors' (Cash) Trust, Defd., 4/1½††
Do., 7½% Prefd., 21/-
Telephone Rentals, 4/-
Thames Grit, 7½% Pref., 19/3 -/3
Tilling-Stevens Motors, 13/7½ -/6 -/9
Tobacco Securities Trust, £100 of Stk., 334‡ 5‡ 6 5 5‡ 5 3‡ 40 38 4‡
Do., Defd., £100 of Stk., 485‡ 5‡ 95 85‡ 5 5‡ 2‡
Toogood, 2/3‡††
Truphonic Radio, -/1½
Tube Invest., New (iss. at 25/-, 7/6 pd.), 12/9†† -/6††
Turner and Newall, New, 83/- 3/- -/1½ -/1½ 2/- 2/- 3/-
Turner Auto. Machines, -/11¼
Ud. Caterers, -/10½
Ud. Drapery Stores, 23/6 -/7½
Ud. Glass Bottle, Ord., 20/3 -/9††
Ud. Picture Theatres, 10% Ptg. Prefd., 10/- -/7½ 10/-
Ud. Service Transport, 8% Ptg. Pref., 7/3‡
Ud. Tobacco (Sth.), 6½% Pref., 22/7½ -/7½ -/6¾ -/7½ -/8¼‡
Veno Drug, 8% Pref., 18/6 19/1½
Verellen, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 7/3 6/6¾
Victoria Gramophones, -/6 -/6 -/8 -/6 -/8
Victoria Wine, 8% Pref., 20/3
Waldorf Hotel, 7½% Pref., 23/6†† -/9††
Waller and Hartley, 8% Ptg. Pref., 12/6 -/7½
Wembley Stadium, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 15/- 15/-
Do., Defd., 1/6¾ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/9 -/9 -/7½
W. Ham G. Racecourse, 10% Prefd., 4/-
Westn. Auto. Machines, -/3¾ -/3
Westinghouse Brake and Saxby, 24/9‡
Whites (Timothy), Defd., 2/0¾
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 4/0¾
Wiggins, Teape, 27/6 -/6 8/-
Willys Overland Crossley, Prefd., 3/3 -/6
Winterbotton Book Cloth, 74/3¾ 5/-
Wyndham's Marine Patents, 35/6 -/7½
Yager (H.), 1/7½
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 18/3
Zinc Mfg., 6/3‡ -/5¼ -/5¼ 7/-††

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 5% Pref. (free of tax), 20/-
Barcelona Tract., 6½% Bds., 101½ ½
Bournemouth, 62/-†† 3/-†† 2/- -/3 -/6‡ -/6 -/1½ -/9
Do., 4½% Pref., 18/-
Calcutta, 5% Pref. (‡‡1), 19/-†† 20/-††
Charing Cross, 25/- 5/-†† 6/4½††
Do., 4½% Pref., 16/6
City of Lond., 32/6
Clyde Valley, 35/9
Co. of Lond., 45/10½ 6/1½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 23/- 2/9 -/9 3/-†† 2/9
Do., 5% Deb., 100
Elect Supply Corp., 6% Pref., 22/- 2/-
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 23/6 3/- -/6 3/- -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 76
Lancashire, 27/3
Do., 6% Pref. (‡‡1), 26/6
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 27/-
London Power, 5% Deb., 100⅛
Madras, 5½% Pref. (free of tax), 20/-
Melbourne, 169
Met. Elec. Supply, 37/9 8/3 7/9
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/6
Mexican Light, 69
Do., 7% Pref., 71½ ½
Midland Counties, 27/-‡†† 8/1½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/- 2/6 -/6
Midland Elec. Corp., 32/8¼ 3/-
Monterey Rly. Light, 5% "A" Deb., 56½††
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 4½% Deb., 93
Do., 6% Deb., 105
Nth. Met. Supply, 6% Pref., 22/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6
Perak River, 11/3
Power Corp. of Canada, 77⅛
Prussian, 6% Bds., 88½
Quebec, 5% Deb., 97¼ ¼
Scottish, 30/3 -/3 -/3
Shawinigan Wtr., 81
Shrops. Worcs. and Staffs. 6% Pref., 22/3 -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 103¾
S. Met. Elec., 6% Pref., 21/7½
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 93½
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 93¾
Urban, 6% Pref., 22/-
Do., 4½% Deb., 92††
Vancouver, 4¼% Deb., 77¾††
Victoria Falls, 60/7½†† 1/6 60/7½ 60/- 1/6¾†† 60/4½
Do., Pref., 33/- -/9
Do., 5½% Debs., 105½ ½
West Gloucestershire P., 6½% Part. Pref., 70‡ 70
Do., 5½% Deb., 91½ ½
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 23/9 -/9 -/10½ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 103¼ ¼ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Ptg., 54/-††
British Power, 13/1½
City of London, 5% Deb., 96 6
County of London, New (iss. at 30/-, 6/- pd.), 12/9 13/1½ 13/-
Do., fully-pd., 43/3 -/1½ 3/-
Elect. Dis. of Yorkshire, New, 32/6
Metropolitan Supply, New, 37/-

N. W. Midlands Joint, 5%, 1950-70 (iss. at 98½, £28½ pd.), 27½
Do. (fully-pd.), 97⅝ ⅝
Scottish, New, 28/7½ 9/-‡
West Gloucester, 40

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Expl., 29/7½
Anglo-Newfndld. Dev., 6% Bds., 101¾ ½
Argentine Est. of Bovril, 6% Deb., 101 1
Argentine Sthn., 22/-
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/1½ -/1½
Do., Defd., -/2††
Australian Agricul., 77/6 80/-††
Australian Estates and Mt., 4½% Deb., 75
Do., 5% Deb., 79
Australian Merc. Land, 4% Deb., 71½
Borneo, 23/-
Brit. N. Borneo, 7/6
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 41/- -/1½ -/2¼ 40/9 1/- -/1½ -/3 -/1½ -/2¼
Caja de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Assntd., 15
City of Lond. Real, 18/1½
Cordova, 1/3
Do., Inc., 80
Covent Garden Prop., 8% Prefd., 9/10½
Do., Defd., 2/6
Dalgety, 11½†† ⅞
Domingo Tomba's Est., 6% Debs., 98½††
Exploration, 7/-
Forestal, 18/1½†† 18/- -/3
Hudson's Bay, 90/3¾†† 90/- 88/9 90/7½ 90/- 89/4½ 8/9 90/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 96/3 -/3‡
Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 94¾
Latin American, 13/7½
Law Reversionary, 4% Deb., 67††
Lloyd (Ed.), 5½% Deb., 84
Mortgage Co. of River Plate, 8¾††
New Zeal. Ln. and Merc. Agcy., 110½††
Peruvian Corp., 11⅛
Do., 5% Pref., 53¼ ¼ ¼
Do., 6% Debs., 98¼††
Power Invest., 5% Pref., 76
River Plate Trust Ln. and Agency, 11 1/32
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Scottish Australian Invest., 6% Pref., 101 2
Straits and Gen. Devt., -/6
Sudan Plants. Synd., 66/6†† -/3‡ 8/1½ 7/8¼ 6/10½
Trust and Agency Assets, Deb., 1/-
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 5% Pref., 77½
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/3 -/3
Ud. Dom. Trust, 50/-
Warner Estate, 5% Pref., 15/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

African Cons. Invest., 7% Deb., 93¾
Anglo-Oriental Mining Corp., 5/7½‡ -/6‡
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 12/1½‡ -/6†† -/6
Brit. Cent. Africa, 1/9¾ -/8¼
Brit. Columbia, "A," 83⅞¾ ¼
Do., "B," 81⅞⅞ ½
City of San Paulo Impts., 13/-†† 12/- -/4½ -/7½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 67‡ 70 70
Ever Ready Trust, 7/6 -/6 -/7½ 8/3 -/2¼Δ 7/9 -/6 8/6 -/3 -/6
Fanti Consold. Invest., 14/4½ -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/0¾††
Gharbieh Ld., 5% Debs., 73½†† 2††
Hydro-Electric Secur. Corp., 34 2†† ¼ ⅜ 1/16 2 ⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ¾ ⅜ ⅞ ⅜ ¾ ¾
Do., 5% Ptg. Prefd., 7¼
Internat. Holding and Invest., 5 9/16 ⅝ ⅝ ⅜ ½ 9/16 ⅝ ⅜
Islas del Guadalquivir, S.A., 35/-††
Kassala Cotton, 6% Debs., 94½ ½ ½
Land Secur. Assets, 42/6†† 3/-††
Lond. Co. F. and L. Prop., New (iss. at 25/- 10/- pd.), 11/9 -/9
Metro. Rly. Country Ests., 11/7½
Primitiva Holdings, 30/7½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/1½
Scottish-American Mort., 4% Debs., 74††
Scottish Reversionary, £5/14/1½
Town Invests., New, 5/- -/1½ -/7½ pm
Zambesia Explor., 39/6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

African City Props., 31/10½
American Inv. and Gen., Def., 210
Anglo-American Deb. Corp., 290½
Do., 4½% Pref., 75½
Anglo-Celtic, 148½ 7½
Do., 5% Pref., 87½ 6½
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 27/7½ -/10½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 24/3 4/- -/2¼ 3/10½ 4/1½ -/3 -/1½
Brit. Assets, 4½% Pref., 83¼ 4½‡
Brit. Empire, Prefd., 19/6
Do., 5% Pref., 15/6‡
Brit. Steamship Invest., Def., 166
Charter, 84 5‡
Do., 5% Pref., 76 7‡
Charterhouse, 23/- 3/-
Consolidated, 4% Prefd., 69¾
East of Scotland, 5% Pref., 83 3
Foreign and Col. Invest., 177
Foreign Railways Invest., 5% Pref., 78¾ ⅛
Globe Telegraph, 23 ⅜ ⅝ ⅜
Indust. and Gen., 330††
Do., 4½% Pref., 81¼††
Do., 3½% Deb., 67††
Internat. Invest., Defd., 169½
Internat. Sleeping Car, 8/10½ -/9 -/6 -/7½
Investment Corp., 4% Prefd., 73‡
Do., Defd., 445 4‡
Do., 5% Deb., 97††
Lake View Invest., 21/- 1/- 1/- 20/6 -/6 1/1½
London and S. American Invest., 17/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/7½
Lond., Mid., and Scottish Stk. Convrsn., 4% Pref., 49½ ¾ 50 49
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 4% Deb., 75
Metropolitan, 4% Deb., 75
Mexican Cent. Rly. Secs., 4% A Deb., 9½
Do., 4% "A" Deb., 10††
Mid-European Corp., 114½ 14
Do., 5% Deb., 85
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 82
Omnium Invest., Defd., 170
Parent, 5% Pref., 3/10½ -/10½‡
Premier Invest., 160
Do., 5% Pref., 82‡
Railway Deb. and Gen., 149
Railway Share, 5½% Pref., 94
Rio Claro Railway and Invest., 5% Pref., 85‡
Do., 5% Deb., 90
Rubber Plantns., 35/6¾ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/6
Scottish American, 4% Pref., 72½
Scottish Invest., 23/-
Do., 6% Pref., 104
Scottish Mortgage, 4½% Deb., 82½
Scottish Stockholders, 5½% Pref., 94½
Second Cons., 5% Pref., 83
Second Guardian, 119‡
Do., 5% Pref., 82½‡
Second Mercantile, 137 9
Do., 5% Pref., 86
Second Scottish, 24/9 -/9 -/9
Tin Selection, 14/-†† 14/-‡
Trustees Corp., 221½
Do., 4½% Pref., 81
U.S. and S. Amer., 249
U. States Deb., 239 9
Witan, 218 17

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Daily Mail, 73/1½ 1/10½ 3/3 1/10½
Equatorial, 7% Deb., 98¾†† 9††
Greyhound Racing Assocn., -/11 -/11¼ -/11 -/11 -/10½ -/10½ -/10¾ -/11¼
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 12/0¾
Hambro, 6% Pref., 20/3††
London Malayan Tin, 11/3‡ -/9 11/- -/3 -/6 -/3 -/7½
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 94††
Southern Stockholders, 17/-

GAS

Aldershot, "C," 74½ ½
Alliance and Dublin, 94
Barnet (7% Max.), 114 15
Bombay, 16/6
Brit. Gas Light, 112 12 12‡
Colonial, 20/6
Commercial, 90½ 2½
Gas Light and Coke, 18/10½†† 19/-†† 18/6¾ -/6 -/10½ -/10½††
Do., 3½% Max., 62
Hastings and St. Leonards, 3½%, 80 80
Imp. Continental, 367 5 7 7 5 5 71 68½ 8 8
S. Met., 101 100¾ ⅜ 1 ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Weymouth, 3½% Deb., 58††

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19⅞ ⅝ ½‡ ⅞‡
Caledonian, £19/14/0
Commercial Union, 24⅛†† ⅝ 13/16 ¾ ¾ ⅝‡ 9/16
Eagle, Star, and Brit. Dom., fully pd., 11 13/16 ¾ ⅝ 13/16
Employers' Liability, 74/-
General Accdt., Fire, and Life, 15
Guardian, 10 3/16 £10/4/6 10⅛‡ 3/16 7/16
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% "Thames and Mersey" Deb., 76 ¾
Lond. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pt. Pref., 5/3
London, 10⅛†† ⅛†† £10/0/9†† 10 10
N. Brit. and Mercantile, 33½
Pearl, fully pd., 13 9/16
Do., partly pd., 12¾
Do., 6% (free of tax) Pref., 26/6††
Phoenix, partly pd., 13⅝
Do., fully pd., 14½†† ⅜ ½ 9/16 ½
Do., 4% Law Life Deb., 77
Do., 4% Deb., 1911, 77
Prudential, "B," 39/2¼ -/2¼ 9/-
Royal, 8 3/16††
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6 11/16Δ 11/16

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20¼ 1/16†† 20 ¼ 3/16 3/16 3/16
Do., Fractl. Certs., 80/- 80/- pm

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 65
Amalgamated, 6/9 -/7½ -/7½††
Do., 7% Pref., 12/- 11/9
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/7½
Babcock and Wilcox, 59/3†† -/9 -/9 -/9
Baldwins, 3/6 -/6 -/3‡
Do., 7% Pref., 4/9‡
Do., 6½% Deb., 80 80
Bengal, 9/9 10/3 9/9
Beyer, Peacock, 13/6
Cammell, Laird, 2/10½ -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 3/4½ -/1
Consett, 9/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 90½
Cory, 58/6 -/9
Domn. Iron and Steel, 5% Bds., 80
Dorman, Long, 6/9 -/9¾
Ebbw Vale, 1/6 -/4½
Guest, Keen, 35/7½†† 6/-
Do., 5% Pref. (free tax), 5⅝ 7/32
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free tax), 20/-‡†† 20/- 20/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 10/10½
Horden, 22/10½‡
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99⅛
Nova Scotia, 6% Deb., 20¼ ½
Pease and Partners, 4/3
Powell-Duffryn, 12/6¾††
Do., 7% Deb., 94½
Skoda Works, 7½% Debs., 102¼
South Durham, 21/10½
Staveley, 21/7½Δ
Stewarts and Lloyds, Prefd., 15 14¾
Do., Def., 25/6‡ 5/-
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/3
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 6% Pref., 19/1½††
Tata, 7% Deb., 95⅛ ⅝ 6⅞ ⅞ ½
Thornycroft, Part. Prefd., 23/9
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6 -/6
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 4/-††
Vickers, 9/10½‡ -/9 -/10½ -/8¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/9
Do., 5% Prefce. (‡‡1), 17/6 -/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 94½
Ward, 15/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Ironfounders, 6% Deb., 81½
B. and I. Powdered, Prefd., 3/9 -/9
Clarke, Chapman, 26/9 -/9
Dorman Long, 5½% Deb., 89½
Duffield Prod., -/10††
Do., 7½% Ptpg. Prefce., 10/- paid, -/6
Duffield Corp., 4/3 -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/3 -/2¼
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/- paid, 1/-
Illingworth Carbon., 8/7½
Lockwoods' Process, Defd., -/5½
N.C. Metal, "A," 74/6
Rhymney, 5% Debs., 70††
Sensible Heat Dist., 7/10½ -/6 8/- 7/-
Sheffield Prod., 13 ¼ 12½ ½
Do., 6% Deb., 60¾ 2 3½ 2 3½ 59‡ 62 60¾
Stanton, 30/-
Tredegar, "A," 14/- pd., 8/-‡
Do., "B," 12/-‡

MINES

Anaconda, 15
Ashanti, 26/9
Centl. Prov. Manganese, 63/9
Consold. of Sth. Africa, 44/6 -/4½ -/4½ 3/9‡
Do., 6% Cum. Pref., 18/3†† 18/-
Do., 6% 2nd Prefce., 17/1½†† -/3†† -/4½††
Consold. Selection, 17/7½ -/6
De Beers, 40% Pfce. (Bearer), 12 13/32
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 9 13/32
Globe and Phoenix, 10/6 -/9 -/7½
London Tin Synd., 35/7½ 4/8¼
Mysore, 12/6 -/6‡
Ooregum of India, 6/3
Pahang, 9/7½
Do., Prefce., 25/3
Rio Tinto, 45½‡
St. John del Rey, 18/9†† -/9 19/- 18/10½ 19/3†† 19/- 18/10½
Do., Pfce. (free of tax) (10%), 25/-††
Tanganyika Concess., 40/9
Union Corp., 73/1½ 4/0¾‡ 3/9 -/9‡ -/9
Union Minière du Haut-Kat., 6% Bds., 98¾
Vereeniging Ests., 39/6¾
Waihi, 13/3††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Finance and Indust., -/7 -/7
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 1/9 -/9
Lake View and Star, 12/9 -/9 13/- -/1½ -/3 -/0¾ 12/10½ 13/3 12/10½ 13/4½ -/1½ 12/11¼

Sons of Gwalia, 1/3
Wiluna Gold Corp., 18/4½ -/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo-Eastern, 3/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/10½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/7½ -/6½
Aramayo in Bolivia, 32/6 -/6 30/- 1/10½ 2/6
Balaghat Gold, 4/1½
Bangrin Tin, 21/6
Broken Hill Prop., 22/1½
Burma Corp., 14/11¼†† -/11¼ 15/- 14/10½ 15/- 14/10½
Champion Reef of India, 9/3
Edie Devt., 15/-††
Esperanza, 21/6 -/1½
Geevor, 5/7½ -/7½
Hongkong, 19/6 -/7½
Ipoh, 21/- -/4½
Kamunting Malaya, 16/-
Keeley, 1/3
Kent (F.M.S.), 5/3
Killinghall (iss. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 8/3 -/6
Lena, -/11¼
Malayan Dredging, 24/7½†† -/6 -/3
Mawchi, 23/1½
Mining Trust, 12/1½†† 12/- 12/- 12/-
Nth. Broken Hill, 87/6
Panama Corp., 19/6 -/6 -/1½ -/4½ 18/6‡ 19/-
Penawat, 2/-†† 1/11½ -/11½
Pengkalen, 18/6 19/-
Poderosa, 11/7½††
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/6 -/6
San Francisco of Mexico, 24/7½††
Santa Gertrudis, 9/- -/3 -/1½ -/3
Siamese Synd., 11/7½
Sth. American Copper (New), 1/9
Sthn. Malayan, 18/1½ -/6 -/1½‡ -/6 -/3
Sthn. Tronoh, 11/-
Sungei Pari, 1/8¼ -/5¼
Teja Malaya, 6/-‡
Tigon Mining and Finance Corp., 25/7½ -/7½ 5/-
Trepca, 7/7½ -/10½ -/10½
Tronoh, 19/3 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/3
Zinc Corp., 33/9‡
Do., Pref., 73/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 15/6
Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 29/8¼
Do., 6% Prefd., 90 1
Brakpan, 77/6
Bwana M'Kubwa, 23/3†† -/1½ 3/- 2/10½ 3/- 2/10½
Cam and Motor, 23/- -/6
Cape Asbestos, 34/- 3/9
Do., Pref., 65/9 6/10½ 5/8¼
Charterland and Gen. Exp., 6% Pref., 80½
City Deep, 7/6¾
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa (10/- shares), 11/6 -/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 9/4½ -/4½
Crown Mines, 65/-‡†† -/3¾ -/7½
East Rand Prop., 11/9†† -/7½
Ferreira Est., 8/9
Geldenhuis Deep, 5/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9
Gen. Mining and Finance Corp., 16/1½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 10/-
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 35/-†† -/6 -/7½ 5/- 5/- -/7½ 4/9
H. E. Prop. (New), 8/-††
Henderson's Transvaal Est., 2/10½ 3/-
Jo'burg Cons. Invest., 44/3†† -/3 3/9
Knight's, 7/6 -/6 -/9
Langlaagte, 22/6 3/- 1/3‡
Loangwa Concess., 6/1½ 6/- -/1½ 5/10½ -/10½
Lonab, 1/9
Luipaard's Vlei, 3/11½
Lydenburg (?) Areas, 4/4½
Mapoko (?), 1/-
Messina (Transvaal) Devt., 16/7½††
Middelburg, 17/3 16/6
Modderfontein, "B," 17/3†† -/3‡
Modderfontein East, 28/1½
New Modderfontein, 90/- 89/4½ 90/- 88/1½ 7/6
New State Areas, 31/10½
Nth. Charterland Explor., 2/10½ 3/- -/0¾ 2/10½
Oceana Consold., 2/- 2/-
Potgietersrust, 4/6 -/6 3/9‡ 4/6
Rand Mines, 62/6
Rand Selection, 14/- 14/- 13/10½
Randfontein Ests., 5/6¾ -/8¼
Do., 6% Debs., 94½‡
Rezende, 20/3 19/4½
Rhodesia Broken Hill Dev., 3/- 3/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 8 5/32†† ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 5/16 5/16
Rhodesian Corp., 1/6¾ -/7½ -/7½ -/9¼
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 48/9
Roan Antelope, 28/1½ 9/4½†† 8/1½ 7/3
Robinson Deep, "A," 12/6‡
Rose Deep, 3/9‡†† 4/-†† 2/6‡†† 4/1½
Sherwood Starr, 20/7½ -/7½ -/11¼
Simmer and Jack, 3/1½
S. African L. and Explor., 2/6
S. African Townships, 9/6‡ -/10½ -/10½
Sth.-West Africa, 14/3
Southn. Rhodesia, 10/7½†† 9/6
Sub Nigel, 36/10½ 7/6 -/3 -/6
Transvaal Gold Estates, 7/3
Utd. Mining and Gen. Trust, 5/9
Village Deep, 7/3¾ 6/3‡
Wankie, 24/6
West Rand Cons., 6/2¼ -/1½ -/3 -/1½
West Springs, 18/1½
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/6¾ -/8 -/8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Akim, New, -/11¼
Alluvial, -/3 -/3½ -/3 -/3½ -/2¾
Ariston, 1/11¼
Assocd. Tin of Nigeria, 6/- 5/10½ -/9
Jujs Valley, 1/7½‡
Morgan, 6/- 6/- -/2¼ 6/-
Naraguta Extended Areas, 1/1
Naraguta (Nigeria) Tin, 10/-
Nigerian Cons., 1/1½
United Exploration, 1/10½
W. African Diamond, 4/7½

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 500001 to 1312000, Bearer, 56/3 5/7½
New Paccha and Jazpampa, 2/-††
Pan de Azucar, 20/- 20/-
Rosario, 3/6 4/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 87¾ 8

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 16/6
Anglo-Persian, 75/- -/6 -/7½ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11¼ 4/4½
Do., 8% Pref., 26/9¾
Do., 9% Pref., 28/1½†† 7/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 95⅛ ½
Attock, 21/10½ -/10½
Burmah, 74/4½ 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/4½Δ†† -/4½Δ††
Do., 5½% Deb., 103¼†† 2¼ ¾
Canadian Eagle, 12/6†† -/3†† -/6¾ -/5¼ -/6 -/5¼ -/6 -/6 12/- -/6¾
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/3¼†† -/1½
Kern River, 6/- 6/-
Mexican Eagle, 13/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6¾ -/9
Phoenix Transport, £1 Shares, 11/10½†† 12/1½ -/1½ 11/10½ -/9 12/- 11/9
Do., 1/- Shares, 5/10½
Phoenix Products, Pref. (8%), 17/6†† -/10½ -/7½
Royal Dutch, 32¾ 13/16 ¾
"Shell" (Regd.), 95/3¾ -/3¾ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ 8¼ 5/- 4/4½ 5/3¾ -/11¼‡ 4/8¼ -/4½ -/4½ 3/9‡ 5/7½ 90/-‡ 5/- 5/-
Do. (Bearer), 96/- 6/- 5/7½ -/9 -/11¼ -/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 68/9‡†† -/10½†† -/1½ 9/- 9/- -/1½ -/3 -/6 8/9 9/- 8/10½ -/3 9/1½Δ -/4½ 8/9 9/1½ -/3 8/1½ -/9‡ -/9¼‡ 9/6 8/10½ -/9 -/1½ 9/4½ -/2¼ -/4½ -/1½ 8/9‡ -/6 -/1½ 9/0¾
Do., New, 69/6 8/9 9/3 8/9†† 9/- -/2¼ -/4½ 8/9 -/6
Apex Trinidad, 26/10½ 5/7½ 6/6¾ -/9
Brit. Controlled, 3/7½†† -/3¾ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/1½
Do., 7% Prefd., 6/5¼ -/5¼ 6/- -/1½ -/1½ -/2¼ 5/11¼ 6/4½ -/3†† 6/- 5/11¼ 6/- -/1½ -/3 -/1½
Creole, 25/-†† -/3¾
Hamilton's (Roumania), -/4†† -/4 -/3 -/4 -/3 -/4
Petroleum Storage and Fin. Corp., 15/3 14/9†† -/9 15/3
Do., Def., 1/3†† -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/3 -/3½
Steaua Romana, 8/11¼ -/11¼
Trinidad Central, 3/6
Trinidad Leaseholds, 75/11¼†† 6/10½
United Brit. of Trinidad, 6/6
V.O.C. Holding, 56/6¾ 7/2¼
Venezuelan, 10/3 -/3 -/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 14/3 -/1½ -/4½
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 32/6 2/- 2/- -/4½ -/3 -/1½
Do., 6% Deb., 97½
Anglo-Java, 2/10†† -/10½ -/10½
Do., 7% Deb., 95
Ayer Kuning, 28/9‡
Bah Lias, 22/6
Bertam Consol., 4/1½ -/1½
Bukit Rajah, 15/7½
Chersonese, 2/2 -/1
Dunlop Plantns., 6% Pref., 18/4½ 19/3 18/4‡
East Asiatic, 2/1 -/1½
Gd. Cent. (Ceylon), 16/7½ -/9†† -/6
Hewagam, 11/6
Highlands and Lowlands, 27/6†† 8/-
Kepitigalla, 1/1
Kimanis, 8/9
Langen, 25/6 -/3
Lond. Asiatic, 4/4†† -/4½ -/3¾ -/4½
Malacca, 28/6
Merlimau Pegoh, 2/6
Nagolle, 11/3‡††
Sendayan, 20/-
Sennah, 23/9
Tebrau, 23/6
Ud. Serdang, 3/11¼ -/10½ 4/1½ 3/11‡ -/9½ -/11 -/11 -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, 1/6¾
Anglo-Johore, -/5††
Asahan, 8/9 -/6 -/9
Batang, 1/2½ -/2
Beradang, 1/8††
Bila, 1/8¾
Brit. Estates of Java, 1/1½ -/8 -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/9
Brooklands, 3/3¾
Bukit Pulai, -/11½ -/11¾ 1/- 0/11¾ 1/-
Bukit Selangor, 1/- 0/8¼‡ 0/11½ 1/-
Bukit Sembawang, 1/3
Bukit Tupah, 12/6
Castlefield, 4/6
Chimpul, -/11½
Dahan, 1/7½
Djasoera, -/10¼
Djember, 21/3
Eastn. Sumatra, 2/3
Gadjah, 3/5¼
Heawood, 3/3 -/3 2/9
Hong Kong, 43/6
Java Para, 27/6
K.M.S., 20/9 3/1½
Kenny, 7/-Δ
Kepong, 5/6
Kota Tinggi, 1/10½
Kuala Geh, 1/3
Do., 7½% Deb., £75 paid, 70
Kuala Muda, 24/-†† 3/-
Do., 7% Debs., 95 5
Kulim, 8/1½
Lawas, 21/10½
Malayalam, 23/4½ -/3 -/4½
Marawan, 1/3
Muar Itam, 1/7
New Haycep, -/10½
Nth. Malay, 1/4½ -/7
Petoong Java, 1/-
Pilmoor, 25/-
Port Dickson-Lukut, 2/2½
Rambutan, 1/2½
Rangoon Para, 7/6
Rembau Jelei, 24/3††
Seafield, 18/6 19/3
Semenyih, 4/-
Sempah, 12/9††
Sengat, 1/6
Sepang Selangor, 15/1½
Singapore Para, 1/3
Sonosekar, 17/4½
Sungei Batu, 23/9
Sungei Kari, 13/9
Sungei Tekor, -/4¼
Sungei Tiram, -/4½
Sungei Tukong, -/8††
Sungkap, 2/0¾
Tairing, 1/7½
Tambira, 27/6
United Rubber and Coffee, 1/-
Vallambrosa, 11/11¼ 12/- -/3
Waterfall, 1/3

SHIPPING

Brit. India, 4½% Deb., 82 3 3
Cairn Line, 6/1½
Clan Line, 7% Deb., 99 9 9 100½ ½
Cie Générale Trans., 6½% Obgs., 97¼ ¼
Cunard Steam., 22/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/3
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 6/1½ 6/- -/3¼
Furness, Withy, 36/-
Do., 5% Pref., 9¼
Houlder Line, 5½% Pref., 92/6†† 90/-
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., 2/-
Oceanic Stm., 4½% Debs. (2nd Ser.), Bearer, 95Δ††
P. & O., 5% Prefd., 95
Do., Defd., 52/3†† -/3 1/6 -/9 -/9 1/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 100½ 99¾
Do., 5% Deb., 98
R.M.S.P., Pref. (5%), 36¾ 6
Do., 6½% Pref., 40†† 40 40 38 41½
Do., 4½% Deb., 74‡
Do., 5% Deb., 64†† 5¾
Thompson, 5% Deb., 89¼
Union-Castle, 6% "A" Pref., 11/6 12/3
Do., 6½% Pref., 12/3
Do., 6% Deb., 88¼
White Star, 6½% Pref., 13/9 14/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. British, 11/3

TEA AND COFFEE

Amald. Estates, 5% Pref., 8½ ¼
Assam, 30/9 -/9
Bengal Ud., 18/3

Cons. Est., 53/9
Cons. Tea and Lands, 21¾†† ⅞ 5††
Dimbula Valley, 56/6
E. India and Ceylon, 26/1½ 5/7½
Emp. of India, 32/-
Gen. Ceylon Est., 26/6
Panden, 19/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Bada Beta, 56/3†††
Chabacore, 26/-
Doombagam, 10/-
Imp. Ceylon, 28/9

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 103½ 2½
Anglo-Portuguese, 21/1½ -/1½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 75¼ 4¾ 5 4½ 5½ 4½ 5 ¼ 4½ 5 ¼
Do. "B," 37†† 6½ 7 6¾ ¼ 6 5½ 6 5¾ ¾ 6⅞
Do. 5½% Pref., 98½ 9 9 ⅛ 8¾ 9 8½ ⅞ ¼ ½ ⅞ ¾ ¼
Gt. Northern, 31½ ½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 43/9
Oriental, 55/- 5/-
Postal and Cable Corp., Gold Bds., 91½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Gt. Northern Holding, 9 9

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS
Anglo-Argentine, 4% Deb., 69¼
Do. 5% Deb., 72¼
Brazilian, 38½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ⅛ 9½ 8¾ ⅛
Brit. Columbia, 5% Pref., 89
Do. 4½% Cons. Deb., 79 8
Brit. Elect. Tract., 8% Prefd., 124††
Do. Defd., 1623†† 5 20
Do. 4½% Deb., 82½ ⅞
Cape Elect., 8/-
L.G.O.C. 4½% Deb., 91½
Do. 5% Deb., 96 6 6
Lond. United, 5% Pref., 3/- -/7½ -/3 -/7½ -/10½
Do. 4% Deb., 50
Maidstone and Dist., 37/3 -/3
Do. 6% Pref., 21/-
National 7% Pref., 21/-
Para, 2/8½
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 96¼
Do. 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85†† 4½ ½ ½
Shanghai Elec., 42/6
Toronto Suburban, 4½% Deb., 45

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Aldershot and Dist., 21/-††
Barton Trf., -/8¾
Lond. United, -/7½

WATER WORKS
Monte Video, 122
Prov. of B.A., 24/6
Do. 5% Pref. (free tax), 19/6
S. Staffordshire, "C" (8% Max.), 117 ½
Southend, 5% Pref., 94⅛
Tarapaca, 82/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Colne Valley "D," 121½†† 2¼††

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Belfast (5½% Red. Stk., 1937-47) 1 to 100-102. Huddersfield (3% Red. Stk., 1920-40) 1 to 82-84. Leicester (4¼%, 1943-55) 1 to 94-96. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (3½% Red. Stk., 1936) 1 to 91-93.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Gold Coast (3½%, 1934-59) 1 to 74-76. Hong Kong (3½%, 1918-43) 1 to 84-86. New Zealand (4%, 1943-63) 1 to 82-84. FALL.—New South Wales (5%, 1935-55) 1 to 85-88. South Australian (3½%, 1926-36) ½ to 81-84.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Toronto (4% Gen. Cons. Ln. Debs., 1944-8) 1½ to 84-86.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Mexico (5% Stg. Bds., Ass., 1/7/22) 2 to 17-22. Stockholm (4% Bds., 1900) 1 to 95-99, ditto (4½% Ln., 1913) 2 to 98-102.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (5% Ln., 1895) 2 to 64-66, ditto (5% Fndg. Bds.) 1 to 86-88, ditto (5% Ln., 1903) 1 to 75-77, ditto (8% Stg. Bds., Lloyd Brasileiro) 1 to 81-86, ditto (5% Ln., 1908) 2 to 83-86, ditto (4% Ln., 1911) 1 to 64-66. Chilean (4½% Gld. Ln., 1889) 1 to 88-90. Chinese (5% Gld. Ln., 1912) ½ to 46-48, ditto (5% Gld. Ln., 1905, Honan Rly.) 1 to 17-22. Finland (6% Ln., 1923) 1 to 92-96. Hamburg (6% Stg. Ln.) 1 to 93-95. Italian (5%, 1862) ½ to 64½-66½. Sao Paulo (5% Bds., 1904) 1 to 98-108. Siamese (7% Stg. Ln., 1922) 1 to 104-106. Swedish (3½%, 1880) ½ to 98-102, ditto (3% Consd. Ln., 1894) 3 to 78-81, ditto (3% Ln., 1900) 1 to 79-83, ditto (3½% Ln., 1908) 2 to 79-82. Uruguay (5% Bds., 1896) 1½ to 95-100. FALL.—Norwegian (3½%, 1894) 1 to 82-85. Para (5% Gld. Bds.) 2 to 17-22.

INDIAN RAILS.—FALL.—East Indian Rly. ("C," 1953) ¼ to 16½-17¼. Do. ("B," 1953) ¼ to 16½-17¼. Do. ("D," 1953) ¼ to 16¼-17¼. Eastern Bengal ("B," 1957) ¼ to 16¾-17¾. Do. (4% Deb. Stk.) 2 to 62-68. Great Indian Peninsular ("B," 1948) ¼ to 21¾-22¾. Do. (4% Irred. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 63-67. Madras and Southern Mahratta (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 67-71. Do. (4% Deb. Stk., 1938) 1 to 65-69. Scinde Punjab and Delhi ("B," 1958) ¼ to 16½-17¼.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canadian Northern (4% Cons. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 73-75. Canadian Nthn. Quebec (4% Perp. Gtd. Stk.) 1 to 73-75. Canadian Northern (4% Perp. Cons. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 73-75. Great Southern 1 to 17-19. Quebec and Lake St. John (4% 1st Mt. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 73-75. Quebec Central (Leased to C.P.R.) 1 to 96-98. Rhodesia (4% 1st Mt. Deb.) 1 to 80½-82½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama Gt. Southern 1 to 115-119. Do. (Pref.) 1 to 126-130.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Argentine Transandine (4% "B" Deb. Stk.) ½ to 59-61. Central Argentine (5% 10-yr. Notes) ½ to 95-97. Mexican ½ to 3-4. Do. (6% 2nd Pref.) 1 to 5-7. FALL.—Cordoba (7% 1st Pref.) 2 to 68-72. Interoceanic of Mexico (4% Deb. Stk.) 3 to 7-9. Do. (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 3 to 4-6.

BANKS.—RISE.—Agricultural Properties of Norway (4% Bds.) 1 to 79-83. Barclays (D.C.O.) (8% Pref.) 3d. to 29/3-30/3.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—RISE.—Bass (3½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 100-102. Benskin's Watford (5% Pref.) 1/16 to 3⅞-4⅛. Do. (5% "B" Pref.) 3/32 to 3⅛-3⅜. Do. (4% 1st Mt. Irred. Deb.) 1 to 65-68. Courage (5% Pref.) 1 to 80-83.

CANALS.—FALL.—Suez 2 to 168-178.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. British Maltsters (6% Pref.) 1/16 to 1⅞-1. Avery (W. & T.) ½ to 2⅜-2⅝. Dickins and Jones (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 101-105. Francois Cementations 5d. to 4/0-5/0. London Necropolis ... ditto ("B") 6/3 to 22/0-25/0. Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) ¼ to 27-28, ditto (5% Sec. Gld. Debs. Cum. Opsn.) 1 to 97-99. Lever Bros. (20% Prefd. Ord.) 6/3 to 37/6-12/6. Lyons (J.) ½ to 9⅜-10⅛. Margarine Unie ⅛ to 3⅞-3⅛. Moss' Empires 1 to 11⅛-12⅛. Swedish Ball Bearings ("B") ¼ to 12¾-13¼. Standard Chemical 4 to 30-35. Williamson (H.) ⅛ to 0-⅛.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne Elec. Sply. (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 91-94. Quebec Power (5% 1st Deb. "A") ½ to 95½-97½. Scottish Power, 1/0 to 29/0-31/0.

FINANCIAL, LAND.—RISE.—Abford Est. (6% Deb.) 3 to 92-97. Argentine Ests. of Bovril (6% Deb.) 2 to 98-102. Scottish Austral. Investment (6% Prefce.) 1 to 99-102. Slough Ests. ½ to 1⅛-1⅜. FALL.—Australian Pastoral 2½ to 86-91. Borneo ⅛ to 1⅛-1¼. British South Africa (Bearer) 7½d. to 40/9-41/3. Mozambique (Comp. Mocam.) 6d. to 10/6-11/6.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—Orient Tst. ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅜. Trans-Oceanic (5% Pref.) 1 to 81½-83½. FALL.—Mid-European Corpn. 3 to 113-118. Rio Claro Rly. and Inv. 1 to 183-188. Trans-Oceanic 3 to 125-130.

GAS.—RISE.—Hastings and St. Leonard's (3½% Convtd.) 1 to 79-83. S. Metrop. (6½% D Stk., 1931) 1 to 99-101. FALL.—Colonial Gas 1/0 to 20/6-22/6.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Algoma Stl. (1st and Refndg. M. 5% 50-yr. Sinkg. Fnd. Gld. Bds.) 1 to 65-70. Dominion I. and S. (5% Cn. M. Bds. and ditto with London Dep. Receipts) 1 to 80-85. Skoda Wks. (7½% 1st M. Stlg. Debs.) ½ to 101½-103½. Vickers (5½% 1st M. D. Stk.) 1 to 94-97. FALL.—Alabama 1/16 to 1⅛-1⅜. Bengal Iron (7½% Pref.) 1/32 to 2 1/32-2 3/32. Dorman, Long (5½% 1st M. D. Stk.) 1 to 87-90. Marbella Iron Ore 3d. to 1/3-2/6.

MINES.—RISE.—Globe and Phoenix Gold 6d. to 10/6-11/6.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Anglo-Chilean Cons. (7% 1st M. D. Stk.) 1 to 91-93.

OIL.—RISE.—Burmah (5½% Secd. D. Stk.) ½ to 102-104. Phoenix Oil Pdcts. (8% Pref.) 6d. to 17/6-18/6. FALL.—Mexican Eagle (8% Br. N.-C. Pref.) 3d. to 13/0-14/0.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—Clan Line (7% M. D. Stk.) 1 to 98-101. P. and O. (5% D. Stk., 1930-1940) 1 to 95-98. FALL.—Argentine Navgtn. 6d. to 17/0-19/0. Union-Castle Mail (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 11/0-13/0.

TEA.—FALL.—Assoc. T. Ests. of Ceylon (6% Pref.) ⅛ to 2½-3½.

TELEPHONES.—FALL.—Oriental ⅛ to 2 11/16-2 15/16.

TRAMS. AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—Brit. Elec. Trctn. (6% N.-C. Prefd. Ord.) 1 to 122-127. FALL.—Lisbon Elec. Trams. 6d. to 22/0-24/0. Mexico Trams. (6% 50-yr. M. Bds.) 2 to 47-52. Shanghai Elec. Constructn. 1/16 to ⅞-2⅞.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—Markets here remained closed to-day. Receipts of coffee amounted to 9,000 bags, which makes 1,768,000 bags for the season to date against 1,389,000 bags a year ago. No clearances were reported, and the stock has increased to 341,000 bags, which compares with 254,000 bags a year ago. At Santos No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted 21$000. Receipts were 41,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 5,224,000 bags, against 5,523,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 18,000 bags to the U.S., and 45,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,066,000 bags, and compares with 958,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 21.—The market opened steady, unchanged to ¼ dearer, but afterwards gave way and closed easy, ¾ to 1¼ lower. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 38¼ (previous, 39); May, 37¼ (37½); Sept., 37 (37¼); Dec., 36½ (37). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola hole 13 from 690ft. to 710ft. averages 3.41 per cent. copper for true width 16ft. Mindola hole 16 from 265ft. to 275ft. averages 3.75 per cent. copper for true width 8ft."

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Production for the week ended January 18 in the Bolivar District was 216,879 metric tons, and in the Maracaibo District 6,754 metric tons. Well R.281 at La Rosa has been brought in, producing 85 metric tons per day through a 11/16in. flow plug with 675lb. pressure. Well LS.145 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 115 metric tons per day through a ⅝in. flow plug with 480lb. pressure.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended January 17 was 4,869 tons (last week, 5,143 tons).

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Cable:—"No. 10 diamond drill hole from the 2,100ft. Horseshoe level has cut ore 6ft. wide, assaying 50s. per ton." Office Note.—This is the diamond drill hole to which the chairman referred at the recent annual meeting as being put out in an endeavour to cut the ore-body 100ft. further south of the point where it was first intersected in diamond drill hole No. 9, at which 12ft. of ore was cut, averaging 65s. per ton.

FRESNILLO CO.—December Return:—Dry short tons milled, 92,742; total revenue, after allowing for development but before deducting reserve for depletion, depreciation, &c., $80,513.

TEJA MALAYA TIN.—Returns for the first half of January were seven tons. Dredge still opening out paddock.

MAYFAIR GOLD.—The company reports that, owing to a serious defect in one of the gas engines, it is impossible to run the reduction works at the necessary capacity, and it has therefore been decided to cease milling and to carry on development only pending the replacement of the engine in about six months' time.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—A catch of whales producing 141,800 barrels of oil, valued at over £590,800, is reported for the first 13 weeks of the 1929-30 season ended January 13 by Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Limited, for the fleets it controls. This catch represents an increase of 15,300 barrels, valued at £63,750, as compared with last year.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE
TUESDAY, JAN. 21

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

L. C. SHANKS and S. A. WOOD, shopfitters, joiners, and general woodworkers, at Longleat House, George-lane, South Woodford, under the style of SHANKS and WOOD.

F. POWELL and S. H. RICHARDSON, leather goods manufacturers, at Sandwell-street, Walsall, under the style of "The IDEAL LEATHER CASE COMPANY."

O. WOLF and N. F. BAMBURY, general merchants, 17, Peckover-street, Bradford, 42, Southgate-street, Leicester, Cromford House, Cromford-court, Manchester, and Cawdry Buildings, Fountain-street, Leek, under the style of "BEVER and WOLF."

R. ASPINALL and J. T. ASPINALL, painters and decorators, 7, Saint James'-row, Burnley, under the style of WILLIAM ASPINALL.

A. C. TAYLOR and A. W. BACK, under the style of W. HAMLYN and SON, at Totnes, Devon, coal merchants.

J. FISHER and A. FISHER, builders and contractors, at Mansfield-road, Derby, under the style of FISHER and SON.

L. CLIFFORD and J. G. L. POULTER, publishers, 1a, Johnson's-court, 166, Fleet-street, London, under the style of CLAREMONT COACHING GUIDE.

ANNIE SCHNEIDEN and H. C. GRAHAM, mantle, costume, and gown manufacturers, 10, Despenser-street, Cardiff, under the style of A. SIMONS and Co.

G. S. WARD, C. BRAY, and W. E. LIVERSEDGE, solicitors, at Doncaster, Leeds, South Elmsall, and Conisborough, under the style of WARD BRAY and COMPANY; G. S. Ward and W. E. Liversedge will continue the business at Doncaster and Conisborough under the style of Ward and Company, and C. Bray will continue the business at Leeds and South Elmsall, under the style of Bray and Company.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926
RECEIVING ORDERS
IN LONDON

Cook, B. J., 10, Wendell-road, Shepherds Bush, and lately carrying on business at 95, Windmill-road, Brentford, haulage contractor.
Gross, F. (trading as Beresford Flower Company), 72, Turnmill-street, E.C.1, artificial flower maker.
Lerner, A. M., 27, Peterborough-road, Leyton, E.10, musical conductor.
Stern, S., of and lately carrying on business at 3, College-hill, E.C.4, furrier.
Tebbs, B. O., 202, Gloucester-terrace, W., salesman, formerly of The Cosmo Hotel, Southampton-row, W.C.
Tompkins, R. L., late of The Railway Tavern, Forest-lane, Forest Gate, but now of Brookfield Tavern, 119, Dartmouth Park-hill, Highgate, and lately carrying on business at the Railway Tavern, Forest-lane, Forest Gate, licensed victualler.
Ward, Emblyn (married woman), trading as "C. L. Ward," carrying on business at 18 and 19, Leinster-mews, Lancaster Gate, garage proprietress, and who resides at Satis House, West-street, Rottingdean, Brighton.
White, A. E., 147, Bermondsey-street, Tooley-street, Bermondsey, and lately carrying on business at College House, Thomas-street, London, manufacturer's agent.

IN THE COUNTRY

Jones, J. D., residing at Monba, and carrying on business at Cash Stores, both in Ty Croes, Anglesey, grocer and provision dealer. Court—Bangor.
Wood, H., Hoylandswaine-road, Penistone, near Sheffield, builder and contractor. Court—Barnsley.
Fogg, J. T. W., residing at 11, Eden-street, Blackpool, and carrying on business at Back Salthouse-avenue, Blackpool, tile and mosaic contractor. Court—Blackpool.
Connolly, T. F., 8, South-road, Southall, Middlesex, solicitor's managing clerk, lately carrying on business at 29, Ealing-broadway, Ealing. Court—Brentford.
Willis, F. J. H., 23, Uxbridge-road, Hanwell, motor engineer, lately carrying on business at "Green Man" Garages, 64, The Broadway, West Ealing. Court—Brentford.
Thomas, E. (trading as Ted Thomas), residing at 34, Bridgend-road, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan, and carrying on business at "Alpha House," Aberkenfig, outfitter and gentlemen's tailor. Court—Bridgend.
Westerman, C., lately residing at 3, Haven-street, Burnley, now residing at 31, St. Matthews-street, Burnley, and lately carrying on business at 10 and 15 respectively in Hargreaves-street, Burnley, and now carrying on business at 22, Yorkshire-street, Burnley, 2, Burnley-road, Bacup, and 27, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge, consulting optician. Court—Burnley.
Pedley, A., residing and carrying on business at 59, Low-pavement, Chesterfield, furniture and antique dealer. Court—Chesterfield.
Hirst, J., 4, Parker-street, Derby, builder and contractor. Court—Derby and Long Eaton.
Rostant, Maud A. M., residing at 1, Manchester-road, Exmouth, and carrying on business at 3, Belgrave-place, Exmouth, café proprietress, married woman. Court—Exeter.
Wilson, A. J., residing and carrying on business at Broxa, Anlaby Park-road, Anlaby, Yorks, builder. Court—Kingston-upon-Hull.
Theaker, W. W., lately residing at 1, Mentone-place, afterwards at 14, Coventry-place, 5, Verdun-place, 21, Wellclose-place, and 17, Belmont-terrace, but now residing at 11, Chatsworth-street, Leeds, postman. Court—Leeds.
Waters, H. A., residing at 11, Sugnall-street, and lately carrying on business at the same address, and at 58, Upper Hope-place, Liverpool, painter and decorator. Court—Liverpool.
Hollinshead, H., 75, Earle-street, Crewe, garage proprietor. Court—Nantwich and Crewe.
Hunt, W. H., residing at Glendon, Partlands-avenue, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and carrying on business at 3, Swanmore-road, Ryde, builder. Court—Newport and Ryde.
Alexander, F., carrying on business as F. Alexander and Co., residing at 3, Lakenham-terrace, City-road, Norwich, and carrying on business at Guildhall Chambers, Norwich, wholesale warehouseman. Court—Norwich.
Burns, M. H. (trading as Morley and Co.), residing at 1, Devonshire-promenade, Lenton, and trading at 7, Carrington-street, Nottingham, costumier. Court—Nottingham.
Dobbs, Arthur William (Senior), residing and carrying on business at Black Horse Farm, Norwell, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, farmer. Court—Nottingham.
Thompson, H. W., residing and carrying on business at 29, Broad-street, Nottingham, musical instrument dealer. Court—Nottingham.
Gale, L. H., of Rubens Hotel, Buckingham Palace-road, London, and lately carrying on business at Glen Fern Chambers, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, and residing at 3, Surrey-towers, Ipswich-road, Bournemouth, chartered accountant. Court—Poole and Bournemouth.
Mainstone, J. V., 90, Albert-road, Southsea, fancy draper. Court—Portsmouth.
Lambert, J. L., of Polden House, West Tisbury, Wilts, farmer and timber merchant. Court—Salisbury.
Brighton, A., residing and carrying on business at 70, Coleford-road, Attercliffe, Sheffield, builder and contractor. Court—Sheffield.
Richards, Gertrude (spinster), formerly residing at 22, Tankerville-street, Shrewsbury, but now of Kingston House, St. Julian's Friars, Shrewsbury, and lately carrying on business at Hamesdale, School-lane, Upholland, Wiggan, omnibus proprietress. Court—Shrewsbury.
Blizzard, H., of "Tishri," High Firs Estate, Bursledon-road, Southampton, lately residing and carrying on business at "Avenue House," Kootenay-avenue, West End, near Southampton, builder. Court—Southampton.
Venning, H. D., trading as M. J. Venning and Son, residing at The Oaks, Otterbourne-hill, Chandlersford, Hants, and carrying on business at 184, Southampton-road, Eastleigh, building contractor. Court—Southampton.

ORDER ANNULLING, REVOKING, OR RESCINDING ORDER
Appleton, W. H., 418, Strand, London, land agent. Court—High Court of Justice. Receiving Order, dated June 21, 1910. Date of Rescission—Dec. 17, 1929. Grounds of Rescission—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the debts of the Bankrupt have been paid in full.

FRANKFURT GENERAL INSURANCE

MEETING OF CREDITORS
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JAN. ..

The third and revised balance-sheet containing estimated figures as at the close of the year 1929 which was submitted to-day at Frankfurt to the first meeting of creditors of the Frankfurt General Insurance Company and its subsidiary undertaking, shows total losses of the company amounting to 88,000,000 marks, as besides the complete loss of the share capital and all reserves (together 13,000,000 marks) the company's liabilities (73,700,000 marks) exceed its assets (15,830,000 marks) by 57,870,000 marks, leaving 21½ per cent. for the unsecured creditors. Endeavours are being made to raise this quota to 50 per cent. by adding to it the goodwill payable by the Allianz Insurance Company and, if necessary, a voluntary contribution by the banks represented on the company's board, to which the banks appear to have agreed in principle. Respective negotiations are in progress, and in the event of their proving successful the losses of the creditors would be reduced accordingly, subject to the further liquidation of the company being allowed to proceed slowly and outside the Courts.

The only chance for the shareholders lies in the intervention by the banks in their favour. There is a hope that the shareholders will receive some kind of compensation on the basis of the present market price of the company's shares of about 50 to 60 marks per share of nominal 400 marks. The subsidiary undertaking of the General Insurance Company is the Frankfurt Industrial Credit Company, and the South-West German Bank has offered an arrangement to the creditors on the basis of 25 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively.

After lengthy and heated debates at to-day's meeting of creditors a unanimous resolution was passed appointing a new committee of creditors of 15 persons, including five foreign financial creditors, five German financial creditors, and five German and foreign insurance creditors, and it will continue negotiations with the present managers of the company. At the conclusion of the meeting one of the principal creditors made urgent appeals for the submission of definite terms for an arrangement by the managers by March 15 at the latest, as otherwise an application would have to be made to the Control Office of the Reich for Private Insurance regarding further legal proceedings.

Some interesting figures have been published regarding the value of Italian exports and imports during the past year. The total value of exports is given as 14,886,399,901 lire and the total value of imports as 21,352,985,144 lire. Italy has, therefore, an adverse trade balance of 6,466,585,243 lire. This figure, however, shows an improvement of 894,809,981 lire on the adverse trade balance of 1928, when imports were 21,920,428,556 lire and exports 14,559,033,332 lire.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*.
1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
6 P.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Egypt (exc. Port Said), Jamaica.
NOON.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, China (all parts)*, Falkland Islands, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State cities) and New Zealand.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Para†, Manaos, Ceara and Maranhao), West Coast of Africa (French Togoland and Dahomey), Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay:—		
Nelson* (Highland Warrior)	Jan. 22	Noon
B. Star (Stuart Star)	Jan. 23	Noon
Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Orsorio)	Jan. 24	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Ascension and St. Helena: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
Australia: Orient (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Australia (Adelaide, &c.), and all Eastern State Cities: Air Mails‡	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Peru (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
Brazil (Rio, Santos): Nelson* (Highland Warrior)	Jan. 22	Noon
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Cuthbert)	Jan. 23	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt† (Gen. Orsorio)	Jan. 24	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Norte)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Canada (all parts): Direct (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Doric)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Aurania)	Jan. 23	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Antonia)	Jan. 24	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Doric)	Jan. 25	5.30 p.m.
Canary Islands (all parts): U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	Jan. 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E.D. (Daru)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 25	7.30 a.m.
Cape Verde Is.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
Central America (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico: Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
Ceylon: Orient (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
China (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Neleus)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Colombia (exc. S. Marta), Chile (N.): Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura): Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Jan. 22	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Camito)	Jan. 23	9 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Patuca)	Jan. 27	7.30 a.m.
Costa Rica: E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 24	8 p.m.
Dutch East Indies: Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Jan. 22	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ville des Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
Ecuador: Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Jan. 22	6 p.m.
Egypt (exc. Pt. Said) and Sudan: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Jan. 22	6 p.m.
Egypt (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Jan. 23	9 a.m.
Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c.: P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, &c.: Air Mails‡	Jan. 25	6 a.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria: Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Egypt, Palestine and Syria: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 22	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Jan. 29	9 a.m.
Falkland Is.: Via M'video (Stuart Star)	Jan. 23	Noon
Faroe Is.: Direct (Drou. Alexandrine)	Jan. 24	7.30 a.m.
Fiji and Samoa: Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sonoma)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Guianas (Fr. and Du.): Du. pkt. (Cottica)	Jan. 24	6 p.m.
Guianas (Br., Fr., and Du.): E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 24	8 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.
Iceland: Direct (Drou. Alexandrine)	Jan. 24	7.30 a.m.
India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) and Seychelles: P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
India, Iraq, Persia, and Persian Gulf: Air Mails‡‡	Jan. 25	6 a.m.
Iraq, Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad) (Desert Motor Route)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Jamaica: E. & F. (Camito)	Jan. 23	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Patuca)	Jan. 27	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Japan: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Madagascar: Fr. pkt. (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
Madeira: U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Jan. 24	11.30a.m.
C.P.R. (Duchess of Richmond)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Mauritius: Via Cape T. (Armadale Castle)	Jan. 24	11.30a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
Newfoundland: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 29	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 29	5.30 p.m.
New Zealand: Via Suez (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Via Suez (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Corinthic)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
New Zealand: Air Mails‡	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
Peru (Iquitos): Booth (Cuthbert)	Jan. 23	8 p.m.
South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Jan. 24	11.30a.m.
South Africa, Nyasaland, &c.: U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Jan. 24	11.30a.m.
Straits Settlements: Holt* (Neleus)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c.: P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
United States: Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
Cunard (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Cunard: (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Venezuela: Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.
West Coast of Africa: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, F. Senegal, Sudan): Fr. pkt. (F. Fraissinet)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
E.D. (Dara)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	Jan. 27	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Accra)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey: Holt (T. Holt)	Jan. 23	8 p.m.
Br. Cameroons: C.P.R. (Duchess of Richmond)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Gold Coast (Takoradi only): C.P.R.* (Duchess of Richmond)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Gambia, Fr. Guinea: E.D. (Daru)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons, Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Via Spain	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
West Indies (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 24	8 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
*‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡‡ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office:—TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Greece (by sea direct), Latvia, Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Brazil (Para only). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (via Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-Kong (via Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles, Jamaica, Japan (via Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (via Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (via Canada), Estonia, Japan (via Canada). 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (direct), Canary Islands, French Guinea, Gambia, Guatemala (direct), Honduras Republic (Atlantic Side), Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). 1.15 P.M.—To Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—TO-DAY.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Van Rensselaer. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. TO-MORROW.—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai, North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Aquitania. U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Ile de France. U.S.A., Australia, Japan, Shanghai, North China, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama West Coast of South America and Windward Islands by ss. America.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY
City of Florence (Ellerman), from Australia; Hull.
City of Hong-kong (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool.
City of Karachi (Ellerman), from South Africa; East India Dock, a.m.
Mandala (B.I.), from Calcutta; Plymouth, p.m.
Patia (E. & F.), from Santa Marta; Avonmouth, a.m.

TO-MORROW
America (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth.
Aquitania (Cunard), from New York; Southampton, noon.
City of Newcastle (Ellerman), from Far East; Liverpool, a.m.
Highland Monarch (Nelson), from Buenos Aires; London.
Ile de France (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, noon.
Narkunda (P. & O.), from Sydney; Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 5 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS
(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN
Bata .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 20th.
Biafra .. For W. Africa, left Accra 19th.
Chama .. For S. Leone, left Takoradi 17th.
Fantee .. For Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 20th.
Milverton .. For Cont., left Cotonou 19th.
Prahsu .. Fm. Cont., arr. S. Leone 17th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE
River Delaware .. For Beyrouth, left Haifa 19th.
River Hudson .. For Salonica, left Cavalla 17th.

BIBBY
Oxfordshire .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 20th.

BLUE FUNNEL
Euryades .. Fm. Amsterdam, left Belawan 18th.
Eurybates .. For Java, left L'pool 18th.
Oanfa .. For Japan, left Birkenhead 18th.
Teiresias .. For L'pool, left Penang 19th.

BLUE STAR
Almeda Star .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 20th.
Andalucia Star .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 20th.
Avelona Star .. For Ldn., left Santos 20th.
Empire Star .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 20th.

BOOTH
Polycarp .. Fm. Iquitos, arr. Manaos 19th.
Stephen .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bahia 18th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
Aba .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 17th.
Accra .. For L'pool, cld. Plymouth 21st.
Appam .. For L'pool, arr. Accra 19th.
Benguela .. For Cont., left S. Leone 17th.
Calgary .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. St. John 20th.
Dunkwa .. Fm. Cont., arr. Lagos 19th.
New Toronto .. Fm. Matadi, arr. Lagos 19th.

BULLARD, KING
Umlazi .. For Ldn., left Algoa Bay 20th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Beaverburn .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. St. John 20th.
Beaverdale .. For Ldn., left Halifax 19th.
Beaverford .. Fm. St. John, arr. Ldn. 21st.
Duchess of Atholl .. Cruise, left Greenock 20th.
Duchess of Bedford .. Fm. Barbados, arr. La Brea 20th.
Emp. of Asia .. For Hong-kong, left Honolulu 17th.
Emp. of Australia .. For Colombo, left Bombay 17th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
Belle Isle .. For B. Aires, cld. Pernambuco 18th.
Cap Tourane .. For Bordeaux, left Colombo 20th.
Ceylan .. For B. Aires, left Dakar 17th.
Eubee .. For Havre, left Santos 19th.

CLAN LINE
Clan Grant .. For U.K., arr. Mauritius 21st.
Clan Keith .. For U.S.A., left Lourenco Marques 21st.
Clan Lindsay .. For Bombay, left Oran 20th.
Clan Macfarlane .. For Ldn., left Aden 20th.
Clan Macintosh .. Fm. India, arr. Norfolk 19th.
Clan Mackellar .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Newport 20th.
Clan Malcolm .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Suez 21st.
Clan Murdoch .. Fm. E. and S. Africa, arr. Beira 21st.
Clan Ogilvy .. For Ldn., left Chittagong 20th.
Haliartus .. For E. Africa, left Oran 20th.
Halizones .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Glasgow 18th.
Hyacinthus .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 18th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
France .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Gib. 21st.
Illinois .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Corral 20th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
Andania .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 21st.
Carmania .. For N.Y., left Havana 21st.
Franconia .. For Algiers, left Gib. 21st.
ANCHOR
Transylvania .. For N.Y., sig. 725 miles W. of Inishtrahull 6 a.m. 20th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
Port Adelaide .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 18th.
Port Alma .. Fm. U.K., arr. Melbourne 21st.
Port Brisbane .. For N.Z., left Panama 16th.
Port Denison .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 20th.
Port Hardy .. For Ldn., left Colon 15th.
Port Hobart .. Fm. N.Z., arr. Ldn. 19th.
Port Hunter .. For Australia, left Ldn. 18th.
Port Melbourne .. For Australia, left Perim 16th.
Port Napier .. Fm. Australia, arr. Swansea 20th.
Port Nicholson .. For U.K., left Gib. 17th.
Port Victor .. For N.Z., left Ldn. 17th.
Port Wellington .. Fm. Australia, arr. L'pool 20th.

DONALDSON
Corinaldo .. For M'video, left L'pool 18th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
Argual .. Fm. Garston, arr. Teneriffe 21st.
Carare .. Fm. W. Indies, arr. A'mouth 20th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
City of Adelaide .. For Ldn., left Madras 19th.
City of Bath .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Mombasa 19th.
City of Bombay .. Left Colombo 18th.
City of Johannesburg .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 21st.
City of Lincoln .. Fm. Boston, arr. Philadel. 19th.
City of Sparta .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 19th.
City of York .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Jamnagar 19th.
Newby Hall .. For Alleppey, left Karachi 20th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON
Guido .. For Alexandria, left Pt. Said 20th.

FABRE
Alesia .. For M'seilles, left Alexandria 21st.

FURNESS LINES
Kenmore .. For Antwerp, left Istanbul 20th.
Ldn. Corporation .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Philadel. 19th.
Newfoundland .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Halifax 19th.
Queenmore .. Fm. Salonika, arr. Smyrna 20th.

HARRISON
Benefactor .. Arr. Vera Cruz 20th.
Designer .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Louis 21st.
Dramatist .. Fm. Belize, arr. N. Orleans 13th.
Historian .. For Beira, left Pt. Natal 20th.
Specialist .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Demerara 20th.
Traveller .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Demerara 19th.

HENDERSON
Arracan .. For U.K., left Australia 14th.
Bhamo .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 21st.
Kemmendine .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Portsmouth 20th.
Mandalay .. For N.Y., left Baltimore 18th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA
Leerdam .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N. Orleans 20th.

LEYLAND
Bolivian .. For Halifax, left Norfolk, Va., 18th.
Davisian .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kingston 20th.
Ninian .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 20th.
Nitonian .. For Trinidad, left La Guayra 18th.
Norwegian .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 19th.
Philadelphian .. For Sabine, left Tampico 19th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
Borneo .. For Rangoon, left Padang 21st.
Enggano .. For Sourabaya, left Calcutta 21st.
Moena .. Arr. Singapore 19th.
Roepat .. For Macassar, left Penang 19th.

NELSON
Highland Heather .. Fm. Zarate, arr. B. Aires 19th.
Highland Monarch .. For Ldn., left Vigo 21st.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Asama Maru .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Honolulu 20th.
Dakar Maru .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Genoa 20th.
Durban Maru .. For L'pool, left Singapore 20th.
Fushimi Maru .. For Ldn., left Penang 18th.
Hakodate Maru .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 19th.
Haruna Maru .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 20th.
Kako Maru .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Osaka 19th.
Katori Maru .. For Yokohama, left Naples 20th.
Kawachi Maru .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Kobe 18th.
Lima Maru .. For Yokohama, left Suez 21st.
Malacca Maru .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 20th.
Morioka Maru .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 20th.
Nagano Maru .. For Bombay, cld. Colombo 20th.
Penang Maru .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 21st.
Rakuyo Maru .. For Hong-kong, left Honolulu 18th.
Shinyo Maru .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Kobe 19th.
Suwa Maru .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.
Takaoka Maru .. For N.Y., left 'Frisco 17th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
Aachen .. Fm. Tocopilla, arr. Panama 20th.
Franken .. For Tsingtao, left Belawan 21st.
Ilmar .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Suez 20th.
Madrid .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 20th.
Schwaben .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 20th.
Targis .. For Antofagasta, cld. Tocopilla 20th.
Witell .. For Hamburg, left 'Frisco 18th.

ORIENT
Ormonde .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 21st.
Orvieto .. For Brisbane, left Fremantle 21st.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
Ballarat .. For Hull, cld. Plymouth 21st.
Baradine .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 20th.
Bendigo .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 18th.
Kashmir .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 21st.
Khyber .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 21st.
Macedonia .. Fm. Ldn., cld. Colombo 20th.
Maloja .. For Sydney, left Melbourne 21st.
Mooltan .. For Ldn., cld. Fremantle 20th.
Narkunda .. For Ldn., left Gib. 20th.
Ranpura .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 20th.
Viceroy of India .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 21st.
BRITISH INDIA
Masula .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Karachi 21st.
Merkara .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 21st.
Nardana .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Townsville 20th.
Nirvana .. For Karachi, left Bombay 20th.
Santhia .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Bombay 20th.
Takada .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Hong-kong 19th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
Hauraki .. Fm. Adelaide, arr. N. Westminster 19th.
Waihemo .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Vancouver 19th.
Waitemata .. For Sydney, left 'Frisco 17th.

PRINCE
Chinese Prince .. For Boston, left Pt. Said 18th.
Indian Prince .. Fm. Beira, arr. Durban 20th.
Northern Prince .. For Rio de Janeiro, left N.Y. 18th.
Persian Prince .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Hamburg 20th.
Royal Prince .. For Davao, left Manila 18th.
Southern Prince .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 20th.
Syrian Prince .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Antwerp 18th.
Tartar Prince .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 17th.
Western Prince .. For R. Plate, left Santos 18th.

RED STAR
Lapland .. For Bermuda, left Nassau 17th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
Insulinde .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 21st.
Kota Baroe .. For Java, left Hamburg 20th.
Sitoebondo .. For Java, left Bombay 20th.
Vlieland .. For R'dam, left Gib. 20th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
Flandria .. For Amsterdam, cld. Pernambuco 18th.
Orania .. For Antwerp, left B. Aires 18th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
Almanzora .. For B. Aires, left Santos 20th.
Arcadian .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 19th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP
Boskoop .. For Iquique, left Tocopilla 20th.
Crijnssen .. Fm. Hamburg, cld. Barbados 18th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
Ionic .. Fm. Auckland, arr. Ldn. 21st.

SILVER LINE
Silverbeech .. For Penang, left Pt. Swettenh'm 19th.
Silverhazel .. For Yokohama, left 'Frisco 18th.
Silverpalm .. For 'Frisco, left Panama 17th.
Silverpine .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 20th.

SUD ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE
Lutetia .. For B. Aires, left Santos 18th.

WHITE STAR
Adriatic .. For Madeira, left Boston 19th.
Albertic .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 21st.
Arabic .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 21st.

YEOWARD LINE
Alondra .. For Las Palmas, left Lisbon 19th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS
(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

Alaunia .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 21st.
Alcantara .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Madeira 21st.
American Trader .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 21st.
Arlanza .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Sthmtn. 21st.
Atlantian .. Fm. Galveston, arr. L'pool 21st.
Attika .. For Victoria, cld. Madeira 20th.
Balmoral Castle .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 21st.
Balranald .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Newport 20th.
Caledonia .. For St. Pierre, left San Juan 21st.
California .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 21st.
Caraibe .. For Havre, left Monte Christi 18th.
Carinthia .. Fm. Havana, arr. N.Y. 21st.
City of Auckland .. For Baltimore, cld. Pt. Sudan 20th.
City of Canberra .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 20th.
City of Chester .. For Ldn., left Pt. Swettenham 21st.
City of Eastbourne .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 20th.
City of Guildford .. For Beira, left Table B. 20th.
City of Hankow .. For Calcutta, left N.Y. 19th.
City of Hereford .. For Yokohama, left Hongkong 21st.
City of Kimberley .. For Dairen, left Moji 21st.
City of Mandalay .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Manila 20th.
City of Osaka .. For Philadel., left Calcutta 20th.
Coptic .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Auckland 21st.
Custodian .. For L'pool, left Brasil 21st.
Derbyshire .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Rangoon 20th.
France .. Fm. N.Y., left Gib. 21st.
Hobsons Bay .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 21st.
Inkum .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Barcelona 17th.
Karagola .. For Pt. Natal, left Lourenço Marques 21st.
Karoa .. For Bombay, left Zanzibar 20th.
Klipfontein .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Natal 21st.
Konigsberg .. For Bremen, cld. Pt. Sudan 21st.
Lancastria .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 21st.
Laurentic .. Cruise, arr. Algiers 21st.
Ludwigshafen .. For Corral, left Magallanes 20th.
Macoris .. For Havre, left Pte. à Pitre 18th.
Mandalay .. Fm. Tees, arr. N.Y. 21st.
Mataroa .. For U.K., left Wellington 20th.
Matoppo .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Lourenço Marques 21st.
Matsuye Maru .. For Japan, left Copenhagen 19th.
Meliskerk .. For E. Ldn., left Pt. Natal 21st.
Minnekahda .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 21st.
Modasa .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Zanzibar 21st.
Nankin .. For Calcutta, left Sthmtn. 19th.
Nebraska .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Ldn. 21st.
Nerbudda .. Fm. Risdon, arr. Ldn. 21st.
Northumberland .. For Dunedin, left Curacao 19th.
Oranje Nassau .. Fm. Paramaribo, arr. N.Y. 20th.
Orotava .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool 21st.
Otaki .. For Dunedin, left Panama 19th.
Pilsna .. For Trieste, cld. Aden 21st.
Sarthe .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Santos 19th.
Somersetshire .. For Karachi, left Sthmtn. 21st.
Sulairia .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Ldn. 20th.
Talisman .. For Australia, left Panama 19th.
Tekoa .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Adelaide 21st.
Telde .. For Teneriffe, left L'pool 21st.
Viceroy of India .. For Bombay, left Gib. 21st.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. Halvorsen	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
Kostantis Lemos	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
Baltabor	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	80
Edward Luckenbach	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	20
Ryuyo Maru	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands, Jan. 11	10

The British steamer NORTH PACIFIC was yesterday withdrawn from the insurance market, as it was reported that she had passed Cape Flattery on Monday. The vessel was first reported in distress on January 12, while bound from Westport for Vancouver. She was introduced into the market on Thursday, when 8 per cent. was quoted, after which the rate hardened to 20 per cent., at which it stood during business hours yesterday.

CASUALTY REPORTS
(FROM LLOYD'S)

CAROLINA ROSARIO.—Buenos Aires, Jan. 20.—Swedish s. Carolina, Rosario for Rio Janeiro, full cargo, in coming down the river grounded and remains out of the channel.

CITY OF MANDALAY.—Manila, Jan. 21.—British s. City of Mandalay stranded on the breakwater. Lightening, discharging into lighters numbers one and two holds. Making no water. Attempts will be made to get her off this afternoon.
Manila, Jan. 21.—British s. City of Mandalay discharge delayed owing to rain; attempt to float to-morrow. Not in danger.

CLAN MACWHIRTER.—Thursday Island, Jan. 21.—British s. Clan Macwhirter, Clyde and Liverpool for Vavau, damaged rudder, arrived Jan. 17; released from quarantine Jan. 20. Divers inspection to-day.

FANAL.—See Grete Glad.

GRETE GLAD.—Rostock, Jan. 21.—German tank motor-vessel Grete Glad, Oxelosund for Ghent, tar, and German s. Fanal, Yarmouth, Nor. for Danzig, herrings, have been in collision. Both vessels have put into Warnemunde badly damaged. Former must go into dock for permanent repairs without discharging.

MAGGIE ANNIE.—Exmouth, Jan. 21.—Ketch Maggie Annie, Swansea for Topsham, grounded on Bull Hill, Exmouth, to-day. Lying safely. Refloat next spring tides.

NORTH PACIFIC.—Advices received state:—Steamer North Pacific (before reported) passed Cape Flattery noon yesterday.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—Naples, Jan. 21.—American s. President Van Buren (previously reported), docked Sunday without discharging cargo; slight temporary repairs rudder executed Monday. Steamer sailed 3 a.m. to-day.

RYBURN.—Reykjavik, Jan. 20.—British s. Ryburn and Icelandic steam trawler Ver have been in collision lying at pier Hafnafjord. Both damaged above water line. Will be surveyed.

SKAUTS.—Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—Latvian s. Skauts, before reported, got off and towed into Ymuiden.

TEECO.—Swansea, Jan. 21.—British s. Teeco, Swansea for Oporto, put back yesterday, believed with engine trouble, and will drydock.

VER.—See Ryburn.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the feature was the steadier tone in the River Plate homeward section, and the apathy of the past few days was broken by the chartering of a spot steamer of handy size for Santa Fe to U.K./Continent at 14s. 6d., which is better than was indicated yesterday. The grain market was better and steamship owners showed more reserve. Other trades, however, offered cargo very sparingly and freight values remained low. The Gulf chartered a large steamer for sulphur to Australia at 30s., March, also asphalt for the French Atlantic on the basis of $4 one port discharge, Feb.-March. Eastern figures were no better, 15s. having been accepted for manganese from Bombay to Calais, and the liner companies booked parcel space over April-Nov. on the basis of 23s. for rice from Saigon to the Continent.

Fixtures included the following:—Santa Fe.—Swiftway, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent 14s. 6d., spot. Bombay.—Gryfevale, 7,900 tons max., Calais 15s., manganese, Feb. Saigon.—2,000 tons (liner space), Liverpool and London 26s., March; 1,000 tons liner space monthly, Marseilles/Havre/Dunkirk/Antwerp/Hamburg basis 23s. rice, 23s. 9d. maize, 25s. 6d. rice-meal, April to Nov. Santo Domingo.—Peter Vith, 2,300 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Continent 16s., Jan.-Feb. Gulf.—Steamer, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Fremantle and/or Geraldton 30s., sulphur, March. Baton Rouge.—Cape of Good Hope, 7,500 tons max., Havre/Bordeaux/Rouen basis $4 one port, asphalt, Feb.-March.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS
IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G-AAJK .. .. Fm. Delhi, arr. Jask 21st.
G-EBMX .. .. For Delhi, left Karachi 21st.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

ANXIETY IN LANCASHIRE
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There is considerable anxiety in Lancashire cotton trade circles as to the possible change at an early date in the import duties on cotton goods entering India. Various rumours are being circulated, but certain Manchester merchant firms have been advised by their representatives abroad that there is a likelihood of an increase from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. from the beginning of March. It is thought in some quarters that the Government may vary the duties and make an increase to 20 per cent. on coarse goods, but only 4 per cent. on fine cloths. The agitation for the increase comes from the Bombay millowners, but the competition they are meeting is rather from Japan than from Lancashire.

Up to 1917 there was an import duty and also an Excise duty on cotton cloth in India of 3½ per cent., but in that year the import duty was raised to 7½ per cent., without any increase in the Excise duty. In 1921 the import duty was increased to 11 per cent. In 1925 the Excise duty was abolished, and since then the millowners in India have had an advantage of 11 per cent. on imported goods.

The uncertainty which now exists is resulting in trade between Lancashire and India being held up. Should the Government decide to increase the duty it will mean another blow at Lancashire trade, which is already in a depressed state.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The tenth of the B.B.C. Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall will be relayed this evening to 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. It will be conducted by Mr. Basil Cameron and will include the "Prague" Symphony, by Mozart, Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto in C minor, and the Tone Poem, "Don Quixote," by Strauss.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 22, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 mid-day and 1 p.m., 10.20 p.m. and 12 midnight London programmes will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—A Woman's Commentary, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. 11-12 (5XX only):—Gramophone Records. 11-11.30 (2LO only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Dorothy Davies (soprano); E. A. Rogers (baritone). 12.30:—Gramophone Records. 1-2:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 2.30:—For the Schools: Nature Study for Town and Country Schools, 1—How the Thrush family spends the Winter, by Miss C. Von Wyss. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Stories and Story-telling in Prose and Verse, 1—Chaucer (The Nun-Priest's Tale), by Miss Marjorie Barber. 3.25:—The Phyllis Macdonald Trio; Mary Hilliard (contralto). 4.45:—Organ Music. 5.15:—Children: Songs at the Piano, composed and sung by Helen Alston; Mr. Woggins and the Lobster-Pot (Olwen Bowen); the Story of The White Elephant—or rather Dragon, written and told by Ralph de Rohan. 6:—Verdicts from Dust, by Mr. Henry Rhodes. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Bach Toccatas and Fugues, played by James Ching (pianoforte). 7-7.20:—European Farming under the Equator (under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture) by Sir Daniel Hall. 7.25:—Links in the Chain of Life, 1—An Old-fashioned Creature, Amoeba, by Professor Graham Kerr, from Glasgow.

7.45:—Sir George Henschel. 8:—Symphony Concert, the B.C.C. Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Basil Cameron; Moiseivitch (pianoforte); Lauri Kennedy (violoncello), relayed from Queen's Hall. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Symphony Concert (continued). 10:—Local News; Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). 10.5:—Thoughts on Anything, by Mr. Robert Lynd. 10.20:—Band, from Ciro's Club. 11:—An eye-witness account of the World Bantam Weight Championship—Teddy Baldock (England v. Spider Pladner (France), by Mr. H. P. Marshall. 11.15-12:—Band, from the Café de Paris.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).
12:—A Bach Recital by Walter S. Vale; Margaret Bissett (contralto), relayed from All Saints, Margaret-street. 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; J. William Dunn (pianoforte); Eleanor Toye (soprano). 5.15:—Children: Sam the Shoeblack, a story by Bladon Peake; Songs by Betty Hutchings (soprano), and Harold Casey (baritone); Pinnacle Climbers—Homer, the Early Circulating Library, by Nicoline Twigg. 6:—Frank Cantell and Harry Freeman (duet for two violins). 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Reginald King and his Orchestra; Rose Hignell (soprano). 8:—German Language Talk—1, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.30:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Stanley Dobson-Hopper (baritone). 9.45:—Pardon, you are Mademoiselle Girard, from The Chair in the Boulevard, by Leonard Merrick, read by V. C. Clinton Baddeley. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).
10.15-10.30:—See London. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 3:—See Glasgow. 3.25:—See Glasgow. 4.45:—See Glasgow. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—See London. 10:—See Glasgow. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).
10.15-10.30:—See London. 12-1.30:—Organ Music. 12.30-1:—The Radio Quartet. 2.30-3.25:—See London. 3.30:—Dance Music. 4:—The Radio Quartet; John Donnan (tenor); Margaret Huxley (violin). 5:—Stop Press. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See Glasgow. 7.45-11.15:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15-10.30:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—See London. 10:—Local News. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).
10.15-10.30:—See London. 1.15-2:—The National Orchestra of Wales relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2.30:—See London. 3.25:—The Station Trio; Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte); Muriel Jones (soprano), Marjorie Blosse (pianoforte). 4.45:—See London. 5.15:—See Swansea. 5.30:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—See London. 10:—West Regional News. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.
1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Talk for Women. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—No. 1 Army Band, conductor: Colonel Fritz Brase. 9:—Concert—Fay Sargent and Joan Burke; Vocal Variety; Robert Potterton (violinist); Joseph O'Neill (tenor); The Station Celeste Orchestra; Eily Murnaghan (soprano); The Station Orchestra. 11:—Big Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 3:—See Glasgow. 3.25:—See London. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.45:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See Glasgow. 7.45:—See London. 10:—See Glasgow. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.40:—For the Schools—Mr. R. L. Mackie: The Men of Old, Figures from Scotland's Past—2, James of Douglas, from Edinburgh. 3:—Constance Wood Thomson (soprano). 3.15:—Music. 3.25:—The Octet from Glasgow; Marie Murray (mezzo-soprano), A. E. Cruikshank (baritone), from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Raspberry Planting and Topical Gardening Notes, from Edinburgh. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—Professor Graham Kerr—Links in the Chain of Life—1, An Old-Fashioned Creature: Amoeba. 7.45:—See London. 10:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 3.25:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Tom Rogers; Ernest Taylor (banjo). 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 10:—North Regional News. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 7.45-11.15:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 1.15-2:—See Cardiff. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 5.30:—See Cardiff. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—See London. 10:—See Cardiff. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.25:—See Glasgow. 7.45:—See London. 10:—See Manchester. 10.5-11.15:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5.30:—Trio Music. 6:—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Trio Selections. In the Interval:—News. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Humos de Grandeza, Wireless Comedy in two acts (Ramon Portusach) followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—Ghosts, play (Ibsen), with Introductory Talk. 7.15:—Vocal and Quartet Concert. 8:—News and Time. 8.10:—Violin Recital. 9.15:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30:—Programme from Hamburg. 4.30:—Talks. 5.30:—Elementary Spanish Lesson. 5.55:—Talks. 7:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.30:—Semele, Symphonic Poem, op. 35, for orchestra (Frischen), conducted by the composer; followed by Paradise Lost, Symphonic Poem, in a prologue and three parts, for soloists, choir, orchestra, and organ, on a poem by Luigi Alberto Villanis, after John Milton. After the Programme:—News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30:—Programme for Young People. 4:—Dance Music. 5.30:—Talk. 6:—Recital of Arias. 6.30:—Talk. 6.45:—Gramophone Selections of Songs. 7:—Topical Talk. 7.30:—Programme from Langenberg, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Concert—Waltz, Ein Sommerabend (Waldteufel); Overture, Irrfahrt ums Glück (Suppé); An den Frühling (Sinding); Intermezzo, Ein Karnevalstraum (Mannfred).

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—'Cello Recital. 7.40:—Orchestral Selections. 8:—The Lilac Glove, one-act comedy (Landau). 8.55:—Concert. 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.5:—Dance Music. 7:—Programme from Brünn. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme from Brünn. 9.55:—Programme and Miscellaneous Notices.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.15:—Weather for Agriculturists. 6.17:—Chamber Music. 7:—Weather. 7.2:—Topical Talk. 7.30:—Concert from the Works of Russian Composers. 8.30:—With the Microphone through the Josephine Works. 9.10:—News. 9.35:—Talks.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.5:—Talk. 6.25:—Orchestral Music. 7:—Debate. 8.15:—Songs and Recitations. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Military Band Concert. 9.55:—Local News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Trio Concert. 6:—Readings. 6.15:—Talk. 6.30:—Gramophone Selections. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Concert for Harpsichord and String Quartet—Allegro and Andante from a Quartet (Haydn); Harpsichord Solo: Ah! pourquoi dois-je faire des péchés (Pachelbel); Quartet (Boccherini); Les fastes de la Grande et Ancienne Ménestrandise (Couperin); Aria from the Suite in D for Quartet, Toccata in D minor for Harpsichord (Bach), and Quartet (J. Chr. Bach). 9.30:—Dance Music. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.45:—Italian Language Lesson. 6.20:—Song Recital. 7:—Programme in Memory of Aurel Kern. 7.35:—Quartet Concert, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Kaffee Baross. 9.45:—Military Band Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.20:—English Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.16:—Talks. 7.15:—Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Mozart. 7.35:—Reading and Songs from the Works of Danish Composers. 8.35:—News. 8.50:—Orchestral Concert of Modern Operetta Music.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Time and Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. 7.30:—Concert, Literary Programme, Talk and News from Warsaw. 10:—Concert from a Restaurant. 11:—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—3:—Orchestral Concert. 5:—Talk. 5.35:—Programme from Stuttgart. 6.30:—Xylophone Recital. 7:—Concert on Two Pianofortes from the Works of Mozart—Fugue in C minor, Op. 426; Sonata in D major, Op. 380; Sonata in B flat major, Op. 358; Fantasia in F minor, Op. 608; Andante with Five Variations in G major, Op. 501; Sonata in D major, Op. 448. 8.30:—Song Recital from the Works of Debussy. 9.15:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (246m.).—3:—Concert. 4.30:—Vocal and Instrumental Selections from the Works of Hugo and Raimund Roter. 5.15:—Concert. 6:—Talk. 6.25:—Educational Talk. 6.50:—Frankfurt Exchange, Hamburg Market Prices, and Weather. 7:—Concert of Light Music—Military March (Schubert); Rosina's Aria from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Overture, Elisabeth (Rossini); Viennese Dances (Beethoven); Overture, A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Overture, Raymond (Thomas); Polonaise from Mignon (Thomas). 9:—Talks, News, Weather, Political and other Announcements, and Sports Notes. 9.20:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.41:—Quartet Concert. 1.40:—Concert by Children's Choir. 2.40:—Talk. 3.40:—Pianoforte Recital. 4.40:—Talk. 5.10:—Quartet Concert. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Exchange Quotations. 6.25:—Italian Language Lesson. 7.25:—Gramophone Records. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Orchestral Concert—Norwegian Rhapsody No. 3 (Svendsen); French Serenade; Entry March of the Boyards (Halvorsen); Fantasia on the Works of Johann Strauss (Morena); Waltz, The Sirens (Waldteufel). In the Intervals at 8.40:—Talk; and at 9.40:—Weather and News. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 10.40:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Organ Recital. 12.10:—Concert of Flute, Violin, Piano and Organ Music. 1.40:—Soprano and Bass Song Recital, with Flute and Piano Music. 2.25:—Readings. 2.55:—Concert. 3.55:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Technical Lesson. 6.40:—Recital of Songs. 7.40:—Report by the N.C.R.V. President. 8.10:—Concert—Overture (Rossini); Choral Selections—(a) Coronach, and (b) Frühlingsglaube (Schubert); Two Impromptus (Schubert), Entr'acte from Rosamunde (Schubert); Choir—(a) Charity (Rossini); (b) Les Séraphins (Dalcroze); (c) Le coeur de ma mie (Dalcroze); (d) Chanson à la lune (Dalcroze); Das grosse Alleluia (Schubert). 9.40 (in the Interval):—Talk; after the Concert, News.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—5.45:—Light Music. 6.15:—Sports Talk. 6.35:—Song Recital. 6.55:—Talk. 7.15:—Orchestral Concert. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—2:—Talk. 2.50:—Talk for Women. 3.20:—Contemporary Literature. 3.50:—Talk. 4.30:—Dance Music. 5.30:—Recitations. 5.50:—Topical Talk. 6:—Economic Notes, Weather and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Book Review. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Mozart. 7.30:—Der heitere Mittwoch Variety Programme, followed by News, Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Soloist Concert. 4.55:—Economic Report. 5.5:—Labour Market Report. 5.20:—Weather and Time. 5.30:—Italian Language Lesson. 5.55:—Labour Intelligence. 6:—Talk for Parents. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert—Hungarian March from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz); Slavonic March, Op. 31 (Tchaikovsky); Scottish March (Debussy). 7.30:—Reading. 8:—Symphony Concert—Symphony in A major, No. 14 (Haydn); Symphony in A major, No. 21 (Mozart); Symphony in D minor, No. 101—the London Symphony No. 11—The Clock (Haydn). 9.10:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Hotel Bellevue, Dresden.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert relayed from the Hotel Nacional; in the interval at 12 (midnight):—Chimes and News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7:—Government Announcements and Weather. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Topical Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—La Sulamita—opera (Zanella), conducted by the Composer; in the intervals, Science Talk and Topical Talk. 10.30:—News. 10.40:—Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—5.15:—Chess Talk for Young People. 5.45:—Talk on Commerce. 6:—Review of Economics. 6.30:—Talks. 7:—Light Variety Programme. 9:—Dance Music. 9.20 (in the interval):—News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Press Review, and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Un Marito Innamorato—comedy in three acts (Varaldo); Sports Notes in the interval. 9.50:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—5.40:—French Language Lesson. 6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Leonore No. 3 (Beethoven); The Haffner Symphony in D major No. 35 (Mozart); The Spinning Song (Mendelssohn). 7.45:—Talk. 8.30:—Weather and News. 8.50:—Topical Talk. 9.5:—Chamber Music. 9.35:—Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). 5.45:—Le Journal Parlé. 7.10:—Meteorological Report. 7.20:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Concert—Orchestral Selection: Spanish Dance No. 1 (De Falla-Chapelier); Concerto in E flat for Violin (Mozart); Orchestral Selection: Napolitana (Lehár-Bailly); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Two Arabesques (Debussy), (b) Seguidilla (Albeniz); Orchestral Selection: Valse Rêverie (Translateur); 'Cello Solos (Dupont-Feuillart): (a) Clair d'Etoiles, (b) Melancolie; Pearl Fishers (Bizet-Tavan). 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Gramophone Concert. 7.5:—Talk. 7.20:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, News and Amusement Guide. 8:—Les Petites Michus—Operetta (Messager). In the intervals at 8.30:—American Closing Prices and Sports Review, and at 9.15:—Press Review and Time.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Time and News. 6.5:—Orchestral Music. 7:—Programme from Brünn. 8.15:—Dance Records. 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15:—News, Sports Notes, Exchange, Weather, and Press Review. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—From the Four Seasons—Concert. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30:—Light Music. In the interval at 5.40:—Agricultural Talk. 6.45:—Soprano Song Recital. 7.5:—The Ninth Symphony (Beethoven), relayed from the Concert House. 8.30:—Weather and News. 9:—Concert by a Male Voice Choir from the Works of Bellman. 9.25:—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—3:—Programme from Frankfurt. 5.5:—Talks. 6.30:—Weather and Agricultural Notes. 6.45:—Time. 9.35:—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6.25:—Talk on French History. 6.35:—Dance Music. 6.50:—Exchange Quotations. 7:—Light Music. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Concert—Minuet in G major (Beethoven); Norwegian Dances (Grieg); Overture, Rienzi (Wagner); Fugue in G minor (Bach); Selection from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Symphony (Mozart); Selection from Rosamunde (Schubert). 9:—Orchestral Concert from the Café Sion. 11:—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—7:—Technical Review. 7.15:—Variety Items. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Programme from Milan, followed by Concert. In the interval at 10.30:—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—5.15:—Talk. 5.45:—Esperanto Propaganda for Austria. 6:—Talks. 6.55:—Time and Weather. 7:—Reading, followed by High Tide on the Mississippi, Play (Kurt Heynicke), and Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—645 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—10 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1830. Price 7d.

FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—Yesterday the remains of this eminent artist were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. It had been announced that the funeral procession would move from Somerset-house at 11 o'clock, but it was nearly one before the removal took place. Long before 11 o'clock a multitude of people had assembled in the open space in front of Somerset-house, and endured the unexpected delay with great patience. The interest taken in the funeral was certainly very great. We have seldom, indeed, observed so great a crowd in which the people conducted themselves with equal propriety. . . . Byron's funeral did not excite nearly so much public attention. The reason perhaps was that Byron's talents were not so familiar to the great mass of the inhabitants of the metropolis. . . . The remains of this celebrated and excellent man were removed on Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, in a hearse and four, from his house in Russell-square to Somerset-house. Yesterday morning the body lay in state in the model room, which was fitted up for the occasion, hung with black, and the armorial bearings of the deceased placed at the head of the room. . . . The shops in St. Paul's Churchyard and the immediate neighbourhood were closed until after the funeral ceremony was performed.

3 per Cent. Cons. 93⅞ to ⅞.

PATENT LAW REFORM

MAJOR H. FLETCHER MOULTON, in a lecture on "Some Desirable Changes in Patent Law," before the members of the Institute of Patentees at the Central Hall, Westminster, said that we should approximate our law to that of the United States by permitting a patentee to obtain a patent even if he had disclosed the invention, provided that he applied within six months. It would also be beneficial to allow a limited protection to useful designs on the lines of the German Gebrauchsmuster. The Patent Office search of this country should be extended to include foreign specifications and standard text-books, but if the patent showed something which was new in view of those searches, the patentee should be allowed to obtain a patent as at present at his own risk as to subject matter. It would also be advisable to extend our present definition of manufacture so as to include biological and agricultural discoveries. It might be advisable in some cases to permit of the system of re-grant where, by error, the true invention had not been claimed.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JAN. 21

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 17

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. N. A. F. Kingscote to be Lieut., with seny. Nov. 3, 1929; Sub-Lieut. J. W. Best to be Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1929).

JANUARY 18

R.N.

Engr. Lieut. F. J. Salmon placed on Retd. List (Jan. 18).

JANUARY 20

R.M.

Cd. R.M. Gunner F. O. Botterill, M.B.E., is placed on the Retd. List on account of age, and to be Lieut. (Retd.) (Jan. 20).

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 21

REGULAR ARMY

The follg. Lt.-Cols. to be Cols.:—C. A. L. Graham, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.A. (Jan. 15), with seny. June 3, 1923; G. H. Young, O.B.E. (Ind. Army) (Nov. 1, 1929), with seny. May 24, 1927; Bt. Col. R. V. Pollok, C.B.E., D.S.O., from L. Gds. (Jan. 14), with seny. July 1, 1929.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Bt. Lt.-Col. L. Carr, D.S.O., O.B.E., Gordons; G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Jan. 14); Maj. D. McMurrough Kavanagh, 11th H., Asst. Mil. Sec., Eastern Comd. (Jan. 15).

The follg. appts. are made:—Maj. R. L. Bond, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., from G.S.O., 3rd Grade, to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Jan. 14); Capt. A. G. Collier, M.C., Cameron, to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (Jan. 14); Capt. G. D. Hill, 7th H., to be Asst. Mil. Sec., Eastern Comd. (Jan. 15).

CAVALRY

K.D.G.—Lt. B. A. J. Peto is seod. for serv. as A.D.C. to the Govr. of Bombay (Nov. 7, 1929).

7TH H.—Lt. H. J. Morton retires, receiving a gratuity (Jan. 22).

14TH/20TH H.—Lt. V. H. Jones to be Capt. (Nov. 20, 1929).

17TH/21ST L.—Capt. J. Bury remains seod. whilst a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. (now Col.) H. W. Wynter, D.S.O., is seod. for serv. on the Staff in India, Dec. 20 to Dec. 23, 1929; Maj. E. V. Watson, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 20, 1929).

The follg. Majs. are restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 21):—Bt. Lt.-Col. Lord D. W. Graham, D.S.O., M.C.; Bt. Lt.-Col. H. R. Pownall, D.S.O., M.C.; P. L. Vining.

The follg. Capts. to be Majs.:—W. J. Gilpin, M.C. (Nov. 10, 1929); A. Hartree, M.C. (Nov. 20, 1929); J. G. M. B. Cooke, M.C. (Nov. 22, 1929); H. F. W. Dunn (Nov. 28, 1929); F. L. L. F. Roupell, M.C. (Dec. 1, 1929).

Capt. A. P. Fisher (now 12th L.) relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. (Dec. 14, 1929):—

The follg. to be Adjts.:—Capt. J. G. S. Ross (Dec. 14, 1929); Capt. G. H. M. Brunker, vice Lt. E. S. B. Gaffney (Dec. 16, 1929); Capt. E. A. Medley, M.C., is seod. for serv. on the Staff (Dec. 23, 1929).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Oct. 21, 1929):—C. E. Higgins, M.C., W. A. Taylor.

The follg. Lts. are awd.:—H. C. W. Eastman, M.V.O., whilst holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the Govr. of Madras (Nov. 12, 1929); B. C. H. Kimmins whilst holding the appt. of Adjt., R. M.A. Academy (Jan. 1).

Lt. E. S. B. Gaffney is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 16, 1929).

The follg. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—Capt. A. H. Hornby, M.C.; Capt. J. D. Shapland, M.C.; Capt. E. N. Cross, M.C.

Capt. A. D. Nasmith, from the h.p. list, is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 22), with precedence next below W. Parsons.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. S. Boyd, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col. is placed on the h.p. list (Jan. 19); Bt. Lt.-Col. A. M. Scott, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Jan. 19); Maj. J. A. Edgeworth retires on ret. pay (Jan. 21).

The follg. Capts. to be Majs.:—Bt. Maj. B. H. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C. (Jan. 11); R. D. Waghorn (Jan. 19); E. T. G. Carter (Jan 21).

FOOT GUARDS

Gren. G'ds.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts.:—G. H. G. L. Verney (Nov. 7, 1929); O. B. Hall Hall (Nov. 27, 1929).

S. G'ds.—Sec. Lt. A. J. Houson Craufurd to be Lt. (Jan. 30, 1929).

Lt.-Col. Hon. H. R. L. G. Alexander, D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes the appt. of Offr. Comdg. the Regt. and Regtl. Dist. (Jan. 14); Col. R. V. Pollok, C.B.E., D.S.O., is apptd. Offr. Comdg. the Regt. and Regtl. Dist. (Jan. 15); Maj. H. R. W. Wyatt, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Jan. 14); Capt. Hon. W. S. P. Alexander, D.S.O., to be Maj. (Jan. 14).

INFANTRY

The Buffs.—Lt. A. F. St. A. Turner to be Capt. (Oct. 26, 1929); Lt. J. G. Nicholson to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. F. Hall, M.C. (Jan. 21).

King's Own R.—Capt. R.-O. Matthews, M.C., to be Maj. (Dec. 18, 1929); Capt. H. A. B. Bruno, M.B.E., remains seod. while a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21).

Suffolk R.—Capt. H. P. Sparks, M.C., is seod. while a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21); A. R. W. J. Amphlett to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. P. Sparks, M.C. (Jan. 21).

The follg. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—

Redfs. and Herts. R.—Capt. R. P. S. Denning.

Lan. Fus.—Capt. C. L. Rougier, M.C.

R.S. Fus.—Lt. C. Bond, M.C., is Cashiered by sentence of a Gen. Court-Martial (Jan. 17).

The follg. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—

Hamps. R.—Capt. J. S. Nichols, M.C.

R. Sussex R.—Lt. G. A. C. Macnab.

S. Stafford R.—Capt. R. M. Hall, M.C., remains seod. while a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21).

The follg. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—

Black Watch.—Capt. N. M. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C.

Oxf. and Bucks L.I.—Capt. H. E. F. Smyth, M.C.

Foresters.—Lt. R. Bowring, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 22, 1929); Lt. E. H. Collins to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. O. Nevitt (Jan. 21).

The follg. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—

Loyal R.—Capt. R. R. Rathbone.

R. Berks R.—Capt. M. C. Dempsey, M.C.

W.R.L.I.—Lt. R. L. Taverner is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 21).

Midd'x R.—Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. R. T. Guscott, R. Mil. Sch. of Music, to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Jan. 22).

Lan. F.—Capt. W. H. F. Oldfield, M.C., is seod. whilst a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21).

Manch. R.—Capt. H. Wood, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Jan. 1).

N. Stafford R.—The follg. Capts. are seod. whilst students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—G. F. Hopkinson, M.C., E. R. Byas, M.C.

The follg. to be Adjts.:—

Lt.-Col. A. C. Bruce, vice Capt. F. A. Hawkins, M.C. (Jan. 22).

Camerons.—Lt. H. J. D. L. McGregor, vice Capt. B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy (Jan. 21).

A. and S.H.—Capt. G. C. Maclean, M.C., remains seod. whilst a student at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21).

Rifle Bde.—Lt. E. N. Clarke to be Adjt., vice Lt. A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell (Jan. 21).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. C. P. Busselen is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 10, 1929); Capt. E. F. Ireland, M.C., is seod. whilst Admin. Offr., Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch. (Dec. 10, 1929).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The follg. Capts. are seod. while students at the Staff Coll. (Jan. 21):—C. E. S. Dobbs, M.C.; R. T. Cooke.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. W. O. Hoist now Maj. (Jan. 15).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Capt. A. A. McMullan to be Maj. (Dec. 25, 1929).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Maj. A. S. Lawrie having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement is placed on ret. pay (Jan. 19).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Staff Nurse Miss S. E. Withers resigns her appt. (Jan. 20).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Lt. W. A. Asher, A.E.C., relinquishes the appt. of Instr. (Cl. GG), Army Sch. of Educn. (Jan. 8).

The follg. appts. are made:—Lt.-Col. C. W. Eldridge, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., to be Cant. Instr. in Gunn., R.A. Wing. Sch. of Anti-Aircraft Def. (Jan. 1); Lt. C. W. Tebbs, R.A., to be Instr. (Cl. CC), Ammunition, Mil. Coll. of Science (Jan. 10); Maj. E. B. Edwards, M.C., R.E., from Instr. (Cl. CC), to be Instr. (Cl. Z), Sch. of Elec. Lighting, on promotion (Dec. 31, 1929); Lt. F. H. Frith, R.A.S.C., from Army of Occupation, to be Instr. (Cl. GG), Army Sch. of Educn. (Jan. 8); Col. L. C. Adams, C.B.E., to be a Member (Cl. T), Ord. Committee (Jan. 1).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Maj. J. A. Edgeworth (ret. pay), to be Maj. (Jan. 21), with seniority Jan 22, 1922.

INFANTRY

E. Surrey R.—Sec. Lt. R. N. D. Russell, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22), with seniority Dec. 28, 1929.

Welch R.—Capt. A. E. Pickering, late Can. Inf. (W. Ontario R.), to be Capt. (Dec. 30, 1929).

Middx R.—Lt. W. B. O'R. Coleman from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (Dec. 7, 1929), with seniority Nov. 17, 1929. (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 6, 1929.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Sec. Lt. P. G. Hudson, from Transportation, to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22), with seniority July 6, 1929.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Lt. R. T. Ratcliffe ceases to belong to the Res. (Nov. 11, 1929), and retains the rank of Lt.

INFANTRY

Middx. R.—Sec. Lt. W. B. O'R. Coleman to be Lt. (Nov. 17, 1929).

MILITIA

ROYAL ENGINEERS

ROYAL ANGLESEY

Maj. C. E. Wilson relinquishes his comman. (Jan. 22), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

63RD (6TH Lond.) Fd. Bde.—Sec. Lt. J. K. Middleton is seod. under para. 135 T.A. Regns. (Sept. 1, 1929).

99TH (3RD W. Lan.) Fd. Bde.—Corpl. W. K. Arrow admits, from 10th Bn., The King's R., to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22).

51ST (Cornwall and Warwick) Med. Bde.—Lt. H. Hoar to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

48TH (S. Midland) Divl. Sigs.—Sec. Lt. E. Shackleton to be Lt. (Nov. 27, 1929); Sec. Lt. M. E. R. Mannox to be Lt. (Dec. 8, 1929).

INFANTRY

7TH/9TH Bn., R. Scots.—Sec. Lt. C. P. S. Macpherson to be Lt. (Jan. 10); Sec. Lt. I. G. Gunn to be Lt. (Jan. 11).

7TH Bn., North'd Fus.—E. B. L. Hart (late Cadet, Glenalmond (Trinity) Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22).

6TH Bn. R. War. R.—Sec. Lt. J. R. Hudson to be Lt. (Dec. 22, 1929); J. L. Thomas (late Cadet Corpl., Bromsgrove Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22).

4TH Bn., Glouster R.—E. F. J. K. Greenway (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Bristol Gram. Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 22).

6TH Bn. Essex R.—Lt. G. C. Upton is seod. under para. 135 T.A. Regns. (Oct. 30, 1929).

21ST Lond. R.—Lt. G. A. Hutchings, from 4th Bn., Border R., to be Lt., with seniority as in the T.A. (Jan. 22).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

General List.—Capt. R. B. Rutherford, M.C., M.B., to be Maj. (Nov. 12, 1929).

GENERAL LIST

Officers Training Corps

Aberdeen Univ. Contgt. (Univ. Unit), Sen. Div.—Second Lt. R. B. Strathdee to be Lt. (Feb. 18, 1927).

Royal Gram. Sch. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Contgt., Jun. Div.—Lt. A. C. H. Robinson, D.S.O., to be Capt., with seniority April 7, 1924, and to comd. the Contgt. (Nov. 30, 1929).

Royal Gram. Sch. (Worcester) Contgt., Jun. Div.—Second Lt. M. J. Young to be Lt. (Oct. 20, 1929).

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

A. D. Bryant to be 2nd Lt. (Jan. 20).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. S. S. Sopwith, from Gen. List, T.A. (Shrewsbury Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.), to be Capt. (Jan. 22); 2nd Lt. A. N. Chinnery-Haldane, from Gen. List, Univ. Candidates, to be 2nd Lt., and to be seod. to serve with the Oxford Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C. (Jan. 22); Cadet Under-Offr. F. E. Newman, from

(Continued at foot of next column)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW KING'S HARBOUR MASTER

Captain R. M. King, D.S.O., whose appointment to be King's Harbour Master at Devonport and Berehaven is announced, has been Assistant Director of the Mobilization Department during the past two years. The son of Colonel C. R. King, he was 46 in November, and has been in the Navy since 1898. He attained his present rank in December, 1922, after being executive officer at the R.N. Barracks, Chatham. During the War he served in the Grand Fleet Destroyer Flotillas, commanding the Nymphe, Musketeer, and Radstock, and was appointed D.S.O. He was Chief Staff Officer to the Rear-Admiral of Destroyers in the Mediterranean in 1924-26.

CRUISER FOR AMERICA STATION

H.M.S. Dragon is to be commissioned at Chatham to-day by Captain L. H. B. Bevan, recently studying at the Army Senior Officers' School, Sheerness, for service on the America and West Indies Station, after undergoing trials. The Dragon has been in dockyard hands for large repairs duing the past year, after service in China and the Mediterranean with the First Cruiser Squadron. She is due to leave for her new station about April 1, where she is to replace the Colombo. Her sister ships, the Despatch, Delhi, and Durban, are already serving on the America Station.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN'S POST

The appointment dates from to-day of Engineer Captain A. V. Sharpe to the Cormorant, for service at Gibraltar, where Engineer Captain W. J. Deans has been Chief Engineer since 1928. Since December, 1927, Engineer Captain Sharpe has been serving in the Torpedoes and Mining Department, Admiralty. He was afloat all through the late War as engineer officer of the destroyer Lydd Rock from August, 1914; the destroyer Starfish from August, 1916; and the submarine parent-ship Bonaventure from May, 1917. He was promoted to Engineer Captain in June, 1927, after being engineer officer of the battleship Queen Elizabeth.

AIR FORCE LECTURE

Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., Air Member for Supply and Research, is to preside to-day at a lecture to be given by Group Captain C. L. Courtney, C.B.E., D.S.O., at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Strategical Mobility of Air Forces." Group Captain Courtney was formerly in the Navy, which he entered as a cadet in 1904, and he joined the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps in 1912, the year it was established. He saw active service at Dunkirk and elsewhere during the late War, and attained the rank of Brigadier-General, R.A.F. He is the son of Dr. W. L. Courtney, who was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*.

ADMIRALTY CIVIL POSTS

The following civilian appointments in H.M. Naval Establishments are officially announced:—

Mr. P. M. Robson, deputy expense accounts officer, Chatham; Mr. S. Harlow, acting deputy naval store officer, Admiralty; Mr. T. A. Thomas, acting assistant accounts officer, Admiralty; Mr. C. Lowery, staff officer, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty; Messrs. J. E. Harding, acting first grade clerk, L. Gout, acting second grade clerk, and A. T. McVie, acting second grade clerk, all in E. A. Departments, Admiralty, Chatham and Portsmouth respectively; Mr. A. H. Simes, first class draughtsman, Constructive Department, Portsmouth; Messrs. L. C. Uglow, first class draughtsman, and J. J. Davies, acting ditto, E. S. E. Eves, senior draughtsman, P. J. Kingcome, acting ditto, W. Davis, first class draughtsman, and A. T. Longford, acting ditto, all in Constructive Department, Admiralty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORD GOUGH

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Gough, who has succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, comes to the head of his unit at 38 years of age. He was at Eton, and from New College, Oxford, was nominated for the Irish Guards, which he joined in January, 1912. In France he was A.D.C. to the Commander of the 2nd Division and a General Staff Officer with the Reserve Army and Fourth Army. He was a temporary major after five years' service and got the brevet of that rank at seven years. In 1922 he transferred to Colonial Office employment, and was acting lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment, Iraq Levies, in Kurdistan. After that service he rejoined the Irish Guards, and has been the senior major for some time. The first Lord Gough, the famous Field-Marshal, was Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

Major E. V. Watson, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, and Major M. A. H. Scott, M.C., Royal Engineers, have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the former with effect from December 20, 1929, and the latter from January 19, 1930.

WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

During December 172 soldiers completed courses of instruction at the Army Vocational Training Centres at Hounslow, Aldershot, and Chisledon, and 124 obtained immediate employment on leaving the Colours. In addition to Overseas Settlement, the courses include acetylene welding, bricklaying, bootrepairing, carpentry, painting, plastering, positions of first, private service, and a dozen other occupations.

NAVY RACKETS CHALLENGE CUP

The annual competition for the Navy Rackets Challenge Cup (bone), which is held by Commander T. H. Troubridge, will begin at Princes Club on Tuesday, April 8. The competition is open to all officers of the R.N. and R.M. on the Active List, including Naval cadets.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

Alexandria, Jan. 20.—Cairo arrived.

Aruadon, Jan. 19.—Whitshed arrived. Jan. 20.—Wren left.

Berkham, Jan. 19.—Forres arrived, and left for Portland Jan. 20.

Chatham, Jan. 20.—Calliope left for Portsmouth.

Dartmouth, Jan. 19.—Forres left for Brixham.

Devonport, Jan. 19.—Scythe arrived. Jan. 20.—Venetia left for Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, Jan. 19.—Second Battle Squadron, Second Cruiser Squadron, Adventure, Centaur, Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, Arrus, and Tetrarch arrived. Jan. 20.—Lorda and Second Submarine Flotilla arrived.

Holyhead, Jan. 19.—Magnolia left for Hong-kong.

Hong-kong, Jan. 19.—Sonmo arrived; and Sirdar left on patrol.

Ismailia, Jan. 19.—Dahlia arrived.

Jaffa, Jan. 19.—Cairo left for Alexandria.

Madeira, Jan. 20.—Battle Cruiser Squadron arrived.

Muscat, Jan. 19.—Triad arrived.

Nanking, Jan. 20.—Cornwall arrived from Woosung.

Pavona Anchorage, Jan. 20.—Sepoy arrived.

Patras, Jan. 20.—Wren arrived.

Phalerum Bay, Jan. 20.—Vimiera arrived.

Portland, Jan. 20.—Valentine, Winchelsea, Virien, Vanquisher, Vanessa, and Viscount left for Gibraltar; Forres arrived; and Adamant left for Portsmouth.

Queenstown, Jan. 19.—Scythe left for Devonport.

Saldanha Bay, Jan. 17.—Protea arrived.

Suez, Jan. 19.—Dahlia left.

Woosung, Jan. 18.—Berwick arrived, and left for Hong-kong Jan. 19. Jan. 19.—Cornwall arrived, and left for Nanking.

Brighton Gram. Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C., to be 2nd Lt. (Jan. 22).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

General List.—Lt. W. E. Underwood, from Active List (Supern. for serv. with O.T.C.), to be Lt. (Jan. 22).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL ARTILLERY

54th (C. of Lond.) A.A. Bde.—Capt. E. Stephens, from Active List, to be Capt. (Jan. 22).

INFANTRY

4TH/5TH Bn. Black Watch.—Lt. E. B. Mackintosh, from Active List, to be Lt. (Jan. 22).

4TH Bn. R.W.K.—Lt. J. R. Owen, from Active List, to be Lt. (Jan. 22).

AIR MINISTRY, JAN. 21

ROYAL AIR FORCE

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

G. ap Slyn-Roberts is granted a permanent commission as a Pilot Officer with effect from Jan. 11, and with seniority of Jan. 11, 1929; J. K. Brew is granted a short service commission as a Pilot Officer on probation with effect from and with seniority of Jan. 4.

The follg. Pilot Officers are promoted to the rank of Flying Officer:—T. W. G. Eady, E. Rotherham (Nov. 25, 1929); R. E. Watts (with seniority of Nov. 25, 1929) (Nov. 27, 1929); A. K. H. Binley, F. C. E. Hayter, J. C. L. Claxton, H. E. Sales, D. L. Iremonger (Dec. 29, 1929).

Wing Commander O. T. Boyd, O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C., ceases to be seconded for duty at the Staff College, Camberley (Jan. 1); Wing Commander T. L. Leigh-Mallory, D.S.O., is seconded for two years' duty at the Staff College, Camberley (Jan. 1); Squadron Leader H. H. Dawes, M.B.E., is placed on the retired list (Jan. 22).

The follg. Flying Officers are transferred to the Reserve (Jan. 17):—

Class A.—R. L. Burnett, D. S. Green, N. K. Howard, C. P. Vines.

Class C.—R. D. Adams, J. C. Noel.

Flying Officer E. Addis relinquishes his short service commission on account of ill-health (Jan. 17).

The short service commissions of the follg. Pilot Officers on probation are terminated on cessation of duty:—G. W. Stranner-Mull (Jan. 9); R. J. B. Hitchin-Kemp, H. Travis (Jan. 21).

STORES BRANCH

The follg. are granted permanent commissions as Pilot Officers on probation with effect from and with seniority of Jan. 10:—F. C. Read, W. A. Lee, L. Llewellyn, E. N. Lowe, J. W. C. Revill, G. C. Allen, B. S. Cartmel.

RESERVE OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

The follg. Pilot Officers are promoted to the rank of Flying Officer:—F. F. England, W. W. L. Jones, G. H. Newberry (Jan. 2); G. Nelson (Jan. 31), W. Carmichael (Jan. 9); M. J. R. Alderson, H. T. Edgecombe, D. R. Gray, G. J. E. Howard (Jan. 10); S. R. Herring-shaw (Jan. 11); T. H. W. Beadle, F. C. Fisher, F. G. Hill (Jan. 8), S. F. March (Jan. 16); J. F. Legard (Jan. 17).

Flying Officer J. E. Preston is transferred from Class C to Class A (Jan. 8); Wing Commander J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E., relinquishes his commission on completion of service, and is permitted to retain his rank (Dec. 5, 1929); Flying Officer D. H. Geeson relinquishes his commission on completion of service (Jan. 15); Pilot Officer on probation J. K. Brew relinquishes his commission in the Special Reserve on appointment to a short service commission in the R.A.F. (Jan. 4).

MEDICAL BRANCH

Flight Lt. F. T. Boucher resigns his commission on appointment to a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps (July 10, 1929).

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (Bomber) Squadron.—The follg. Pilot Officer to be Flying Officer:—A. H. Bruce (Dec. 9, 1929).

The Estate Market

A CLAPHAM SITE

BRIGHTON GARAGES

Nearly three-quarters of an acre adjoining Clapham Junction Station will come under the hammer of Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square) and Messrs. Edwin Evans and Sons (Lavender-hill) on February 25. Part of the property, in Falcon-road, is freehold and the rest is held on a lease having 79 years unexpired. A plan published in *The Times* yesterday, in Messrs. Hampton and Sons' page of auction notices, shows that the site includes shops in Station-approach. The gross income is £1,270 a year. The use of the site as a motor-coach station is suggested.

Newlands Corner Hotel, near Guildford, is for sale with the furniture and goodwill. The property of 20 acres has large gardens, a bungalow, and cottages. Messrs. Hampton and Sons are to sell the establishment, as a going concern, on February 25.

Shops in a new arcade between Jermyn-street and Piccadilly will be available at an early date. Messrs. Hampton and Sons have been entrusted with the letting of them.

Flats at Regent's Park at £750 a year, and overlooking Hyde Park-gate, at £800 a year, as well as one in Albert Court, at £325 a year, are among the offers by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, whose coming sales of town houses include a freehold on the top of Campden Hill, and another in Redington-road, Hampstead Heath. An uncommon country house is that in Surrey, for £3,400, which embodies labour-saving and other modern devices recommended in the course of a discussion by a magazine devoted to such subjects.

At Newark-upon-Trent, on January 30, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell Kirklington and Hockerton Estate, 3,280 acres, between Mansfield and Newark, as a whole, or in lots. Illustrated particulars have as a frontispiece two views of the mansion.

No. 4, Central Buildings will be sold at Hanover-square next month. The freehold, near St. James's Park Station, will be offered with possession.

Brighton garages and works in Kingstreet, and freehold shops in King-street and Church-street, close to the main shopping centre, will be sold, locally, on January 30, by Messrs. Graves and Son and Mr. Raymond Beaumont (Brighton).

Some of the fine old panelling which may soon be available for incorporation in new houses, if Rushden Hall, Wellingborough, is demolished, was shown in a view in these columns yesterday by Messrs. Jackson Stops (Northampton), who will hold the auction early next month, jointly with Mr. John Mason (Rushden).

Fruit-growing farms, in Brenchley and Horsmonden, are for sale on February 7, at Tunbridge Wells, by Messrs. Lambert and Symes (Paddock Wood).

Messrs. King and Chasemore (Horsham), acting for executors, offer Comptons Lea, with seven or 14 acres, illustrated in *The Times* yesterday (p. 26), and a 17th-century house and 30 acres, on the Surrey and Sussex border, for £7,000, or, furnished, on a tenancy.

Modern detached freeholds in Sutton, for sale on February 6, with prices of similar property for private sale, by Messrs. Dixon and Co. (Sutton), were specified in these columns yesterday (p. 26).

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Mark, Lisll and Son	The Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold. Properties
May and Philpot	The Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Central Station Hotel, Newcastle (2.30)	Hotel, Country Estate
Rushworth and Brown	Winchester House, E.C. (2.30)	Town Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

Fuller, Horsey and Co.	H.M. Dockyard, Chatham	Old and Surplus Stores
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Dryadale, Nurse and Co.	154, Lordship-road, N. (1.0)	Contents of a Residence
Foster and Co.	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Old Dutch and Italian Pictures
Philip, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-st., W.1. (1.0)	Contents of a Residence

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Lieut.-Commrs.—D. K. Bain, to Pembroke; S. W. Lushington, to Cornflower; and the Hon. G. H. E. Russell, to Warspite (Feb. 10).

Lieuts.—G. E. Jones, to Thracian (Jan. 26), and C. P. Robertson, to Caledon (Feb. 22).

Sub-Lieut.—T. P. Coode, attached to R.A.F. (Jan. 22).

Payne, Lieut.-Comm.—G. E. L. Hargreaves, to Cornflower (Jan. 20).

Lieut.-Comm.—E. J. Fowler, to St. Vincent (Mar. 18).

Gunners.—H. P. F. Mackay, to Effingham, and G. W. Morgan, to Caledonian (Mar. 1); and F. J. Harding, to Effingham (on recommg.).

Royal Naval Reserve

Comdr.—G. G. Thorne, R.D., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 25).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

General Duties Branch

Group Captain.—E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C., to Special Duty List (Jan. 15), on appointment as Air Attaché, Berlin, vice Group Captain M. G. Christie, M.C.

Wing Commanders.—B. L. Huskisson, D.S.C., to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 7), for duty as Senior R.A.F. Officer in H.M. Ships (on recommissioning); L. T. S. Culley, M.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Jan. 3), supernumerary; G. R. Macy Reid, D.S.O., M.C., to R.A.F. Staff College, Andover (Dec. 29, 1929), Supernumerary; O. T. Boyd, O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C., to Air Ministry (Dept. of C.A.S.) (D.——) (Jan. 4), on appointment as Deputy Director of Staff Duties, vice Group Captain L. L. Gannon, D.S.O., M.C.

Squadron Leaders.—G. C. Pirie, M.C., D.F.C., to R.A.F. Staff College, Andover (Jan. 1); D. F. Stevenson, D.S.O., M.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Jan. 6); R. G. Gardner, D.S.C., to Air Ministry (Dept. of A.M.P. (D.P.S.)) (Jan. 6); W. A. C. Morgan, M.C., to No. 10 Squadron, Upper Heyford (Dec. 30, 1929); G. G. Dawson, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover (Dec. 29, 1929); M. L. Taylor, A.F.C., to School of Photography, South Farnborough (Dec. 11, 1929).

Flight Lieutenants.—D. Bremner, D.F.C., to 205 Squadron, Singapore (Jan. 7); R. D. McE. Hart, to 205 Squadron, Singapore (Jan. 7); L. G. Nixon, to Central Flying School, Wittering (Nov. 27, 1929); H. Stafford, to Station Headquarters, Upper Heyford (Dec. 15, 1929); J. Oliver, A.F.C., to No. 3 Squadron, Upavon (Jan. 6); J. L. Kirby, to Station Headquarters, Hendon (Jan. 5); J. L. Airey, D.F.C., to School of Photography, South Farnborough (Jan. 1); H. F. Jenkins, to No. 1 Squadron, Tangmere (Jan. 11); R. L. F. Pope, D.F.C., to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Jan. 1).

Flying Officers.—T. P. P. F. Fagan, to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 7); G. E. G. Leywood, to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 7); L. C. Barnard, to Central Flying School, Wittering (Nov. 28, 1929); W. E. Barnes, to Supt. of R.A.F. Reserve, Hendon (Dec. 22, 1929); C. McK. Greerson, to 205 Squadron, Singapore (Jan. 7); W. Greerson, to 205 Squadron, Singapore (Jan. 7); W. Smith, to Aircraft Op. Company, Middle East (Jan. 10); G. K. Horner, to Aircraft Depôt, India (Nov. 19, 1929); P. J. H. Halahan, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Dec. 29, 1929); C. S. John, to 33 Squadron, Eastchurch (Jan. 13).

Stores Branch

Group Captain.—W. R. Bruce, O.B.E., to Air Ministry (Dept. of A.M.S.R.) (D. of E.) (Jan. 1), for Stores Staff duties.

Wing Commander.—W. Millett, to No. 4 Stores Depôt, Ruislip (Jan. 6), to Command.

Flight Lieutenants.—K. Car G. Collier, to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 7); S. D. Dennis, to R.A.F. Base, Kai-Tak (Jan. 7).

Accountants Branch

Flight Lieutenants.—H. G. Bushell, to Station Headquarters, Andover (Jan. 14); G. N. Simon, to Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Martlesham Heath (Jan. 10); K. W. Hornecastle, to Station Headquarters, Hendon (Jan. 9); G. Goodall, to Headquarters, R.A.F., Cranwell (Dec. 31, 1929).

Flying Officer.—E. A. Frost, to No. 1 Stores Depôt, Kidbrooke (Dec. 30, 1929).

Medical Branch

Wing Commander.—P. M. Keane, D.P.H., to Headquarters, Iraq Command (Jan. 11), for duty as Deputy Principal Medical Officer.

Squadron Leaders.—T. J. X. Canton, M.B., to No. 10 Group Headquarters, Lee-on-Solent (Jan. 11); T. Montgomery, M.D., D.P.H., B.A., to Headquarters, Aden Command (Nov. 16, 1929).

Flight Lieutenants.—R. Boog-Watson, M.B., D.P.H., to R.A.F. General Hospital, Iraq Command (Dec. 7, 1929); F. L. White, to Headquarters, R.A.F., Middle East (Jan. 10); J. C. Neely, B.A., to R.A.F. General Hospital, Iraq Command (Dec. 7, 1929); G. H. J. Williams, to Headquarters, R.A.F., Middle East (Jan. 10); D. C. Wilson, to R.A.F. General Hospital, Iraq Command (Dec. 7, 1929); S. A. McCormack (Dental), to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Dec. 22, 1929).

Flying Officers.—P. J. McNally, M.B., to R.A.F. General Hospital, Iraq Command (Dec. 7, 1929); C. G. Harold, M.B., to Headquarters, R.A.F., Iraq Command (Jan. 2); R. Sherman, M.B., to Headquarters, R.A.F., Iraq Command (Jan. 3).

Chaplains Branch

The Rev. G. A. Sarra, to Station Headquarters, Upavon (Jan. 6).

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

GEORGE WEST (WEATHERPROOFS), Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½ per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares will be CLOSED from 22nd to the 31st January, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
A. G. BR

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK, with due South aspect.—An extremely light, well-appointed Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, with all modern improvements; three good bed rooms, two excellent reception rooms, and luxuriously fitted bath room; first-class service and cuisine.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking pleasant gardens and situated near to Hyde Park.—Newly constructed FLATS, with passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water, &c.; six to eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, two or three bath rooms, and domestic offices; rentals from £750 per annum inclusive.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

IN EXCLUSIVE SERVICE BUILDING out of Portland-place.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, having central heating, constant hot water, and enjoying the best service in Town; bed room, reception room, and tiled bath room; rent 9gns. per week inclusive.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).
A TOP FLOOR FLAT in most EXCLUSIVE MANSION, with lift, porters, &c.; two large reception, three bed rooms (one fitted lavatory basin), bath room, and kitchen; rent only £280 per annum. NO PREMIUM.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (close).—A bright and well-planned UPPER MAISONNETTE; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; rental £275 per annum; moderate sum asked for carpets and fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).—A lady going abroad will LET her well FURNISHED FLAT for about four months; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, telephone, &c.; rental 6gns. per week.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

At a very low rental.
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.
A Magnificent and perfectly appointed FLAT in this sought-after position to be LET UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED; six-seven bed rooms, two handsome bath rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, and complete domestic offices; every modern and up-to-date convenience and improvement; long Lease. Rent only £800 per annum. A very reasonable sum is asked for the valuable fixtures, fittings, carpets and improvements.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 3294 (3 lines).

ALBERT HALL MANSIONS.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, having two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, and bath. Rent 10gns. per week, including wages of two maids; constant hot water, &c.—Apply BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245-6.

CENTRAL LONDON.
A FLAT with modern improvements in the W.C. district will save you fares, time, and worry; five-seven rooms, bath, and kitchen. From £255 to £320 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon Mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1 Museum 2377.

A VERY CHOICE SERVICE FLAT
beautifully decorated and fitted with every modern convenience.
Four best bed rooms, maids' room, two bath rooms, three beautiful reception rooms; hot and cold water in bed rooms, central heating, constant hot water, &c. A good Lease at a rent of £1,130 per annum, inclusive of all services, can be had
WITHOUT PREMIUM.
Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, S.W.—Fine FLAT, facing widest part of Gardens. Rent £400; two large reception (drawing room 28ft. by 22ft.), five good bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry; independent hot water. Fair sum for easy Lease and fittings.—Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (close to).
AN attractive LITTLE SERVICE FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c., to be LET Unfurnished. New lease and decorations to choice, without premium; reasonable rental. Passenger lift. Hot water supplies, catering and attendance, &c.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

A Lady leaving England will LET exquisitely FURNISHED FLAT in beautiful Georgian House in Mayfair; lift; constant hot water; one bed room, two reception, kitchen, bath room. A luxury flat at unfurnished rental.—Call WARD and DAVIES, 60, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus. Museum 4076.

A Charmingly decorated and expensively-fitted CORNER MANSION FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water. Rent £156 per annum. Moderate price for fixtures.—Apply Housekeeper, 122, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK (North Side).
A Charming Unfurnished FLAT, within a few yards of Marble Arch, facing South; beautifully sunny, large rooms, and containing three bed rooms, two bath, two reception, &c.; central heating and all conveniences; advantageous long lease on favourable terms.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£150 PER ANNUM
will secure a charming
BACHELOR'S FLAT
in a new building in St. John's Wood (close to Lord's Cricket Ground); perfect order; constant hot water; bed room, reception, bath, kitchen. Lease 13 years. Carpets, curtains, &c., £175.—DRUCE and Co., 53, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

LANCASTER-GATE.
BACHELOR CHAMBERS, Unfurnished, first-floor balcony suite, expensively newly decorated, two large rooms, own bath room, stainless fittings; constant hot water; £182 per annum. Another similar, £169 per annum, and self-contained Flat, £169, four rooms, same conveniences; service as required.—Padd. 6694, or write Box G.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c. Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BIRD & WEBSTER, LTD.,
For FLATS, HOUSES, and SHOPS.
49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245/6.

BLOOMSBURY.—Several very attractive FLATS at rents ranging from £140 to £275 inclusive, accommodation for one bed, one reception room, to three bed., two reception rooms.—For full particulars apply J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

RENT £300 PER ANNUM. SERVICE SUITE.
BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Newly decorated FLAT, with excellent sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room, &c.; restaurant; constant hot water; service, 2gns. weekly.—Recommended by BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CADOGAN HOUSE.
Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place, *with entrée thereto, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.*
CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building, handsomely appointed, conveniently planned. *Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.*
To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental.
Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Three bed rooms, spacious double drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.
CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—This very attractive FLAT in modern high-class building, with delightful outlook.
RENT £400.
Favourable non-repairing lease of 10 years for disposal, with new decorations and parquet floors. Immediate inspection advised.—Agents,
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY,
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

RECENTLY OPENED
CARLTON COURT,
HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
Modernly Furnished and decorated SERVICE SUITES. Every comfort and convenience. Self-contained Suites from 7-15 guineas per week. No extras.
Manager—C. AMICUCCI.
MAYFAIR 4307 (four lines).

CHAMBERS.—GROSVENOR-ROAD, WESTMINSTER, on Embankment, facing River, one minute from Parliament; constant supply hot water; attendance.—Write Box V.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FURNISHED BALCONY FLAT, HOLLY LODGE ESTATE, HIGHGATE, six to nine months; magnificent view; use of reading room, delightful garden; two bed, one sitting, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water; excellent restaurant; 4½ guineas weekly.—Phone Mountview 7591 between 10-12.

CLOSE to EARL'S COURT STATION.—A really good MANSION FLAT, second floor; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; faces South; overlooking gardens; new lease; rent £350 per annum.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148/9.

CLOSE TO SOUTH SIDE OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.
DELIGHTFUL newly decorated MANSION FLAT in unique building replete with every conceivable improvement and convenience; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, and usual domestic offices; inclusive rent £225 per annum; no premium.—To view apply Superintendent, Church Close, Church-street, Kensington.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE,
170-3, PICCADILLY, W.1 (opposite Royal Academy).
FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS,
with one and two bed rooms.
Redecorated, refurnished. Comfort and cleanliness.
Excellent cuisine.
Apply Manageress, or Estate Office.

EXTRA WELL FURNISHED MODERN FLAT; divided reception room, three bed rooms, bath; hot and cold; quite newly decorated.—Call see owner, first floor, 21, Church-street, Kensington. 'Phone, Western 6747.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating. £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

ST. JAMES'S.
FURNISHED SUITE to be LET in historic house; bed room, sitting room, and bath room, constant hot water; attendance and valeting.—MELLERSH and HARDING, 4, Bennet-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
RENT 7GNS. PER WEEK.

HAMPSTEAD-LANE, N. (just off).—Charming FIRST FLOOR FLAT; large rooms, beautiful situation; five rooms, bath, &c. Only £150 per annum inclusive.—Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

"HARROWBY COURT."
One of the best positions in the West End. The last word in Domestic Architecture.
FEW REMAINING FAMILY FLATS.
Beautifully planned with every regard to comfort and economy. The inclusive rent of £550 per annum secures five bed rooms, two splendid bath rooms, three sitting rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. Lifts; central heating, constant hot water, &c.
Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
KENSINGTON.—This attractive little FLAT in modern mansion building, close to the Park; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, two sitting rooms, and kitchen.
RENT £200.
Fixtures, fittings, curtains, and carpets for disposal.
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

Owing to exceptional circumstances.
KENSINGTON (close to Underground Station).—LEASE and CONTENTS of newly FURNISHED FLAT (as per inventory) for SALE. Two bed rooms, one large reception room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; self-contained. PRICE, including linen, fixtures, and fittings, £690. Rent £294 per annum. Lease about four years to run. RENT FREE UNTIL MARCH 25TH NEXT.—Apply C. M. MALTBY, Agents, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Sloane 4240), and 102, Kensington High-street, W.8 (Western 7145.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CONSTANT HOT WATER. LIFTS. PORTER.
GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION (close to).—Excellent UNFURNISHED FLAT of four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c., to be LET; £300 per annum on lease; premium £200; decorations to choice of tenant.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

CORNWALL-GARDENS.—UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE of three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER. £280 per annum on lease; premium £225; decorations to choice of tenant.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

TWO VERY NICE FLATS.
ONE ADJOINING PORTLAND-PLACE, with three bed, one bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; in luxurious building. Rent, £375 per annum inclusive, on lease. No premium.
THE OTHER ADJOINING REGENT'S PARK, in a very quiet situation, containing five bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, &c.; very bright. Rent, £526 per annum, inclusive, on lease.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 10a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

BARGAINS. THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
3½GNS. PER WEEK. KENSINGTON, CHELSEA, and WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED FLATS; three bed, one to two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THREE BED ROOMS, &c. NO PREMIUM.
£150.—CHELSEA and SOUTH KENSINGTON. Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLATS; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

HANOVER-SQUARE. — FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed, one reception, bath, Second Floor; constant hot water; lift; 8gns. per week, three-six months.
BAKER-STREET (near but quiet). — FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed, two reception, kitchen and bath. Entrance floor. Rent 10gns. per week, or offer.—DOUGLAS KERSHAW and Co., 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 4928/9.

KENSINGTON GORE (close to).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed, dressing, bath, two reception, &c. To be LET for three months; constant hot water, passenger lift.—Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
10GNS. P.W. including wages two maids.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—A newly decorated well planned FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; constant hot water. Small consideration for improvements, fittings, and advantageous lease.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£280 P.A.

KENSINGTON (quiet situation).—An exceptionally attractive, First Floor MANSION FLAT, in excellent order; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, offices; independent hot water; lease two years; fittings, &c., at valuation; new lease may be secured.
£325 P.A.
ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KINGSTON HILL, on the crest of the hill, close to golf courses.—A very elegant MAISONNETTE; two very fine reception (one 32ft. long), four bed, bath (hot and cold), lounge hall, and offices; garage; electric light. Rent £250.—A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

NO PREMIUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—MODERN FLAT, with central heating, lift, and day and night porters, to be LET, Unfurnished, at £550 per annum; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and offices. Immediate Possession.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT
OF COMPELLING CHARM.
Newly decorated. Most artistically Furnished.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Two large reception, bed room, bath room.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Recommended with every confidence by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRACTICALLY UNFURNISHED RENT.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED spacious FLAT; four bed, two reception, hall, bath room; constant hot water. £500 for year's tenancy.—Recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of BERRYMAN and GILKES), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 8148-9.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Clean, well FURNISHED FLAT; bed room, reception, hall, kitchen, and bath; 3½gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

PALL MALL.
EXCEPTIONAL BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT.
LEASE for DISPOSAL; one-two bed, excellent reception, and bath; full South aspect; first-class service; passenger lift, &c.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
MANSION FLAT, luxuriously decorated and fitted; passenger lift; parquet floors, constant hot water; five beds, two bath, two reception, and kitchen, &c.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 31, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 5511.
£800 P.A. Inclusive. NO PREMIUM.

BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSTEAD.
MANSION FLAT.—An absolute bargain; two reception, lounge hall, three beds, bath, &c.; rent only £130; premium £200 for lease and fittings.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2283.

MAYFAIR.
LIGHT CORNER MANSION FLAT.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
Three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.
Lease about seven years at £350 per annum. No premium.—Apply
Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.
(On the Site of Devonshire House.)
This Magnificent Building, comprising
SERVICE FLATS
of varying sizes now available for Letting at rentals from £385 per annum, including all service.
Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the
SOLE AGENTS.
YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1
(Mayfair 0501),
or letting office on the premises.

MAYFAIR.—Quiet situation with south aspect.—To be LET Unfurnished, without premium. Charming FLAT, containing five beds, two bath, two reception, &c. Moderate rental.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MEWS FLAT and GARAGE, HYDE PARK.—FLAT, four rooms, £120; garage, three cars, £90. Together or separately.—VINCENT HARLEY and Co., 7, Wellington-terrace, Notting Hill-gate, W.2. Park 5185.

NEAR MARBLE ARCH (overlooking Hyde Park).—FURNISHED FLAT; one reception, one or two bed, kitchen and bath; lift; 6 to 8 gns., or would let unfurnished.—'Phone Padd. 3370.

REGENT'S PARK.
NORTH GATE, very quiet position.—A beautiful Unfurnished MANSION FLAT to be LET; five bed, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, constant hot water; 10 years' lease at £400 per annum. Others in the block let at £650 per annum. Premium required to include elaborate fixtures, &c. — Owner's Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, 9, Margaret-street, W. 'Phone Museum 7650.
RENT ONLY £400 P.A.

OXFORD-STREET (just North of).—A charming LITTLE MANSION FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, for six to 12 months, whilst owner abroad; three small bed rooms, bath, one reception, and kitchen; very nicely furnished. Rent only 5gns. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

OXFORD CIRCUS (two minutes).—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; 6gns. per week.—1, Cavendish-mansions, Langham-street. Langham 3189.

PALL-MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

PARK-LANE-COURT, 42-44, PARK-LANE, W.1.—Sumptuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff; also unfurnished suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

PICCADILLY.—In quiet position, close to Parks. Large convenient FLAT with seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms; rent £650 per annum for seven years' lease; premium asked.—Full particulars of the Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

PICCADILLY (one minute).—Lady would LET immediately charming SERVICE FLAT.—27, Carrington-court, Shepherd-market, Mayfair. Grosvenor 2866.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT in Mansion overlooking garden; five bed rooms, two reception, two baths. CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. Rent £650 exclusive or near for quick let.—Sole Agents, GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

Five Bed Rooms, three Reception, and two Bath Rooms.
PRINCES-GATE.—Very light and sunny FLAT to be LET. Lease, seven, 14, or 21 years. Lift, &c.—Apply Sole Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245.
£500 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE. Three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, telephone, &c. Five guineas week.—MATCH and Co., Limited, 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 6111.)

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.
Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months. High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE-MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 8675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS
(Furnished).
In a house of distinction at 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); combining privacy, comfort, and every convenience; rare vacancies; 4-14gns. Kens. 3251.

FURNISHED, 6½GNS. WEEKLY.
SERVICE FLAT in BUCKINGHAM-GATE to be LET at this low rent; bed room, sitting room, and bath room; constant hot water; restaurant.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CLOSE TO PARK.
SLOANE-STREET.—Exceedingly well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from early February for two months; three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; constant hot water; central heating; passenger lift; moderate rent.—Recommended by the Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

SLOANE-STREET (adjoining).—FIRST FLOOR; four rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent £225 inclusive.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

FACING SOUTH, OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON (near Earl's Court).—The Lease of a well-appointed and newly decorated FLAT in sought-after building for disposal. Contains two reception rooms (one double), four bed rooms, lounge, bath room, kitchen, &c.; small premium to include fixtures.—Strongly recommended by E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167-1168.)
RENT £300 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated FLAT in imposing Building; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath, &c., fittings, carpets, &c., £300.—Agents
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).
£255 P.A.

QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED and decorated second floor FLAT to be LET for any period over three months; two bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c.; every convenience.—Recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
8GNS. A WEEK.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The LEASE of a quiet and very attractive MANSION FLAT, with principal rooms overlooking gardens, for disposal; contains four bed, bath, two reception rooms, good offices. Rent £300 per annum; small premium to include tenant's fixtures and fittings. Early inspection advised.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 178, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

34, ALBERT HALL-MANSIONS.—Modern, well furnished; three bed (one double), two sitting, bath, kitchen; good maid optional. Kensington 4625.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SLOANE-STREET (KNIGHTSBRIDGE).—A most attractive MANSION FLAT available three-six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; fourth floor; lift.—Apply Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208/9.
10/12GNS. PER WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S.—Exclusive SERVICE FLATS, unequalled catering, valeting, and attendance; all meals obtainable; large bed, bath, and sitting room; every modern convenience. Rents 7 to 10 guineas per week, inclusive of service.—Apply Manager, 33, Bury-street, St. James's.

ST. JAMES'S-PLACE, S.W.1.—Particularly well-fitted and FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; bed room (two beds), sitting room, and tiled bath room; lease 2½ years. Rent £250, including service. PRICE COMPLETE £500.—Write Box V.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Rent £400 per Annum. No Premium.
SUNNY MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, &c.; passenger lift.—Sole Agents, COLLBRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W. Tel., Sloane 4747.

TO be LET, a nicely FURNISHED FLAT in Brompton-road; one large reception, one bed room, kitchen and bath room; 4gns. weekly.—Apply 192, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

ADJOINING
BERKELEY-SQUARE.
TO be LET Unfurnished, a delightful SERVICE FLAT, situate in one of the finest up-to-date service buildings in Mayfair. Three bed rooms, two bath, large reception and dining hall; passenger lift and all conveniences; moderate rental. No premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TO be LET, charming SIXTH-FLOOR FLAT, overlooking Bryanston-square, W.; lease six years. Rent £750 per annum. Premium £100. Lift, lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, three bed, two bath, two maids' rooms, kitchen, pantry, and usual offices.—Write Box F.888, The Times, E.C.4.

A WELL-FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
PALL MALL.
TO be LET immediately for long or short term, two bed rooms, bath, reception, and hall; suitable for one or two gentlemen; beautifully light and sunny; very well furnished; central heating, lift, &c. Rental, 12gns. or near offer for long let. Owner would also dispose of lease without premium, and sell furniture and effects at valuation. Excellent opportunity.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
UNFURNISHED FIRST FLOOR FLAT, with constant hot water; two bed rooms, bath, one reception, &c.—Sole Agents, COLLBRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W. Tel., Sloane 4747.
£175 P.A.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.
UP-TO-DATE "SUNSHINE FLATS."—RANELAGH-GARDENS MANSIONS, S.W.6; £100 per annum inclusive; electric light, cooking, and heating, ¼d. per unit.—The Hurlingham Estate Office (opposite Putney Bridge Station).

RENT £405 PER ANNUM. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
WESTMINSTER.—A MANSION FLAT with light, sunny, well-proportioned accommodation; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; long lease and moderate premium.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WESTMINSTER.—SMALL FLAT. Furnished antiques, light, airy, facing South; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; 3½gns.—Telephone 7964 Victoria. Apply 26, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
WESTMINSTER.—A very roomy and attractive MANSION FLAT; three reception, five bed rooms, &c.; lift; central heating. Rent £395 per annum. Moderate sum for long non-repairing lease and fittings.—Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WESTMINSTER.—A well FURNISHED TOP FLOOR FLAT to be LET for 6-12 months; six or seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms; very light and clean; 12-15gns. a week; plate, linen, and servants if required.—Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

WEST KENSINGTON.—ONE of these favourite MANSION FLATS, with lift, hall porter; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water. Good lease, to include fixtures, £150.—Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£190 P.A.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL-COURT.—One bed room, reception room, large bath-dressing room. Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

10, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET,
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.
THE REMAINING FIVE
WELL-PLANNED FLATS,
facing East and South and five minutes from Regent's Park and Oxford-circus. Designed to be run with the least possible amount of labour.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Two reception rooms.
£600 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
Illustrated Brochures from the Managing Agents,
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1 (Mayfair 6363).

The latest achievement in
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLATS.
42, UPPER BROOK-STREET.
There are four suites available for renting, each containing
Two bed rooms, personal maid's room, bath room, two reception rooms, servery.
Perfect cuisine.
Central heating.
Hot water to all bed rooms.
Without question the most successful attempt to meet the demand for service flat accommodation.
Agents, LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS or SUITES; constant hot water; from 3gns.—Phone Western 7041.

HYDE PARK, NORTH SIDE.
Passenger and service lifts, constant hot water, fitted basins and heated wardrobes in bed rooms, panelled walls, oak doors and floors.
£750 PER ANNUM.—MODERN LUXURY FLAT, complete in every detail; lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, labour-saving kitchen, &c.—Owner's Agents, ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1. Gerrard 6408.

HANOVER-SQUARE (adjoining).
£300 PER ANNUM inclusive.—Ideal PIED-A-TERRE. Four excellent rooms, kitchen, and bath room. No other flat in building.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£260 PER ANNUM. BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—A very fine UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; low premium for lease, tenant's fittings, &c. Highly recommended.—GLAZIER and SONS, 49a, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2006.

£230 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Most artistically decorated light and sunny THIRD-FLOOR CORNER FLAT to be LET; four excellent bed rooms, two large reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Nominal sum required for five years' non-repairing lease and fixtures.—Sole Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

SLOANE-STREET.
£200 PER ANNUM. No Premium.—MAISONNETTE to be LET, unfurnished; two bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices; within a few minutes' walk of Hyde Park.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£185 PER ANNUM. No Premium.—Unfurnished FLAT; newly decorated; six good rooms, roomy kitchen; hot and cold in bed rooms. Splendid fittings offered for £50.—Apply 60, St. Mary's-mansions, Paddington Green (near Edgware-road Underground).

7GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Light and airy FURNISHED FLAT, with four bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c.; passenger lift.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CLIFTON, overlooking Avon Gorge, ideal situation.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS, with one, two, or three bed rooms, sitting, and bath rooms.—St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. (R.A.C., A.A.)

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLATS, beautiful position overlooking sea, facing South.—All particulars from F. PAUL, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

CONTINENTAL

PARIS, NEUILLY, on main thoroughfare.—Very fine APARTMENT to be LET, forming private residence with fine gardens; garage. Rent 80,000frs.—John Arthur and Tiffen, 22, Rue des Capucines, Paris.

WANTED

UNFURNISHED FLAT WANTED; three beds, two reception, kitchen, bath; long or short but renewable lease; easily accessible to City; excellent references exchanged.—Write Box V.1746, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Westminster, Kensington, or St. John's Wood, from March 1st for six months, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, ground or first floor (unless lift); 'phone; two-three bed rooms; about 3gns. per week.—Full particulars to A., care of Davis, 224, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. *(minimum)*

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.—Absolutely up-to-date hard and grass courts, garage two cars; billiard room; ground and first floors only; six beds, &c., three reception, &c.; solid oak gallery staircase; £4,250; less £750 if extra garden not required.—'Phone, Hillside 0065. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, N. Finchley. AUCTION, if not sold, 24th, 7 p.m.

HANDSOME, convenient size, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, Oakleigh Park (absolutely up to date); four bed, &c., two reception, &c.; room tennis court; vacant possession. £2,300 or offer.—'Phone Hillside 0065. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, N. Finchley. AUCTION if not sold (24th, 7 p.m.).

IMPOSING RESIDENCE, WOODSIDE PARK.—Lofty rooms, select road; six beds, &c., three reception, billiard room; garage; vacant possession. £1,800, offer.—'Phone Hillside 0065. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, N. Finchley. AUCTION if not sold 24th, 7 p.m.

BARNET (five minutes station).—Well-built HOUSE (two sitting, four bed, bath, independent hot water); nice garden with lawn, &c.; excellent condition throughout. FREEHOLD £1,125.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

STAINES, Middlesex.—Suitable professional man.—Very well-built HOUSE in grounds, 2½ Acres; lounge, two sitting, six beds, &c.; all mains; double garage; low price for quick sale.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

A DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE at WORCESTER PARK; three-four bed, bath, two sitting rooms; garage; half Acre of matured garden. For SALE privately or by Auction Feb. 27th by
OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Auction Offices facing the Station. 'Phone, 0044.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Well-built pre-War Compact, Detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; newly decorated; Sundridge Park district; open position. Vacant possession; three reception, seven-eight bed, bath room, cloak room, excellent domestic offices; good garden. FREEHOLD £2,550.—Owner, 15, Upper Park-road, Bromley.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
BRONDESBURY. — Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; central heating. Lease 65 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum. PRICE £1,725 for quick SALE.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
BRONDESBURY.—A splendid detached RESIDENCE with carriage sweep, and containing seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, elegant suite of three reception rooms, billiard room; full-size garage; large garden, with tennis lawn; modern drains; service lift; central heating; 990 years' lease; ground-rent £20 per annum. PRICE £3,650.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
KINGSTON HILL.—A NON-BASEMENT, double-fronted, detached RESIDENCE, with carriage drive, containing six bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, excellent offices; independent hot water; large verandah leading to rockery gardens; space for garage.—Apply at once to CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 2277.
£2,600 FREEHOLD.

RICHMOND PARK (near).—Delightful old-style COTTAGE RESIDENCE standing in large gardens; tennis lawn; garage two cars; six bed, dressing room, three charming reception rooms, lounge hall, offices; newly decorated. FREEHOLD for SALE.—Apply J. WOOLLEY and Co., 461, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen. Tele., Prospect 4752.

TWICKENHAM PARK.—Attractive FREEHOLD, "DUDLEY HOUSE," Riverdale-road, with nine bed rooms, &c., and good garden. ALSO Valuable BUILDING PLOT, frontage 175ft. to Earlsmere-road. To be SOLD by AUCTION by FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WHETSTONE.—Delightful modern, detached RESIDENCE (built by builder for own occupation), near golf course, trams, and buses; four bed, two reception, bath room, &c.; large garage; prettily laid-out garden. FREEHOLD, £2,750.—Apply Sole Agents, SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. ('Phone, Hampstead 4042), and 121, Cheapside, E.C.2. ('Phone, National 8394).

WIMBLEDON, Home Park-road; Wimbledon Park Station five minutes.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE on plot 50ft. by about 350ft.; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, oak-panelled hall, with gentlemen's cloak room, maids' sitting room, kitchen, &c.; all reception rooms and hall have oak floors; oak staircase; full-sized garage; decorated to purchaser's reasonable choice; no road charges; facing Wimbledon Park Golf Course; best position round London.
PRICE (lowest) £3,000.
H. COOMBS and SONS, Merton Hall Gardens Estate, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

WIMBLEDON (vacant).—Delightful position facing ornamental gardens, five minutes station; beautifully built modern double-fronted HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception, good hall; excellent order; nice garden. FREEHOLD £1,500. Strongly recommended.—Key. FRANK N. BATEMAN, F.A.I., 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2800-1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Glorious views; South aspect. Exceedingly delightful RESIDENCE on two floors. Five bed, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom. Garage, &c. Only £2,400 freehold.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. *(minimum)*

CROWBOROUGH GOLF LINKS, few minutes.—Detached FREEHOLD HOUSE; three reception, five bed, bath, offices; garden; all services; needs decorating. Bargain, £1,250.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON.—Choice RESIDENCE; lovely views; three reception, five bed, bath, offices; all services; tennis; garage. £3,500.—R. T. INNES, above.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS six miles.—Charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE, detached; two reception, three bed, bath, offices; delightful timbered garden 1 ACRE; South aspect. £1,950.—R. T. INNES, above.

£110 PER ANNUM.—CROWBOROUGH HILLS.—Pretty little RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath, capital offices; all services; garage garden. Links three-quarter mile.—R. T. INNES, above.

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
A CHARMING FREEHOLD SURREY RESIDENCE, within a mile of a station and about 16 from London.
Three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and domestic offices.
Garage. Nice garden of about ¼ Acre.
Apply DANIEL WATNEY and SONS, 4a, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Met. 2883.)

SOMERSET-DORSET BORDERS.
A Perfectly appointed and charming old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, placed in well-timbered grounds, in all about SIX ACRES. The Residence, which has all modern and labour-saving conveniences, contains good hall, three-four reception, 9-11 beds (including attics), two baths (hot and cold); electric light, central heating and has good stabling and garage, also excellent stone-built Cottage.
Good hunting and trout fishing can be had, and a purchaser could move in without having to spend a penny piece on the property, which is only 3 miles from quaint old market town and station.
PRICE ONLY £4,750.
Inspected and strongly recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol. 17710.

HEREFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Old-fashioned mullioned-window COTTAGE; stone roof, beamed ceilings; two reception, three bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

DENE COTTAGE,
WEST CLANDON.
A Most Attractive FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, with lounge, two bed rooms, bath room, and offices; company's gas and water, telephone and central heating; garage with chauffeur's bed room; one acre of unusually delightful gardens, including full-sized tennis lawn. FREEHOLD for SALE, £1,500.
Sole Agents, WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

ANGMERING-on-SEA.—Well-built Detached RESIDENCE; four beds, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; garage; garden. PRICE £2,500. Furniture optional. Might be let on lease £175 per annum exclusive.—Sole Agent, SCOTT-SMITH, East Preston, Sussex.

ONLY £2,950.
SEVEN BED ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION, BATH, 3 ACRES.
CO.'S GAS AND WATER. GARAGE.
A Most Delightful QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE near READING; high up, with lovely views. Strongly recommended.—Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 39a, Maddox-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

NEAR BEACONSFIELD.
A Perfectly equipped MODERN RESIDENCE facing golf links; nine bed and dressing rooms (all with fitted basins), three bath rooms, three reception, and billiard room, splendid offices; electric light, central heating; three garages. TWO ACRES of beautiful gardens, hard tennis court.
SACRIFICIAL PRICE.
FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

BERKS.—XVIth-CENTURY black-and-white HOUSE, four miles of Reading; four beds, bath, three reception; garage, stabling, and garden with tennis lawn; paddock.—Apply EGGINTON and SON, 15, Friar-street, Reading.
£2,500. 11 ACRES.

BEXHILL & COODEN HOUSES.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Tele. 349.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—A veritable suntrap, facing due South, expansive sea views; one minute from sea-shore. Substantially built RESIDENCE in good order; fitted modern conveniences; three delightful reception, seven bed, two dressing, two baths; electric light and heat; moderate-sized garden; garage. For SALE FREEHOLD. Specially recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (A.130.)

BRIGHTON (HOVE), £1,850.—By Order of Executors to close Estate.—Delightful RESIDENCE few minutes sea; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.—COLLIER, Sole Agent, 37, Lansdowne-place, Hove.

COTSWOLD HILLS.
CONVENIENT CIRENCESTER and TETBURY.
BEAUTIFUL old stone-built and tiled COUNTRY RESIDENCE, erected 1660, in almost perfect order and retaining the characteristics of its period; 400ft. up; magnificent views. Lounge hall, three sitting rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling and garage; modern cottage; well-timbered gardens, orchard and meadow of 10 ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,400.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 7930.)

BUCKS, 20min. London, close to old village and half mile station.—Old-world FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE, well appointed and in first-class repair; beautiful old grounds of 2½ ACRES. Accommodation:—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms (easy to add more), two bath rooms; many interesting features, including Queen Anne staircase and two panelled rooms; two garages, stable, greenhouses; main drainage and electric light.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

OWNER MUST SELL SOON.
CHARMING, very secluded, yet only 30 minutes London (S.), detached pre-War HOUSE for IMMEDIATE SALE; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, w.c.s, kitchen, scullery, and offices; all-electric, hot and cold basins in all bed rooms; telephone, &c.; lawns, fruit trees, &c. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,150, and possession at once.—Write "Owner," Box G.108, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET, three miles town and railway, South Dorset and Portman Hunts.—Attractive old-fashioned MANOR HOUSE with four reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, electric lighting; two cottages, stabling, garage. Nice gardens and three fields of good pasture; about 16 ACRES in all. Trout stream. FREEHOLD £5,600.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.
ESSEX (in high and bracing situation, near the Coast, few minutes from station, 50 minutes from London).—To be Sold, beautifully appointed MODERN RESIDENCE with some of the most delightful grounds in Essex; eight beds, nearly all fitted lavatory basins, bath room, two staircases, lounge hall, four reception rooms, mainly floored with oak parquet; electric light, company's gas and water; telephone; garage for two cars; unusually pretty and well-timbered gardens with tennis and ornamental lawns, terraced walks, a deep dell with summer house overlooking ornamental water; prolific fruit garden, orchard, and meadowland; nearly FIVE ACRES.
Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

BLACKMORE VALE—CATTISTOCK BORDERS.
THE IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.
FOR SALE, with EARLY POSSESSION, a perfectly equipped HAM STONE RESIDENCE within easy reach of Yeovil.
Sitting, hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms.
Three bath rooms, perfect domestic offices.
Central heating, electric light, main water, telephone.
Cottage. Large garage. Good stabling.
Delightful gardens, paddocks, orchard.
8½ ACRES IN ALL.
PRICE £6,000. Highly recommended by the Agents,
R. B. TAYLOR and SONS, Yeovil.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY COTTAGE, in really rural surroundings, 5½ miles from Maidenhead, 3½ from Henley; two sitting, five or six bed rooms; garage; children's playroom; gardener's cottage; the two acres of garden, which include a tennis court, are bounded by common on all sides, being approached by a private road; £3,000; stables and extra land available.—Write Box 7484, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
69, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone 63 and 1017.

45 miles North of London. Sand. Pines.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in good order; seven bed, two bath, three reception, conservatory; garage, stabling; main water; electric available; inexpensive garden; tennis court; meadow. 5½ ACRES. PRICE £2,600.—FOLL, Auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

GLOS. (about two miles from Gloucester).—To be LET or SOLD, a delightful old-fashioned GABLED RESIDENCE in a quiet picturesque village, away from main road, good views; lounge hall, two reception, cloak room, seven bed and dressing, bath room, usual offices; gas; company's water; modern garage for three; grounds of about 2¼ ACRES. PRICE £1,800. Rent on lease, £100.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (F.5).

GUILDFORD, 10 minutes main station.—Compact, detached RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, box, bath; internal heating; garden, orchard; garage available. £1,550 FREEHOLD.—Write Box Q.1448, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS, 600ft. above sea level in the favourite BERKHAMSTED District.—Charming MODERN HOUSE with matured garden of three-quarter acre; five bed, two reception, &c. PRICE £2,350 FREEHOLD, or offer.—Agents, BROAD and PATEY, Watford.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.
HERTS (25 miles London).—Modern Detached RESIDENCE, delightful position, standing on high ground.
Five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms.
TWO ACRES, including wonderful rose garden of all the rarest roses.
Tennis lawn. Two garages. Rent unfurnished £125 per annum, or
PRICE £2,300 FREEHOLD.
Apply WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 180, Oxford-street, W.1. ('Phone, Museum 5000.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

HERTS, within 10mins. main line station, and 15 miles from Town.—Post-War MODERN RESIDENCE, designed by eminent architect, containing three really roomy reception rooms, lounge hall, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen and usual offices; all modern conveniences; large garage; well laid-out garden with full-size tennis court. £3,500 FREEHOLD.—TAYLOR and MELHUISH, Station-road, New Barnet.

HORSHAM, near.—A Gentleman's SMALL DAIRY FARM of 57 ACRES with a picturesque old Sussex half-timbered FARMHOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; good buildings. PRICE £3,200; or, as a going concern, with live and dead farm stock, £3,850.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

HOVE.—Charming modern detached HOUSE; exceptional position, magnificent sea views from all rooms; four bed, two reception, tiled bath, kitchen, scullery, two w.c.s; brick garage; large well-established garden; £2,650; advantageous mortgage can remain.—BM/MHNF, London, W.C.1.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.
600ft. above sea level.—Detached HOUSE in good locality and country surroundings. The accommodation, on two floors, comprises two reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, and offices; garage 15ft. by 10ft.; level garden of half acre; electricity and gas; station 10min.; excellent train service. FREEHOLD £2,500.
Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

LONDON 40 miles (station 8 minutes); good business trains.—Interesting COUNTRY HOUSE (three sitting, six bed rooms, bath); with garage, stabling, and nearly 5 Acres. FREEHOLD, £1,225.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

MID-SURREY.
£2,600 FREEHOLD.—Delightful SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, part dating from Elizabethan period, situated 500ft. up amid unspoiled commons and away from all traffic. Three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; telephone; stabling and garage. ABOUT 2½ ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 8769.)

SOMERSET (South Petherton).—PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE with mullion windows; three reception, seven bed, bath; garage; stables; tennis court; paddock; in all TWO ACRES. Main water supply and drainage; company's gas; excellent condition. FREEHOLD £1,500.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

"SUMMERHILL," LEATHERHEAD.—High spot facing Playing Fields.—Modern Detached FREEHOLD; five beds, bath, two reception; electric light and power; constant hot water; detached garage; crazy paved garden, rockery, &c. Only asking £2,500.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station, 442.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
SURREY (beautiful Frensham district). Easy reach of three Golf Courses.—An ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, convenient offices; electric light, Co.'s water, modern drainage; garage for two cars. The grounds include tennis lawn (four acres).—GERMAN, Estate Offices, Farnham.
RENT ONLY £140. 5 YEARS' LEASE.

SURREY, between EWELL and EPSOM.—Well-built RESIDENCE, standing on high ground in central position, 12 minutes stations; large hall, three reception rooms, excellent kitchens and offices, 12 bed rooms, box rooms, three bath rooms; double garage; all conveniences; central heating, &c.; 1½ ACRE pleasure grounds. FREEHOLD £3,850. Very suitable for private hotel, doctor, school, institution, &c.—WILTSHIRES, Estate Offices, Ewell. 'Phone, Epsom 672.

A REPLICA
OF AN OLD
SURREY FARMHOUSE,
with the fascinating old-world atmosphere created by the use of old materials.
GOLF AT ST. GEORGE'S HILL.
On high ground, 1½ mile from station, and only 35 minutes from Waterloo.
Two reception. Five bed rooms. Bath room.
Compact offices.
All conveniences. Garage, &c.
WELL-PLANNED GARDEN, nicely wooded, and extending to about ONE and HALF ACRE.
FREEHOLD ONLY £3,750.
Strongly recommended.
ELLIS and SONS, 22, Station-approach, Virginia Water (Wentworth 33), and 31, Dover-street, London, W.1.

SUSSEX HILLS, south of Ashdown Forest.—Lovely OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE containing wealth of massive oak beams and timbering, old brick chimneys, leaded light casements, oak floors; seven bed, bath, three reception, capital offices; garage; matured gardens, grassland, FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,850.—Inspected and recommended by GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

SUSSEX, near LEWES.—Attractive FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE; two reception, three bed, bath; electric light, telephone; good outbuildings, stabling, barn; 52 ACRES grass. £2,300.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX WOODLANDS.—On TWO ACRES of well-grown coppice between Arundel and Bognor. An attractive and sunny labour-saving COUNTRY COTTAGE with two sitting, three bed (all large), bath, box and cloak rooms; gas, main water, gravel soil; garage. FREEHOLD £2,200.—ASHGROVE, West Walberton, Arundel.

HARPERLEY PARK, CO. DURHAM.
TO be LEASED, together with 1,300 ACRES of good SHOOTING; rent £250 per annum; nine bed, two baths, five reception rooms; excellent grounds and gardens; two cottages and keeper's house; electric light, company's water.—Further particulars from W. P. McMAHON, Estate Office, 9, Tubwell-row, Darlington.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WEST SUSSEX BORDERS.
FEW MILES MIDHURST and HASLEMERE.
TYPICAL SUSSEX FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, modernized and in splendid order; beautiful rural situation. Three sitting rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light and central heating; garage and stabling; three cottages. Lovely old grounds and 50 ACRES of LAND. PRICE, FREEHOLD, ONLY £6,500.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 8200.)

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WOODBRIDGE, 1½ miles out of Town, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in delightful surroundings; lounge hall, three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms, &c.; modern conveniences; TWO COTTAGES; charming gardens, two paddocks, spinney, in all about NINE ACRES; further parkland adjoining can be had.—Particulars and Photograph of ROBT. BOND and SONS, Ipswich.

WINCHESTER (four miles).—For SALE, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE with two reception, six bed rooms, bath; electric light; large garden. Price only £1,250.—Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

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a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
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16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE; two bath rooms, stabling, garage, and paddock field, in all over FIVE ACRES; one hour from Town. For SALE privately.—Write Box Y.790, The Times, E.C.4.

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POSITION UNSURPASSED in HOME COUNTIES.
£4,000, with over 90 ACRES. FREEHOLD. Lovely old RESIDENCE, 500ft. up, panoramic views, south aspect, in well-timbered park, no traffic, only ½ mile 'bus route. Three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, &c.; garage and stabling; one-man garden; cottage. A REAL BARGAIN.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1 (L.R. 7337.)

£2,500.—XVIth CENTURY Half-Timbered HOUSE and over 10 ACRES, near READING; full of oak; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage and buildings; good repair.—NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£75 PER ANNUM.—CHILTERN HILLS.—Charming 17th CENTURY HOUSE, well modernized; four bed rooms; garage.—Full Particulars, Museum 3965. No agents.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. *(minimum)*

DREWSTEIGNTON, near EXETER.
A Charming SUNNY COTTAGE in this picturesque village, on 'bus route to Exeter, available February 1st-June 15th; 30s. weekly; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms (sleep five); plate, linen, wireless.—S., 39, Barton-road, Cambridge.

To be LET, FURNISHED, for LONG or SHORT TERM.
Might be Let Unfurnished.
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A Charming well FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.
Electric light. Co.'s water.
Stabling. Boathouse. Garage.
Very attractive grounds of about four acres, with tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden, paddock, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA AND COODEN BEACH. HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS & SON, 1, Sea-road. Tele. 409.

EASTBOURNE. Close to SEA and DEVONSHIRE PARK.—A well FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, available until May next or longer; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices; electric light; telephone; Ideal boiler; secluded garden. Six guineas weekly.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

11 MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH.
FURNISHED, magnificently positioned, high up on Southern Slope, approached by ¼ mile drive and surrounded by gardens with hard tennis court and parklands of
33 ACRES.
Perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; parquet floors, washing basins in bed rooms, and all main services, containing four reception rooms, three tiled bath rooms, six bed rooms; capital offices with servants' hall; gardener's cottage; garage for five cars.
This unique house to be LET Furnished for six or 12 months, possibly longer.
Confidently recommended by Agents,
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IN BEAUTIFUL SWALEDALE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, THE HILL HOUSE, REETH; three reception, large hall, nine bed rooms, four baths; electric light; tennis court; magnificent views.—Apply Mrs. Burgoyne-Johnson.

MERSTHAM.—Delightfully situated close to the village and station. Charming OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, five bed, bath, two reception, complete offices, with all conveniences; walled garden. Rent 4gns. per week for six-eight weeks from February 1st.—H. B. BOND and SHERWILL, 134, Brighton-road, Coulsdon. Tele., Purley 189.

SOUTH DEVON.—To be LET February-March, charming HOUSE, overlooking sea and adjoining good Golf Course; six-eight bed rooms; central heating; hard tennis court.—Write Box Y.795, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED (in the DUKE of BEAUFORT'S HUNT) for about two months.—A most comfortable and well-appointed 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE; lovely outlook and sheltered; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light, central heating; complete staff of servants remain; possession at once.—FORTT, HATT and BILLINGS, Estate Agents, Bath.

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SEVENOAKS.
Conveniently situated on high ground, with wooded outlook, five minutes from station and shops.
FREEHOLD DETACHED CORNER RESIDENCE,
with accommodation on two floors only.
Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices. Independent boiler.
EXCELLENT GARDEN FRONT AND REAR,
with lawns, fruit trees, &c. Detached garage with loft and workshop.
In order to close estate the
VERY LOW PRICE OF £1,800
WILL NOW BE ACCEPTED.
Extremely suitable for conversion into two flats if desired.
Inspected and well recommended.

UPPER NORWOOD.
One of the finest equipped
FREEHOLD DETACHED CORNER RESIDENCES
in this locality. High ground, superb views.
Ten bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three handsome reception rooms, fine heated winter garden, enclosed verandah. Full complement of offices.
VERY ATTRACTIVE MATURED GROUNDS
of about ¾-acre.
Three heated greenhouses.
The property is in first-class condition, and is strongly recommended from inspection.
PRICE ONLY, £3,500.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
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FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, within two hours of London, for six to eight months from April 1st. Must be near good golf and if possible with some sporting facilities. Accommodation: 15 to 20 bed rooms, four reception, five bath rooms, and other modern conveniences.—Full particulars to Lady W., care of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

WANTED, either to rent up to £400 per annum or to buy up to £10,000, in Hants, Wilts, Berks, Sussex, or Bucks, a PERIOD HOUSE standing at least 200ft. up with good views. Accommodation: 14 bed rooms. The more isolated from noise and traffic the better.—Full details to L., care of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

AN OLD-WORLD COTTAGE and GARDEN in SUSSEX urgently WANTED to purchase.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

BERKS.—Really COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, up to about £8,000; Finchampstead, Basingstoke to Pangbourne; nine or 10 bed rooms, and up to 20 acres. Applicant will inspect likely properties at once, but does not want to see any place on busy motor road or where the speculating builder is active.—Kindly address P., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, Estate Agents, Reading. Usual commission if sale results.

FURNISHED HOUSE (detached) REQUIRED for two or three months from June or July on the Thames; private landing, quiet situation; six bed rooms, garden, garage, and tennis lawn essential.—Write Box V.1742, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY REQUIRED.
HOUSES in the DISTRICTS of BARNES, ROEHAMPTON, SHEEN, RICHMOND, and PUTNEY.—Kindly forward particulars to
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2277.

A PERIOD HOUSE
IN OXFORDSHIRE, BEDS, or BUCKS (within motoring distance of main line station for the North) is urgently desired to purchase. About 12 bed rooms and modern conveniences; a well-timbered park of about 100 acres or so.—Details to "Finance," care of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1.

REQUIRED from 1st April for six weeks, a FURNISHED HOUSE in HERTS or ESSEX, with 12 to 16 bed rooms, three or four good bath rooms; stabling, &c.; a good rent will be paid for well-appointed house.—Write E., care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REQUIRED immediately an up-to-date HOUSE upon which no money is required to be spent. In Berks, Hants, or Wilts; 16 to 20 bed, good suite of reception, with billiard room if possible, several baths; up to 100 to 200 acres.—Full particulars to Mrs. G., care of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED by applicant now inspecting, a HOUSE with five bed, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Districts preferred: North of Park or Sloane-square. Usual commission required.—BAXTER, PAYNE, and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.
BERKSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, or WEST SUSSEX.
£15,000 TO £25,000 will be PAID for an ESTATE of 100 to 300 ACRES in a district where extra shooting can be rented, at least 1,000 acres. The House should stand high in a park and contain 14 to 18 bed rooms, four reception rooms, and four or five bath rooms. Attractive gardens and grounds are essential. A Property offering fishing in addition would be given first consideration.—Full details to Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.
WANTED to PURCHASE, near a village, preferably between REDHILL and LIMPSFIELD, on light soil and within three miles of a station, a RESIDENCE with six or seven bed rooms and grounds of ½ to one acre. Up to £2,500 will be paid for a suitable property.—Please send details to Messrs. JARVIS and Co., Estate Offices, Haywards Heath, who will immediately inspect anything suitable.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a PROPERTY SUITABLE for GAME FARM. House should contain six-seven bed rooms; 100-200 ACRES rough land. Might build house. District where fishing and shooting can be had preferred.—Write Box 08466, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, FREEHOLD HOUSE within easy reach of Notting Hill-gate, with about seven bed rooms.—Particulars to FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

WANTED to PURCHASE, 50 miles North of Town, near Great North Road or Royston district, SMALL RESIDENCE or FARM with 50 or more acres.—B., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, RESIDENCE (FREEHOLD) between Kingston and Guildford; three reception (large), nine to 10 bed rooms; garage; quarters for married man; THREE to FIVE ACRES.—Box 510, care of Barker and Howard, Sugar Loaf-court, E.C.3.

WANTED to BUY, in either of following Hunts: Old Berks, Vine or Crawley, a HOUSE of STYLE with six-eight bed rooms and a few acres for seclusion; stabling for two. Will modernize if cheap.—Write Box V.1747, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED in HAMPSHIRE, to purchase for genuine applicant, a 17th or 18th CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE of moderate size. Farm house would be considered.—Send particulars to T., care of FOX and SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WANTED by May next, a COUNTRY HOUSE in Hants or Wilts with at least six good bed rooms; up to £4,000 will be given if up to date.—Particulars to "Mrs. B.," Midland Bank Chambers, Winchester.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE close to Park; six or seven bed rooms; for two years.—Particulars to FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

WANTED to RENT, or might BUY, six-bed-roomed House, Kensington or North of Hyde Park. Rent up to £250 per annum.—"B," care of ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

WIMBLEDON.—SMALL HOUSE WANTED, high ground, near Common and convenient Station.—Write R. S. L., 3, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. *(minimum)*

STOKE NEWINGTON.—Remunerative leasehold security suitable for limited funds requiring high rate of interest, secured on LARGE BUILDING, let on full repairing lease to reliable tenant. For SALE to show 10 per cent. at £2,650.—Apply
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27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, BLACKHEATH, let to high-class tenants, 70 years' lease, to be SOLD to pay 14 per cent. outright. PRICE £1,450.—Write "Travel," care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

CITY of LONDON.—SUBSTANTIAL SHOWROOM and OFFICE PREMISES. Let to very responsible tenants 7, 14, or 21 years, £1,000 a year. Lessees responsible all inside repairs. Lease 37 years. Ground-rent £240. Net income £550. PRICE £6,250, or offer.—Write "M.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

HYDE PARK.—Bargain. BLOCK of FLATS producing £800 net. PRICE £7,750. Twenty others.—RUTTERS, 52a, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster.

IMPORTANT SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Magnificent BLOCK of FLATS, overlooking sea, producing £2,000 per annum; site highly speculative and valuable; for DISPOSAL at a reasonable figure.—Sole Agents, COLLETT and COLLETT, Auctioneers, 8, Elm-grove, Southsea.

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A GENUINE BARGAIN—7½ per CENT. NOW. CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL VALUE.
KEW BRIDGE (near).—Rapidly appreciating FREEHOLD CORNER SITE, frontages three roads; now occupied, three shops and seven houses, producing £227 per annum. £2,075 quick sale.—Box "M," care of Southcombe's Advertising Agency, 167, Strand, W.C.2.

51A, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.
SPECULATOR'S OPPORTUNITY.
TO be LET, the UPPER PART of SIX HOUSES in WIGMORE-STREET, containing 45 rooms; suitable for block of offices or conversion into flats.—Apply BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, Park-lane. Grosvenor 2855.

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PROPERTY COMPANY has £20,000 to INVEST in good class West End or City FREEHOLD or LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY; must be well let to substantial tenants; first-rate suburban property would be entertained.—Write Box Y.778, The Times, E.C.4.

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FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.
BRADFIELD MANOR,
HULLAVINGTON, NEAR CHIPPENHAM, WILTSHIRE.
Completely equipped FARM, 423 ACRES, mainly pasture, in excellent condition, and including commodious farmhouse and farm buildings, and carrying about 55 dairy cows, 48 heifers, 21 store cattle, 20 calves, two shorthorn bulls, seven horses; also useful quantity of farm utensils and implements, hay, &c.
Situate two minutes' from Great Western Railway Company's station, with easy access to London.
Deliveries of milk to London twice daily.
This property should be of interest to those seeking a well-appointed dairy farm in first-class order, with excellent water facilities.
Full particulars and permission to view on application to Mr. Alfred Walton (John Gordon and Co.), Chartered Accountant, 7, Bond-place, Leeds, Yorks.

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SELECTED LIST of OFFICES to be LET in KINGSWAY and ALDWYCH.
GROUND and LOWER GROUND FLOORS.—Expensively fitted suite; 8,000 feet.
FIRST FLOOR.—Corner suite of 10 rooms; 2,200 feet.
FIRST FLOOR.—18 rooms; 6,500 feet.
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FOURTH FLOOR.—Well-equipped suite, panelled board room, &c.; 7,300 feet.
For Plans and Particulars apply as above.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
WESTMINSTER.
A Very fine suite of EIGHT LIGHT OFFICES, situate near Houses of Parliament, area about 3,600 sq. ft., to be LET at moderate rent.—Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

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A PROMINENT POSITION IN WEST-END THOROUGHFARE.
ENTRANCE UPPER PART to be LET, three floors, about eight rooms, and top studio.
RENT £650 PER ANNUM EXCLUSIVE.
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The finest position
between Piccadilly and Bruton-street.
MAGNIFICENT SHOP PREMISES.
Frontage 22ft. Depth 70ft.
Suit any high-class Retail Trade.
To be LET on lease, without premium.
Finely lighted. Passenger lift.
AVAILABLE MARCH QUARTER.
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GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND,
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To Solicitors or Professional Men seeking Offices.
TO BE LET,
a PROPERTY in a very quiet position, ST. JAMES'S, only a few yards from Piccadilly; about 10 rooms. Rent £650 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

VICTORIA-STREET.—FINE SUITE of 11 bright rooms, 1,600 feet. £700 per annum inclusive.—HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WELL-FURNISHED OFFICE to be LET. Clean, light, convenient, own entrance. Part service if desired. Very reasonable charges.—43, Cannon-st., London, E.C.4.

WITHIN 120 YARDS of LLOYD'S.—GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C.—To Shipowners, Merchants, and others.—35 Rooms, 8,500ft., available in modern building.—GREEN and SON, Agents, 93, Cannon-street, E.C.

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WANTED, LARGE, SUITABLE PREMISES for Photographic Studios. Front and back entrance essential. In W. or W.C. districts.—Write Box F.844, The Times, E.C.4.

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UNRESTRICTED
FREEHOLD PREMISES,
130, 132, 134, & 136, KING-ST., HAMMERSMITH,
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WINDSOR CASTLE,
and three shops adjoining. Also the extensive garage, works, office, &c., in rear.
VALUABLE REVERSIONS IN FOUR YEARS.
Particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Child and Child, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and from the Auctioneers, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 5234.

By order of the Exors. of John Nunn, decd.
334-336, EDGWARE-ROAD.
The valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY comprising two shops with two floors over and basement, frontage 25ft. 6in., depth 87ft., and a strip of land at the rear about 75ft. by about 13ft., with exit to Linton-street.
TOTAL SITE AREA ABOUT 3,100
To be SOLD by AUCTION, WITH POSSESSION, on Jan. 29th. Full particulars and conditions of sale from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Harris and Harris, 76, High-street, Sittingbourne, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,
14, Sackville-street, W.1, or Messrs.
HEDLEY PETERS & SON,
93, High-street, Sittingbourne.

ADAMS & WATTS
have received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Wednesday, February 19th next, the following convenient and attractive medium-sized LEASEHOLD HOUSES, each WITH POSSESSION:
13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE.
In perfect order, with seven bed, two bath, three reception. Lease 22 years. Ground Rent £21.
15, HANS-PLACE.
With eight bed, two bath, three reception; best bed room suite on first floor; oak panelling, central heating. Lease 38 years. Ground Rent £240.
36, LADBROKE-SQUARE.
Modernized and new. With eight bed, two bath, three reception. Lease 29 years. Ground Rent £56 10s. 6d.
Full particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines.)

IMPORTANT EVENING AUCTION SALE (10 Lots in all). LAND, INVESTMENTS and HOUSES with POSSESSION. 392ft. valuable Freehold Main-road Land, High-road, Whetstone; six first-class Residences with Possession.—"Carrington," Ravensdale-avenue, N. Finchley; six bed, three reception rooms, billiard room; garage and tennis courts; detached, Freehold. 6, Langton-avenue, Oakleigh Park; detached, Freehold; four bed, two reception rooms, &c.; garage room, tennis court. 21, Langton-avenue, Oakleigh Park; semi-detached, Freehold; four bed, two reception rooms, &c.; garage room, tennis court. "Haversford," Myddelton Park, Whetstone; Freehold, semi-detached; four bed, two reception rooms, &c.; garage room, tennis court. 70, Holden-road, Woodside Park; semi-detached Freehold; six bed, three reception rooms, &c., billiard room; garage. 13, Fenstanton-avenue, N. Finchley; semi-detached; three bed, two reception rooms, &c. Nos. 48, 60, 62, Pollard-road, Whetstone; three excellent Villa Residences, producing £162 per annum, exclusive; much underlet. To be offered separately.—For particulars and conditions of sale, and to view, phone Hillside 0065.—All the above will be SOLD by AUCTION on Friday, January 24th, at 7 p.m., by
MESSRS. BENNETTS,
at their offices, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley.

WILTSHIRE.
IMPORTANT SALE of the
ROOD ASHTON ESTATE,
about two miles from Trowbridge and three miles from Westbury, and having an area about
4,100 ACRES
comprising
ROOD ASHTON HOUSE
(the Seat of the late Viscount Long of Wraxall) situate in a beautifully timbered Park of about 300 acres with ornamental Lake, Home Farm, Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.
17 DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS.
21 SMALL HOLDINGS.
100 COTTAGES.
TWO LICENSED PREMISES.
650 ACRES of WOODLANDS,
producing together a total income of about £8,000 per annum.
T. H. S. FERRIS AND SON
have received instructions to offer the above valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE for SALE by AUCTION, in convenient Lots, unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty, at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1930, at 2 o'clock precisely.
Illustrated particulars, plans, and conditions of Sale may be obtained in due course of
Messrs. S. Pearman, Smith and Sons, Solicitors, 147, Lichfield-street, Walsall.
Or of the Auctioneers, Auction and Estate Agency Offices, Devizes.

(Continued on Page 28)

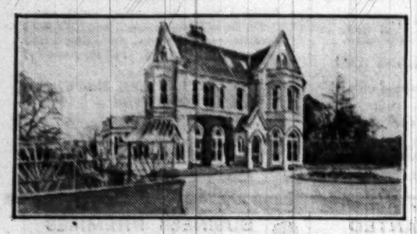
Kens. 1400. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.

Fine position on high ground, pleasant country, and fine views, within easy access of first-class 18-hole golf course.



WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, *In Splendid Order.*
Hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall, usual offices.
Main drainage, electric light, central heating, Co.'s gas and water.
Well-built cottage; garage; pleasant gardens delightfully laid out with tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable garden. GREAT BARGAIN. PRICE £8,850.
N.B.—This figure is considerably less than the price paid by the present owner.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GARDEN OF KENT.

IN A BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED PART.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, two miles from well-known Golf Course.
Three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room. Main gas. Independent hot-water system. Garage, stable, and heated greenhouse.
PRETTY GARDEN of ⅔ ACRE.
FREEHOLD. Low Price for Quick Sale.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PICKED POSITION ON THE
DORSET COAST.

Commanding glorious views of Lyme Bay and the Harbour.

STANDING IN GROUNDS OF NATURAL BEAUTY.
WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; electric light and all conveniences; outer and inner halls; cloak room; three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees; woodland walks of great beauty; in all about
4½ ACRES.
For SALE privately or Auction later at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO SEVERAL
FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

32 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO.

Delightful well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order, high ground; lounge hall, two reception, loggia, four bed rooms, bath room; independent hot water, electric light and power, telephone; brick garage, charming garden, tennis lawn, &c.,
ABOUT 1 ACRE.
FRESH IN THE MARKET.
For SALE privately or Auction later.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.

LIPHOOK.

COMFORTABLE AND WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE,
in excellent order, containing two-three reception, six or seven bed rooms, bath room, box room, good offices.
Company's water. Telephone. Petrol gas.
WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS of about one acre, with tennis and a grass lawn, rock garden, pool, vegetable garden, excellent orchard, eight acres of meadowland planted with some fine trees. Garage, stabling, garden bungalow.
FREEHOLD, £3,750.
Sole Agents.—R. C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST SOMERSET.

QUANTOCK HILLS DISTRICT.
Village one mile; station and market town four miles (buses).
ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOME.
Stone-built with walls three feet thick.
South aspect and commanding charming views.
Two reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, kitchen and offices; good water; excellent drainage.
Stabling, garage and outbuildings, two cottages.
VERY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS,
lawns, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, orchard and three good meadows, in all
ABOUT 24 ACRES.
HUNTING. POLO. GOLF.
PRICE ONLY 3,000GNS.
or HOUSE and ABOUT THREE ACRES £2,000.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents.—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PYRFORD, SURREY.

40 minutes from Waterloo, in an essentially residential district, close to several Golf Courses and Tennis Clubs.
ABSOLUTE BARGAIN £3,750.
Seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception, square lounge hall, offices, and maids' sitting room.
Garage and Chauffeur's Cottage.
Very attractive GARDEN, with tennis lawn and sunk Dutch garden.
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

GLORIOUSLY POSITIONED ON THE CHILTERNS.

IMMUNE FROM DEVELOPMENT AND TRAFFIC, YET
45 MINUTES OF CITY WITH DIRECT PULLMAN SERVICE.
NEAR SEVERAL FIRST-RATE GOLF COURSES.

THE ACCOMMODATION IS PRACTICALLY ON TWO FLOORS, AND EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE IS INSTALLED, TOGETHER WITH TASTEFUL BUT COSTLY PERMANENT DECORATIONS.
Long drive, Central Hall, three spacious Reception and Billiard Rooms, well-planned offices, 12 to 13 Bed and Dressing. Three Bath Rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S GAS AND WATER. GRAVEL SOIL. MODERN DRAINAGE.
BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY DOORS. POLISHED OAK AND PARQUETRY FLOORS. SPECIMEN MANTELS.
Garage 4 cars; Cottage; model farmery, dairy, &c. The gardens are a feature, being finely timbered yet inexpensively maintained.
The whole enclosed by a miniature Park, about
32 ACRES. FREEHOLD.
OFFERED UPON SACRIFICIAL TERMS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM MESSRS. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

NEAR CHELMSFORD.

FREQUENT 40-MINUTE TRAIN SERVICE.
OFFERED AT HALF COST.
OWNER PURCHASED LARGER PROPERTY.

ARTISTIC RED BRICK, OLD-WORLD HOUSE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER, near village and important market town; contains four reception, eight bed and dressing, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Unfailing Water. Telephone.
Small farmery, garage, &c.; abundantly timbered grounds, lawns, very productive kitchen gardens, orcharding and paddock, in all some
FOUR ACRES. 3,000 GUINEAS.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
A BONA-FIDE SALE AND BARGAIN!
Personally inspected by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly. (Grosvenor 1458.)

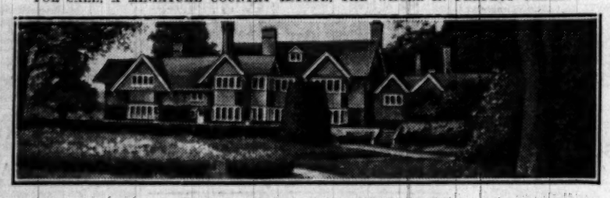
3,000 GUINEAS WITH THREE ACRES.

45 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
NEAR READING AND WOKINGHAM.
HIGH UP. SOUTH ASPECT. GOLF. HUNTING.

GENUINE QUEEN ANNE.
IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
Approached by a carriage drive, and containing:—Entrance hall, gentlemen's cloak room, two-three reception, seven-eight bed, bath (second bath room easily installed), all bright rooms. Constant hot water. Company's gas and water. Electric light shortly available. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for two cars, large barn.
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c.
A REAL FREEHOLD BARGAIN.
Early inspection advised by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458-9.)

IN THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME. 300 FEET UP.
BERKS. IN UNSPOILED COUNTRY.
BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY.
FOR SALE, A MINIATURE COUNTRY ESTATE, THE WHOLE IN PERFECT ORDER.

The beautifully appointed up-to-date House contains lounge, two fine reception rooms, a superb billiard or dance room, all opening on to a Terrace.



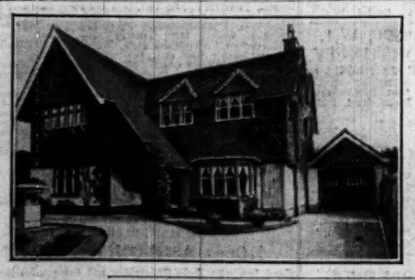
13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. GARDENS, WOODLANDS, and GRASS. 28 ACRES. Splendid Stabling. Farmery. Six Cottages.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING; AND 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL: SUTTON 3097 (3 LINES).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,
and Facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: Sutton 1252; and at WALLINGTON.



SUTTON.

HIGHEST PART.
Convenient for station. Really charming, picturesque, modern, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "BRADGATE," DEVONSHIRE AVENUE, replete with all modern conveniences. ON TWO FLOORS.
Five bed rooms, tiled bath room, charming sunny lounge 22ft. 8in. by 16ft. 2in., good dining room, study, tiled ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; attractive gardens, laid out in terraces, lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees; brick garage with wash; central heating, electric light. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, only four minutes station.—Well-designed and constructed modern detached freehold residence,
"SANTA CRUZ," MANOR PARK-ROAD,
Excellent appointments. Standing in well-kept and picturesque grounds of nearly ONE ACRE. Six bed rooms, bath room, two box rooms, three good reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Grounds laid out in terrace formation, tennis court, greenhouse. DETACHED GARAGE for two cars. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, highest and best part, convenient for tennis, bowling, and social clubs.—Attractive Modern detached RESIDENCE, principal rooms facing South; electric light, modern improvements; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two good reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Charming well laid out gardens, greenhouse. BRICK GARAGE. FREEHOLD £2,475.

BANSTEAD DOWNS, delightful position, 500ft. up, commanding extensive views, overlooking Cuddington Golf Links, few minutes station and buses.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, well arranged on TWO FLOORS; fitted latest improvements and labour-saving devices; five bed rooms, fine tiled bath room, lounge 22ft. 11in. by 15ft. 6in., dining room with panelled walls, 24ft. 5in. by 15ft. 4in., panelled hall, and loggia, complete domestic offices; large tastefully laid-out garden. TENNIS COURT. DETACHED GARAGE. FREEHOLD £5,000.

CHEAM, best residential part, convenient for station and shops, only 10 minutes Banstead Downs and golf.—Very charming modern detached RESIDENCE, replete with latest improvements, electric light; TWO FLOORS; seven bed rooms, tiled well-fitted bath room, two excellent reception rooms, lounge hall; ground floor lavatory, complete domestic offices. Gardens about HALF an ACRE. TENNIS COURT, greenhouse, GARAGE. Oak panelling to dining room and one bed room. FREEHOLD £4,200.

Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from:—DIXON & CO., as above.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 27)

By Order of Executors and others.
ACTON, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, AND HARROW.

Excellent FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS in SHOPS, FLATS, and WEEKLY PROPERTIES for SALE by AUCTION by
EYDMANN, STREET & BRIDGE,
at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Tuesday, 28th January, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
FREEHOLDS.
Shops let on lease, with Mansion Flats over let on monthly tenancies, in centre of Town:—
10, Market-place.
140, 140a, 142, 144, and 144a, Churchfield-road.
1 to 6, Derwentwater Mansions, Churchfield-road.
2, Horn-lane, Acton.
RENTALS £1,026 PER ANNUM.
Weekly Properties:—
29 and 31, Fletcher-road, Acton.
80 and 82, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.
6 and 8, Rayleigh-road, Shepherd's Bush.
GROSS RENTALS £371 PER ANNUM.
LEASEHOLD.
Shop with Residential accommodation:—
3, St. Kilda-road, Harrow.
RENTAL £55 PER ANNUM.
Held for 68 years at £8 8s. per annum ground-rent.
Particulars at Auctioneers' Offices, 242, High-street, Acton, W.3. Tele., Chiswick 4871/2. Also at East Acton and Worthing.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.
85, GREENCROFT-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6.
The SUPERIOR FURNITURE of the residence, including well-made satinwood, inlaid mahogany, carved walnut, and other bed-room suites, satinwood and all-brass bedsteads, excellent bedding, mahogany bow-front and other chests of drawers, heavy Axminster carpets, concert grand pianoforte in rosewood case by Collard and Collard, inlaid mahogany sideboards and extending dining table, mahogany-frame dining-room suite, inlaid mahogany and oak bookcases, inlaid mahogany circular and other tables, settees and easy chairs in brown hide, walnut and gilt-framed drawing-room suite in silk brocade, Chesterfield settees, winged and other easy chairs, draperies, decorative china, and miscellaneous effects.
ERNEST OWERS, Ltd.
(having sold the residence), will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, as above, on Wednesday, 5th February, 1930, at 1 o'clock.
On view day prior. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

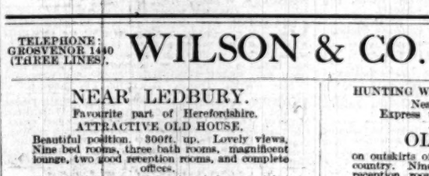
HAMPSHIRE.

Micheldever Station two miles, Winchester nine, Basingstoke nine, London 58.
AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.
STRATTON PARK, MICHELDEVER.

WELL-KNOWN AND PARTICULARLY FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE EXTENDING TO ABOUT
2,290 ACRES,
INCLUDING (AS A LOT WITH 383 ACRES)
THE IMPORTANT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
SITUATE IN A GRANDLY UNDULATING AND BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK.
Six Reception Rooms, Five Bath Rooms. Billiard Room. Four Lodges. 34 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Electric Light.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS.
FOUR CAPITAL FARMS.
West Stratton Farm, 575 acres. Bradley Farm, 182 acres. Highway Farm, 39 acres. The noted Pedigree Stock Farm. Home Farm, 302 acres. Valuable Woodlands. Attractive Cottages.
THE ESTATE AFFORDS FIRST CLASS SHOOTING.
The Estate will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless sold previously) by Messrs.:—JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. (acting in conjunction) during the coming season (unless sold privately meanwhile).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Houlditch, Anstey and Thompson, Southernhay, Exeter.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6 Mount-street, W.1; Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BEAUTIFUL OLD MONASTIC RESIDENCE.
Probably belonged to the Black and White Friars of Gloucester.
DATES FROM THE 12TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.



Three reception rooms, complete offices.
Eight bed rooms, bath room.
Electric light.
MAGNIFICENT 15TH-CENTURY TITHE BARN.
Extensive farm buildings, including tyings for 44 cows, three cottages. Rich pasture land.
The whole extending to about
160 ACRES.
LONG RIVER FRONTAGES AND EXCELLENT FISHING.
FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING FIGURE.
Order to view from JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (71783.)

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
"BUXTED PARK ESTATE," SUSSEX.

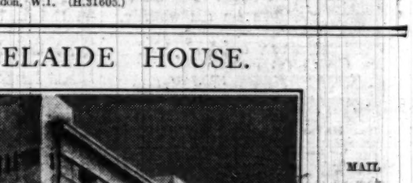
NEAR TO THE FAMOUS ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.
Uckfield two miles, Lewes 10, East Grinstead 13, Brighton 17, and London 42.

An Important Portion of this RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE, extending to about
615 ACRES,
including the well-known
EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE MANSION,
seated in a well-timbered park of about 357 ACRES, and containing lofty hall, fine suite reception rooms, billiard room, 16 principal bed rooms, four bath rooms.
THE GROUNDS ARE TASTEFULLY ARRANGED
and include wide lawns, formal gardens, terraces and woodland walks. Fine Stabling and Garages. Large kitchen gardens.
Electric Light, Central Heating and Modern Sanitation. Ample Water.
AND IN SEPARATE LOTS
THE HISTORIC HOGG HOUSE, DATED (1581),
five other residences, two Valuable Pleasure Farms, Numerous Cottages, enjoying some of the finest views in the South of England. Small Holdings and Rise Building Sites. Which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously sold) early this year by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., acting in conjunction with POWELL and SON and DOUGLAS KILLICK and Co.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Fowle, Hunt and Sturton, Northallerton.
Auctioneers:—Powell and Son, High-street, Lewes; Douglas Killick and Co., High-street, Uckfield; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

4,000 ACRES.

SPLENDID MIXED SHOOTING.
NEAR HOLT, CROMER, AND NORWICH.
TOGETHER WITH THIS HISTORIC JACOBEAN RESIDENCE.

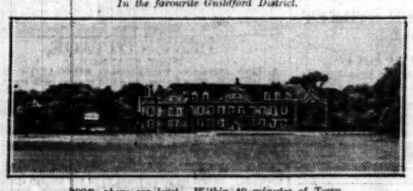
Standing in a richly timbered park of 100 acres. Contains 18 bed, three bath rooms, large hall, three reception, billiard rooms, good ground-floor offices.
Capital stabling. Heated garage. Lodges. Cottages.
PICTURESQUE LAKE WITH BOATHOUSE.
CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.
Electric light. Additional central heating will be installed for a suitable tenant.



THE HOUSE WILL BE LET SEPARATELY, PRACTICALLY UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE, OR HOUSE AND SHOOTING WILL BE LET TOGETHER.
Highly recommended. Illustrated particulars of Messrs. HANSELL, HALES and BRIDGWATER, Cromer; or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (80768.)

SURREY.

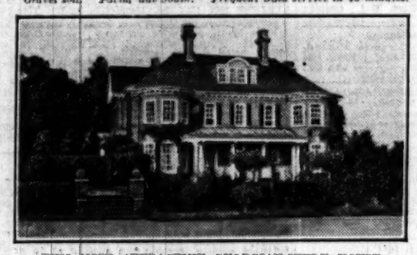
In the favourite Guildford District.



200ft. above sea level. Within 40 minutes of Town.
A CHARMING OLD RED-BRICK RESIDENCE.
PART DATING FROM 14TH CENTURY,
enjoying a most enviable position amid well-timbered parkland, and approached by a long carriage drive. Entrance, lounge and garden halls, four reception rooms, library, eight double and 11 single bed rooms and attics, two bath rooms, complete offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
are of a most
ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD CHARACTER,
and include wide lawns for two tennis courts, box hedges, orcharding, &c. Lodge, stabling, garage, cottages, small farmery, the whole extending to about
189 ACRES. FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Apply the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (M.H.20245.)

BUCKS. 20 MILES LONDON.

Gravel soil. Facing due South. Frequent train service in 40 minutes.



THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE, containing:—
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight principal and six maids' bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Company's light and water. Central heating.
STABLING and GARAGE.
Two excellent cottages.
EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
Good kitchen gardens, woodland and paddock, in all
ABOUT 20 ACRES.
Further particulars of the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (40777.)

SMALL ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE
IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

About one hour from London.
EXCELLENT HUNTING.
Approached by two long drives right away from all main roads and traffic, the house contains many interesting features of the period. Herring-bone brickwork, mullioned windows with leaded panes, recessed fireplaces, and oak beams.
Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Good water supply.
GARAGES. COTTAGE.
THE GROUNDS ARE WELL TIMBERED.
Tennis court, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders and excellent kitchen garden, paddocks, in all
25 ACRES.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Full information from the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who have inspected. (B.40816.)

BETWEEN
ASCOT & SUNNINGDALE.

Within easy reach of the New Berkshire, Sunningdale, and Swinley Golf Links.
THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN MODERNIZED AND COMPLETELY REDECORATED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM AND IS NOW IN PERFECT ORDER.
It contains four reception rooms, bed-room accommodation (on one floor), seven principal and three servants' rooms, two bath rooms and maids' bath, servants' hall, and complete offices.
Main Water, Company's Gas and Electric Light, Modern Drainage, Central Heating, Electric Light and Gas Points where necessary, Independent Hot Water.
GARAGE WITH ROOMS OVER.
THE PARKLIKE GROUNDS
surround the house, with many fine specimen trees, charming gardens easily maintained.
IN ALL 19 ACRES.
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WITHIN 20 MILES OF LONDON,

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The house is renowned for its ceilings, friezes, and panelling.
Eighteen bed rooms, seven bath rooms, billiard and magnificent suite of reception rooms. Garages and stabling. Six cottages.
Company's electric light and water. Central heating throughout. Telephone.
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WITH LAKE AND TROUT STREAM.
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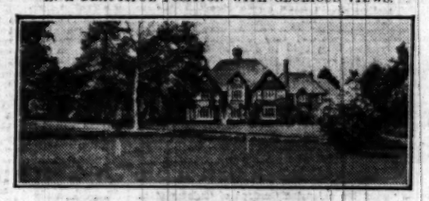
IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.



An unusually attractive PROPERTY in perfect order.
Lounge hall, three good reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Central heating throughout. Private lighting plant. Main water. Garage for two, stabling for three. Lodge and gardener's cottage.
Secluded grounds and gardens of
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An additional 40 acres adjoining may be rented or bought.
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ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE.
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Electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, ample water supply, modern drainage system.
The whole property is in excellent order.
First-class stabling for four horses.
CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
Tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddocks; in all
ABOUT 15 ACRES.
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DORSET COAST.

Close to a favourite old town.
An exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire a well-appointed MODERN HOUSE, in first-class order, delightfully situate, 150 yards from road, with fine sea views; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; conservatory; central heating, electric light; garage; cottage.
Finely timbered grounds, large kitchen garden, and paddocks; about 8 ACRES.
£2,500
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Close to THE LINKS. 300ft. up.
On sandy soil. South aspect. Fine views.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.
Thousands of pounds recently spent and now in wonderful order. (Newly decorated.) One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.
Lofty lounge hall, 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court.
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Near main line Junction.
Express trains to Town in one hour.
A PICTURESQUE
OLD RECTORY

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Excellent modernized stabling of five loose boxes and other useful outbuildings.
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Fully stocked and in good order.
Useful paddock.
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In perfect country, 45 minutes from London.
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A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, £325ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms, billiard room, complete domestic offices with servants' sitting room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage for two cars; stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees; tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard; over THREE ACRES; more land if required.
MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY, AND ANY OFFER IN REASON WILL BE ACCEPTED.
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ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.
A Place of Rare Charm and Character. Typical of the best domestic architecture. In wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.
The Estate is
800 Acres
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Ten principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms; ample stabling and garage accommodation; several cottages; electric light, central heating. To be LET. Unfurnished, on Lease.
Many oak-panelled rooms, superb fireplaces; fabric absolutely unspoilt; old-world gardens with beautiful topiary work; finely timbered park.
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MESSRS. FURBER & MASKELL
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On view day prior. Catalogues of Messrs. Billinghurst, Wood and Pope, Solicitors, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.4; of Messrs. HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co., Surveyors and Land Agents, 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1; and of the Auctioneers, 3, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

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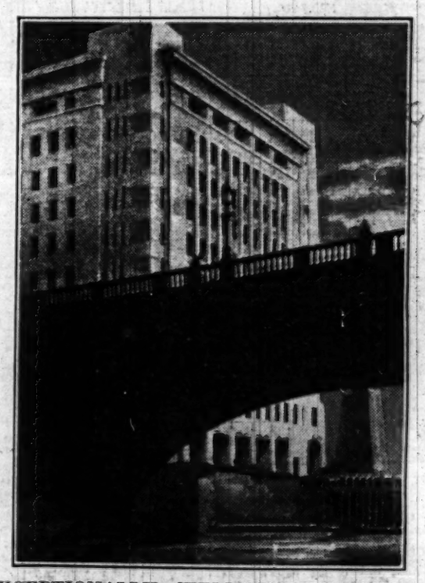

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FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
SITUATE
¼-MILE FROM BOURNEMOUTH WEST AND BRANKSOME STATIONS,
a few minutes' walk from Shops and Trams at Westbourne and in a favourite residential quarter.
Porch entrance, hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, conservatory, winter garden, ten bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, principal and service staircases and compact, well-fitted offices.
FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT.
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Garage with two rooms over.
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THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.
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